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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 publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are indorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938.

"WE THE PEOPLE"

by Francis S. Key-Smith, Great-grand-son of Francis Scott Key

(The Carroll Record is very glad to have been furnished with this article for publication, through Edward S. Delaplane, Attorney, of Frederick. We trust that it will be widely read, not only for the timeliness of the subject it covers, but because of the high standing of its author and his thorough familiarity with the history and thought of the illustrious men whom he quotes and epitomizes.—The Editor.)

"Abraham Lincoln, the most representative American commoner and one of those people of whom he aptly said, 'God must have loved * * because he made so many of them,' possessed in a rare and remarkable degree every attribute of the aristocrat's culture, wisdom and sound judgment.

There was nothing of the demagogue about him. Neither was he, in any sense a populist leader. Conservative, thoughtful and honest he countenanced neither the clamorings of the proletariat nor the extreme refinement of the aristocrat. He equally discountenanced arbitrary rule whether by the rabble or the idle profligate rich.

Holding with Jefferson, "that all men are created free and equal," he declared, "the government could not exist half slave and half free." Yet, he never sponsored, or advocated, equal suffrage for the freed slave or for the ignorant, shiftless and irresponsible, the fear of which was the stumbling block with the South in freeing its slaves.

Though of humble origin, born in a log cabin in the back woods of Kentucky Lincoln was, upon his mother's side, through her natural father, of aristocratic birth and "he felt whatever distinction he possessed had come to him from this unacknowledged heritage of aristocracy."

The hardships of a life of poverty in the woods of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, to which his nomadic father wandered in search of a livelihood for himself and family, made of Lincoln one of the common people and he championed their cause with wise and just moderation and policy and not with unequal demands for socialistic equality enforced and established by law. His viewpoint was the viewpoint of the founders, equal opportunity for all under law.

In his first message to Congress as President he insisted that the true purpose of all government was, "to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

Of the government of the United States he said it "formed a strictly Federal community; that the States were as essential to its welfare as was the central government." That he was fighting not "to centralize the Union through the overthrow of the States", or "to enable the North to dominate the South."

Such views clearly show Lincoln opposed to all arbitrary equality sought to be imposed upon any by law. He won his way up by a firm belief and conviction in the merit system and gained through the hardest kind of productive individual effort and labor, a place for himself in the foremost ranks of men through self mastery and the mastery of an education, faithfully described by another as from within and not a revolution "an evolution from without." The training which Pope says, "for the common mind."

This opportunity to advance oneself, for which Lincoln stood, and succeeded through, is the great value of the Constitutional government of America and none appreciated it more than this rugged child of the American forest, Abraham Lincoln, the man of the plain people.

The honest heart and soul of "old Abe" could never have comprehended or supported anything else. Modern day socialistic and communistic trends would have been for him as heartrending, and as abhorrent as slavery. His love and understanding of real freedom never would have permitted him

to countenance the arbitrary rule and dictatorship of any form of government, by the people or by few. His honest heart and mind were opposed to all chicanery and distortion of principle.

The celebrated utterance in his Gettysburg speech, "Government of the people, by the people and for the people," embraced only the people wise and worthy enough to support and govern themselves and provide and suitably maintain their homes and families. If they could not do this he knew they could not be trusted to govern others.

He also knew Government of the people did not contemplate the riff-raff, the worthless, the loafer and the criminally inclined, willing and anxious to rob and live upon the hard earned gains of others who succeeded, as he had succeeded, through their own efforts under laws affording an equal opportunity for all.

The dishonest frenzied theories and threatened violence of the lawless striker was never Mr. Lincoln's conception of the people or the people's right to so govern. His own personal efforts and consistent labors to make himself a worthy citizen and to succeed through his own individual initiative and merit were far removed from any idea of an established or enforced equality for all under law.

When as a member of Congress he introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia he frankly stated that it ought not to pass except upon the request of the people of the District and the bill, therefore, provided for "emancipation with the consent of the voters," who at that time did not include the loafer, the worthless, the criminal, the slave or women. It is quite evident, therefore, that Mr. Lincoln's conception of the people was some other idea than that which included the bad and indifferent along with the worthy and the desirable. So with him, as with the founders, "We the people" and "Government of the people, etc.," included only the worthy, whether rich or poor, who with an equal opportunity under law could advance themselves with such assistance as all have the right to expect from his neighbors living together amid civilization and freedom.

Had the then conception been that all alike were entitled to equality, man, woman, slave and free, America would never have advanced or the people, any of them, prospered and been free. "We the people," and "Government of the People" has, like all things human and earthly, their natural and proper limitations and this was as greatly appreciated by the great commoner as it was by Washington, Jefferson and all the founders and truly great American statesmen.

Lincoln, though professedly and exceptionally a man of the people, was never what may in this day be defined as a stream-line Democrat. A Whig before he was a Republican, he was always constructively conservative and he ran and was elected to no public office upon the platform of any radical principles. From the first, while opposing the extension of slavery in the northwest territories, he declared himself against Federal interference with slavery in the independent slave-holding states, maintaining that the Federal government had not the Constitutional right or power to abolish slavery in these states.

Ever sympathetic for the worthy and deserving poor he extended a helping hand to all who wished to rise by their own labors and merit as he had risen, but he as quickly turned his back upon all others and a deaf ear to their appeals. The faker, the fraud, the schemer, solely out for self at the expense of others, whether of the poor or the rich, he did not recognize as of the people but the enemy of the people as well as of themselves and the country.

Populist control and government ownership, had they been seriously advanced in his time, would have been just as foreign and abhorrent to him as slavery was abhorrent and foreign to him. His plan in good sense and sound judgment told him such things were in the long run the greatest instrumentality for the enslavement of the entire people ever invented by the cunning ingenuity of false and unsound minds.

Lincoln would as quickly have gone to war to save the independence of the judiciary as to preserve the Union knowing the destruction of the one was the sure annihilation of the other. He knew that a triumvirate government of three separate and distinct Departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, could not exist under the dictatorship of any one of them, but that liberty and Union must so perish.

"We the people," at the time they were embodied in the preamble of the Constitution, embraced only the educated and responsible citizenry of the country and not the entire mass population.

When the Constitution was adopted there was an educational and property qualification required for the right of suffrage in practically all of the States.

Jefferson fully recognized the necessity for such restriction upon the right of suffrage and his desired object was the proper education and training of the capable and worthy child and youth at public expense to fit them for becoming one of the people, or citizens, citizens under the law and not above or outside of it—the supporters of law and not the supported by it.

Lincoln's struggle to educate and fit himself for recognition and advancement proves him to have been of like mind with Jefferson.

All the founders were well versed in a knowledge of the history of governments and of mankind and they knew the evils and dangers, which history taught of the unbridled rule of an ignorant people and populace.

The checks and balances which they established in the government they created were purposely designed to safeguard against oppression both from the ignorant and cultured dictatorial rule. The system was intended as a safeguard against each for history taught that the danger was as great from the one as from the other and that only through intelligent control of both could the people, rich and poor, worthy and unworthy, survive and prosper and not lose all freedom and liberty in folly and license.

The system was adopted in the main from the best and wisest English concepts of liberty, starting with Magna Carta in the reign of the English tyrant, King John. It is not the heartless scheme of continental European governments or the concept of their policy, literature and morals, which has driven so many from their shores to America to find surcease from woe and liberty under law.

Under it England has expanded her dominions and commerce throughout the world until with truth it has for years been said, "The Sun never sets upon the English flag."

Under it Americanized, the American people have enjoyed the greatest freedom of action and prosperity of any people upon Earth.

Under it Washington was born and reared amidst affluence and influence but Lincoln, whatever his antecedents may have been, was essentially a worthy type of the poor but deserving people. The type which Jefferson under the system had in mind to educate at public expense through his conceived and advocated plans for free schools and colleges that all might have an equal opportunity to become the equal of any when so naturally endowed.

Whatever objection may be raised to Washington's aristocracy, in the present age of forgetfulness and of desired change for a falsely conceived idea of equality, it can not be raised as to Lincoln, so it is both interesting and instructive to compare these men to see how much alike or unlike they were, from opposite extremes of the social scale. Both were staunch believers in liberty and the American system for promoting and securing that liberty to all. Washington wrote he would never submit "to the loss of those valuable rights and privileges which were essential to the happiness of every free state, and without which life, liberty and property are rendered totally insecure."

In every uttered thought, through word and act, Lincoln lived for what Washington wrote. His whole life was devoted to the support of those same valuable rights and privileges, "without which," as Washington said, "life, liberty and property are rendered totally insecure," and which he said he would "never submit to the loss of"

Both men disliked slavery, Washington for economic and social reasons and Lincoln upon moral as well as social grounds.

Both were self-reliant and masterful and to an extent Washington, like Lincoln, was self-made, although he had more assistance and opportunities. Neither had much schooling and no collegiate education and both acquired most of his education for himself.

Both were hardy woodsmen and surveyors and were also tillers of the soil, the one upon his own account with capital to finance his efforts, the other as a helper to a poor peasant farmer.

Both were extremely practical men, Lincoln ambitious, Washington determined and resourceful; the one made through circumstances, the other by dint of hard work. The hard practical sense of Washington, in a great measure responsible for his military genius, which genius Lincoln did not in the least possess, was softened by the most kindly disposed heart of Lincoln.

Both were essentially just, Lincoln through both heart and mind, Washington, more largely through the mind. Less decisive was Lincoln, perhaps, than Washington, yet each exhibited a like indecision in grave moments—Washington when he deferred his judgment to the judgment of the Generals surrounding him; and Lincoln when he took the advice of every member of his cabinet at the begin-

ning of the Civil War; and each overcame his weakness, learning to rely almost entirely upon his own judgment in such matters.

Both stood for the preservation of private property and the advancement of the country and its people through protection of the honestly acquired wealth of the individual. Neither believed in a perfect equality destructive of all individual human initiative.

Lincoln, moody and melancholy because of the hardships and disappointments his ambition had experienced and his love of justice had suffered; Washington, amidst a happier environment, modestly serene and confident.

Fortunately, Lincoln possessed, among his many other qualities, a natural sense of humor which he acknowledged was the saving characteristic of his nature. But for this sense of humor his melancholy might have defeated his chances for success.

Whatever their differences by nature or through early environment, if living today both would be regarded by the new school of modern thought "Economic Royalists," though doubtless neither could define what it meant.

Fundamentally, the age in which each lived was the same and both administered the government, of which each was twice elected to its Presidency, by the same underlying precepts and policy. Neither was experimentalist or inventor of new and untired theories to meet supposed changes and exigencies in the lives of the people.

Both were led by the acknowledged star of commonsense, rather than by that of vain glory for themselves and others.

"Of the people, by the people and for the people," in the truest sense they each stood for a wisely organized and administered people's rule, Washington spurning at the close of the Revolution the suggestion that he be made King and America a monarchy. Each would equally have spurned a suggestion for the rule of the people, loosely bound together, upon no common ground or wise understanding, in the hope of either promised reward or the fear of consequences.

The two most representative outstanding Americans of all time, they approached the axis of problems and methods from diametrically opposite sides but met in common purpose and design at the pivotal point, the establishment and preservation of individual liberty under well-defined law adopted by the union of independent sovereign State, constitutional requirements and limitations, the foundation for the true rule of the people in any State, and the bulwark of their great American Republic, which both Washington and Lincoln strove to establish and preserve.

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MAURICE J. FEESER
TANEYTOWN

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS G. SHOEMAKER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April, 1939, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September, 1938.
EMMA J. SHOEMAKER,
Executrix of the Estate of Thomas G. Shoemaker, Deceased. 9-23-38

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THEY WOULD READ YOUR AD TOO, IF IT APPEARED HERE

Snoring— Cause and Cure

By
DR. JAMES W. BARTON
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WHEN we think of disturbing noises it is the automobile horn, the locomotive whistle, the siren of the ambulance or the fire truck that we have in mind. Noise is so harmful to the body and brain that all over the world—London, New York, Paris, Berlin, and in smaller cities—laws are now in force to lessen all noises.

Noise keeps the nerves tense, the nerves keep the muscles tense, so that in a noisy factory or office, fatigue or tiredness comes on sooner because tenseness of the muscles tires just as if one were working. Naturally also if one is kept alert by noise there is not much chance for rest or sleep.

However, all noise is not outdoors and one of the most disturbing noises—to others—is snoring. Snoring has been measured by the audiometer in sound units, the decibel, which is the smallest sound that can be heard by the normal ear. This machine shows that the sound of the snore is 40 decibels which is equal to the sound of a noisy office or automobile.

In Hygeia, Margaret McEachern stated that, according to careful estimates, one out of every eight persons snores more or less regularly, and no doubt every person snores occasionally.

How It May Be Cured.

What is the cause of snoring and what can be done about it?

There are many causes of snoring but most cases are due to some obstruction to the breathing—enlarged turbinate bones, bending to one side of the septum (the bone and cartilage partition between the nostrils), adenoids in children. Many cases are due simply to lying on the back and letting the mouth drop open.

The "noise" from snoring is due to vibrations while breathing in and out of the soft palate and the uvula (the little portion of flesh hanging between the tonsils or the place where the tonsils have been).

Lying on the left side when the left side of the nose is "blocked" and the right side when the right side of the nose is blocked, prevents snoring because it allows the wing or side of the nose to drop down, leaving more air space because nostril becomes more widely open.

However, as Margaret McEachern points out, the best plan to cure the "snores" is to have him visit the family physician or the nose and throat specialist and have obstruction corrected.

Water and Reducing.

It is often pointed out to overweights that as fat tissue holds so much water, if they would cut down on their water or liquid intake for three or four weeks, or until the body, by means of the water in all foods, has taken a definite amount of water from the foods, they would lose weight more rapidly. This is a point known to boxers, wrestlers, jockeys, and others whose weight must be kept within certain limits but seems to be unknown to a great many overweights.

Overweights state that they always thought water was "good" for them because it washed out wastes, cleared out the kidneys, and added no weight. Water is "good" for everybody; every body needs it in order to work properly. But the body needs only so much water or liquids daily, and in fat individuals much of what is not used is stored away in the fat, just as the fat itself is stored away in overweights because it is not used or needed.

What most overweights forget is that all the water taken into the system must be considered or accounted for; this means not only the water taken in as a drink—water, tea, coffee, milk, soft and hard drinks—but also the water in food. For instance, semi-solid foods contain a great amount of water and even the driest most solid food contains some water. Nuts, dry cereals and crackers may contain as much as 5 to 10 per cent of water; fruits and vegetables contain a great amount of water, some as high as 85 to 95 per cent.

Burning of Jewels

The chief of the pyrometry section of the bureau of standards, says that diamonds heated in a stream of oxygen become incandescent (rapid oxidation or burning, but no flame) at 800 degrees C. (1470 F.). Emerald is a gem variety of beryl, which melts at 1410 degrees C. (2570 F.). Sapphire, Oriental ruby and Oriental emerald are gem varieties of corundum. Corundum melts at 2050 degrees C., or 3700 degrees F. Although the usual variety of ruby is the Oriental ruby, the ruby is sometimes of the spinel variety, such as almandine, balas and spinel rubies, which forms are not definite minerals.

Costa Rica's First Flag Was of Spanish Country

The flag of Costa Rica is closely associated with the history of that nation. Costa Ricans take pride in recalling that the first flag ever flown over their lands was that of the mother country, Spain. In 1505, the city of Cartago was granted a scutcheon on which appeared several castles and lions (the emblem of Castile) and six black eagles on a silver field. "Fide et Pace" was the motto on this scutcheon.

When Costa Rica became independent it joined Iturbide's short-lived empire and, therefore, its first flag as an independent nation was that of Mexico. However, history tells us that this flag was never raised over Costa Rican territory, says the Washington Post.

When the Central American federation was formed, Costa Rica, being one of its components, adopted its colors: Two horizontal blue stripes separated by a white stripe. Later on, the national flag was modified in several respects and finally, when complete independence was achieved, the present flag was adopted. This flag and the national coat of arms were adopted by means of a decree dated September 28, 1948.

The national Costa Rican flag has five horizontal stripes, of which the uppermost and lowermost are blue, the next two white and the center one red and of twice the width of the others. The national coat of arms appears in the center of the white stripe.

The Costa Rican flag brings to the mind the ties that bind the sister republics of Central America, and pays homage to those who spent their lives in the service of the nation. And the rays of the rising sun symbolize the brilliant future that the people believe awaits their country.

Art of Glassmaking Has Long Survived in Venice

Glassmaking has been associated with the Venetians for more than 700 years. In the city of Venice since about the year 1000 glassmakers have expressed in their designs something of the splendor of the city, its gayety and sparkling color.

The guild of glassmakers was established on the Island of Murano in the Adriatic during the 1200s. The furnaces have never been transferred from that little hidden spot and the industry has had a continuous history that is full of interest both on the artistic and human side. Glassmaking reached a high development in Venice during the Crusades and continued all through the days of Venetian power and glory. Through days of misfortune in the history of this city, notes Alice R. Rollins in the Los Angeles Times, the furnaces at one time were almost extinguished, but in the Nineteenth century the craft was revived and many of the early traditions which had been preserved were followed.

More than any other of the arts that were brought to such high development in Venice, glassmaking seems to have been a peculiar product of her environment. It is characterized by gracefulness in form and an especial ethereal quality in color and texture. It seems to take on something of the charm of the sea and the softly sparkling atmosphere.

The President's Flag

The President's flag consists of the President's seal in bronze, upon a blue background with a large white star in each corner. The seal consists of an eagle, holding arrows, symbolic of war, in one claw and an olive branch, symbolic of peace, in the other. The design of this seal is in the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House. When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the main the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board. When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guard, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the national anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

Termites Use Caterpillars

A naturalist describes the occurrence of the larvae of a Tincid moth in the nests of a New Zealand termite. The larvae depend upon the material of the nest for their food, and they may be seen moving along in file, at regular intervals, as if in a procession, each escorted by a few soldier and worker termites. It appears that the larvae exude a strong odor which is attractive to the termites. Just as one may have flowers in his room for the sake of their perfume, so the termites have caterpillars.

Pilot Fish Friend of Shark

The pilot fish is the one and only faithful friend of the shark, most feared monster of the deep. The pilot fish, a handsome little fellow of blue and gold, swims in perfect safety in front of the shark's terrible snout and guides the killer to its prey. As a reward he obtains scraps of food and is said to feed also on parasites which infest the shark's skin.

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Of 1938**

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25 ACRES RICH, Level Land, fruit and water; fine 8-room house, large new dairy and stock barn.

Wagon, corn, meat, hog, poultry house, double brooder house, garage, etc. Also 2 fine black mares, 4 large milk cows, pigs and chickens, Thomas drill, 8-disc; 2-horse wagon and bed, hay carriage, mower, sleds, riding cultivators, 3-horse Moline plow, No. 80 Ward plow, springtooth harrow, roller, single and double shovel plows, 2 sets hand-made harness, other harness, hay fork and rope, metal hog troughs, block and fall, single and double trees, open links, corn sheller, fodder cutter, platform scales, two 10x12 range houses, two 1,000-chick brooder stoves, feed troughs and fountains, etc.; tree trimmers, anvil, emery wheel, lot of tools, forks, shovels, digging iron and post hole digger, work bench, paint, lawn mower, milk separator and other implements too numerous to mention.

Furniture—Two 5-piece bedroom suites, poster bed, 3-piece living room suite, 10-piece dining room suite, buffet, mirror, 2 other tables, studio couch, breakfast set, kitchen cabinet, table, rocking chairs, rugs, drapes, sewing machine, crocks, cooking utensils, wash machine and other items. All furniture is practically new. Terms Cash.

TERMS ON REAL ESTATE—\$300 cash deposit, balance all cash at settlement time. No goods to be removed until settled for.

WALTER H. DIFFENDAL,
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RUMPUSS ABOUT
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WHAT'S THE
DIFFERENCE

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AND SOFTENS THE
LIGHT. THE SHADE
WITH SPECIAL WHITE
LINING REFLECTS
MORE LIGHT OVER
WIDE AREA. STUDY-
ING IS EASIER.

GOSH! THESE I-E-S
LAMPS SURE ARE
SWELL. I NEVER TIRE
STUDYING ANYMORE
AND THEY COST LITTLE
OUGHTA GET ONE BUTCH

GEE, THAT'S A
GOOD IDEA MAYBE
HE POP KNEW HOW
THEY HELP PROTECT
EYESIGHT AND CAN
SERVE ENERGY
HE'D SEND ME ONE

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2 pound Jar
20c

CHIP BEEF
49c
pound

OATS and MOLASSES
FEED
69c
Bag

SIRLOIN and PORTER HOUSE
STEAK
19c
Pound

IMPORTED
BULBS
5c
DOMESTIC
BULBS
10c



Golden Crown Syrup 53c gal

WE ARE DRESSING OUR
OWN HOGS

Fresh Pork Hams 21c lb
Fresh Pork Shoulders 16c lb
Fresh Pork Sausage 21c lb

LIME
\$7.75 ton

STOCK MOLASSES
8½c
Pound
Exchange Drums

NAILS
31½ pound

SWEATERS
for all members of the family
98c each

WINDOW GLASS

8x10 44c doz
9x12 85c doz
10x12 89c doz
12x20 16c each
12x24 19c each
12x30 32c each

The Medford Grocery Co.
J. DAVID BAILE, President.
Medford, Maryland

SURVIVOR RECALLS FIRST BOAT TRIP IN GRAND CANYON

Thrilling Tale of Hardship And Adventure Related By Old-Timer.

PHOENIX.—Last surviving member of the first expedition into the Grand canyon by boat is James Fennemore, a spruce old fellow of some 90 years, who sits every day at the Arizona club here to spin his tales of adventure.

The spare, lean-faced Fennemore has had more than his share of adventure in one way or another, but tops the tales he tells by his arduous inland voyage on the Colorado river with Maj. John Wesley Powell. "It wasn't fun," he said, speaking of the trip through the canyon. "Our clothes were wet for days. We slept beside mud puddles that bred mosquitoes big enough to bite through a Navajo blanket, and we stood in water up to our necks for hours dragging our boats around some of the rapids."

Drives Wagon Train.
Born in London, Fennemore came to America in 1864, and although he didn't remain long, he came again in 1866 to stay. Like most young men of the day, he saw opportunity in the West.

A photographer by trade, Fennemore came West by working as a driver on a wagon train taking supplies to Fort Bridger, Utah. The wagons were pulled across the plains by oxen.

"Texas longhorns are what they were," said Fennemore, "and wild ones at that."

When the going was good the train made seven or eight miles a day. It took four days to get the wagons across the Platte river, using 36 cattle to each wagon.

Finally arriving at Fort Bridger, Fennemore pushed on ahead 90 miles to Salt Lake City, where he got a job in a photograph gallery.

To him one day came an army officer, Maj. John Wesley Powell, who wanted some pictures printed. Fennemore did the job and Major Powell took the prints back to Washington. With the aid of the pictures the officer succeeded in getting enough money from congress to outfit an expedition to the Grand canyon.

Joins Expedition.
Powell remembered Fennemore and offered the youth a chance to go on the exploration as official photographer.

"Of course I went," said Fennemore. Fennemore remained with the expedition seven months, going from Lee's Ferry up the Colorado river and into the mouth of the Grand canyon.

"Every day was an adventure," he said. "We started on February 28 from Salt Lake City and took the stage as far as Toquerville. We outfitted in Johnson's canyon east of Kanab and set out overland for the Colorado river."

The expedition ran out of supplies in what Fennemore terms the "Henry mountains." They then made their way over the range by digging steps for the horse and men in a loamy cliff. Once inside the Grand canyon, Fennemore decided to return to Salt Lake City. He operated a photography store for a time, and retired in the late nineties.

Blind Man Hears Autoist

Kill His 'Seeing Eye' Dog
BOSTON.—Patrick Folan, 43 years old, is sightless again because Elaine, his "seeing-eye" dog, is dead—victim of a hit-run driver. Standing in his back yard awaiting the return of his pet from an exercise run, he heard brakes screech and then a series of animal cries. Folan shouted for help. His wife and three children ran to the street and found the dog lying helpless, its back broken.

With the blind man faltering behind them, they carried Elaine into the house. A veterinary took her to the Angell Memorial hospital, where she died.

Folan, a machinist, lost his job during the depression. Scorning relief, he bought a portable saw and went from door to door cutting wood. Three years ago he was blinded by a piece of wood which flew from the saw. He continued to work, however, making bird houses and small household articles. The Norwood Knights of Columbus bought him Elaine for \$600 and sent him to Morristown, N. J., where he learned how to use her as his "seeing eye."

They're Beautiful, but

Slightly Dumb, Says Profs

BERKELEY, CALIF.—A test of 600 co-eds at the University of California has indicated that there is a tendency toward lesser intelligence when pulchritude is outstanding.

That is the finding of Dr. Samuel J. Holmes, outstanding authority in the realm of racial behavior, and S. E. Hatch, his associate. The two scientists refuse to admit that the result of their tests justifies the expression of "beautiful but dumb," but find rather that too much pulchritude has a tendency to draw the beautiful co-ed into too many other lines of distractions to enable her to make the most of her academic career.

Italy Plans Motorists'

Paradise in Ethiopia

ROME.—The "hell-hole" of creation will soon be a motorists' paradise, if Mussolini's plans are completed.

Over 1,400 miles of macadam roads are now being laid down in Italy's new African imperial colonies, according to a report made by the Italian ministry of public works.

The first stretch to be inaugurated will be "Victory Highway" which follows the line of march taken by Marshal Badoglio when he ploughed through the Negus' army to Addis Ababa, two years ago. This road will connect the capital with Asmara, chief city of the Eritrean province, and Massau, Red sea port.

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McKinney's Pharmacy

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Just received a nice assortment of **VIRGINIA DARE CONFECTIONS**.

It is not too late to anticipate your **CHRISTMAS CARDS** needs. 25 Personal Greetings 98c. See our Samples.

Two short time Specials—A tube of Gillette Shaving Cream FREE with 49c pack of Blades.

Two sixty cent bottles Wildroot Hair Tonic for 61c.

Eaton's Stationery in boxes.

Buy Medicine at Drug Store

R. S. McKinney

TANEYTOWN GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat 62@ 62
Corn 55@ 55

WEEK-END SPECIALS

- 3 Lge Cans Relm Vegetable Soup 25c
- 10 lbs Sugar 47c
- 5 lb Sack New Cornmeal 15c
- Miller's Corn Flakes 5c
- Cut Rite Wax Paper 5c
- 3 lbs Large Prunes 25c
- 2 Cans Stringless Beans 15c
- 1 lb Norwood Coffee 23c
- 3 Boxes Pleezing Wheat Flakes 25c
- 2 lb Box Salted Flakes Sodas 17c
- 1 Box Oxydol with Bowl 22c
- Crouse's New Hominy 5c lb
- 12 lb Sack Big Saving Flour 27c
- 1 Large Grapefruit 25c
- 10 lb Bag Onions 27c
- 50 lb Bag Cabbage 49c
- 2 Large Stalks Celery 15c
- 2 Heads Lettuce 15c
- 4 lbs Sweet Potatoes 10c
- Large Juicy Oranges 18c doz
- Large Sunkist Lemons 3 for 5c

F. E. SHAUM

TANEYTOWN, MD.
Phone 54-R

PUBLIC SALE

Real Estate and Personal Property SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1938.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the above date, at the residence of the late Samuel E. Currens, deceased, along road leading from Taneytown-Littlestown road, Route No. 71, one mile east of main road, 2½ miles from Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., the following:

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Large mirror, 3 stands, buffet, couch, chunk stove, cook stove, 3 rocking chairs, 6 cane-seat chairs, corner cupboard, 12 kitchen chairs, 2 tables, oil stove and baker, kitchen cupboard, 3 beds, 1 bedroom suite, bureau, stand, two 9x12 rugs, carpet by the yard; 1 old-time stand, antique mirror, meat bench, sausage grinder, single-barrel shot gun, large iron kettle, wash machine and tubs, stone jars, garden tools, wood saws, wood by the cord, ½-bu. measure, peck measure, canned goods, jellies, 3 gals. sauerkraut, lot of dishes, glassware and kitchen ware, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to begin at 1:00 P. M., at which time terms will be made known by

MRS. SAMUEL E. CURRENS.
EARL R. BOWERS, Auct.
CURTIS BOWERS, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE.

At the same time and place, the undersigned will offer at public sale, her small farm property consisting of 1¼ ACRES OF LAND, more or less. Improvements consist of a two-story dwelling, barn, garage, wood shed and poultry house.

Terms at sale by—
MRS. GEORGE BAUMGARDNER.
10-14-22



Columbus Day, October 12, 1938, is the 466th anniversary of the discovery of America.

A GREAT DISCOVERY that you can make

Be a modern Columbus. Explore the possibilities

of **THRIFT** as an answer to better living today, and greater security tomorrow. Discover for yourself how easy it is to build a cash reserve with regular deposits. If you wish we will gladly help you chart your course and set up a practical, workable thrift plan.

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Furniture, Radios, Rugs, Refrigerators, Stoves Sweepers, Washers.

Newest Styles from America's Leading Factories.

Lowest Prices—Easy Terms

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C. O. Fuss & Son

The Old Reliable Furniture House

Taneytown, Md.

Store Open Monday and Saturday Nights Other nights by appointment

Phone Taneytown 73 or 52-W



LEVI D. MAUS

Republican Candidate

for

Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

He was educated at public schools, with further education at business college. Conducted a large farm in Uniontown District for forty years.

At death of Edwin M. Mellor, Jr., Mr. Maus was appointed by the Court to fill the unexpired term. He has full knowledge of the duties of the office and merits election. He has never held an elective office.

Your support will be greatly appreciated.

He's It
Teacher had had a little trouble getting the boys in her class to run her errands, so she thought she'd shame them. "I've got an easy job—for the laziest boy in the class," she said. "Please step forward."

All but one boy stepped forward. "Well, Willie," commented teacher, smiling, "why didn't you step forward?"

Willie leaned back in his seat. "Too much trouble," he said.—Washington Post.

Explained
Macpherson called at the laundry for his parcel. "That will be three shillings," the laundress told him. "But there are only two pairs of pajamas," Macpherson complained, "and you charge one shilling a pair, don't you?"

"That's right, sir," the laundress replied, "but the extra shilling is for the collars and socks you had in the pockets."—Stray Stories Magazine.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Bell Phone 71-W
Taneytown, Md.

OCTOBER 14th to OCTOBER 21st.

HALLOWEEN NAPKINS.

Only 5c a package.

SNOW SUITS.

Keep the "Kiddie" warm in a Snow Suit. Brown and Blue Plaids. \$1.85, \$2.75, & \$3.90.

LADIES DRESSES.

A new assortment in a variety of colors and patterns for only 98c & \$1.98.

MENS CAPS.

A fine new line of Men's Fall Caps. 48 & 65c.

DELTOX GRASS RUGS & 1 AXMINSTER 9x12 RUG for only half price. Real Bargains.

P & G PRODUCTS

- 3 lb. can Crisco 52c
- 3 cakes Camay Soap 16c
- 3 large cakes Ivory Soap 25c
- 1 large bx. Oxydol 21c
- 2 bxs. Selox 23c
- 1 large bx. Chipso 22c
- 1 large bx. Ivory Flakes 21c
- 1 bx. Ivory Snow 13c

3 cans Sauerkraut (Langs, Winson, Silver Floss, or Libbys), 25c

2 lb. jar Peanut Butter, 23c

2 lb. bx. Excell Crackers, 17c

1 lb. Chase & Sanborn Coffee, 23c

1 pkg. Tender Leaf Tea, 15c

2 large cans Peaches, 27c

2 16-oz. cans Heinz Soups, 25c

3 8-oz. cans Heinz Soups, 25c

2 pkgs. G. A. Pancake Flour, 15c

2 cans Peas (Greenleaf or Garden Spot), 25c

Our Banking Location

MEANS TIME SAVED FOR YOU

Our friends who

come here find our location a real help to them in transacting business without unnecessary loss of time. We believe that you, too, will find this a most convenient place to do your banking. You are assured of prompt, courteous attention at all times.



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Republican Candidate for

Register of Wills

Your Vote and Influence will be appreciated

CARD PARTY

I. O. O. F. & Rebekah Lodges

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th,

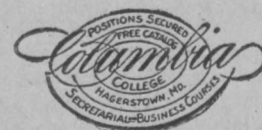
8 o'clock

I. O. O. F. HALL

Taneytown, Maryland

100 Prizes Refreshments Admission 35c

MID-WINTER TERM, JANUARY 2



PUBLIC SALE Of Valuable Property

The undersigned, Agent for the heirs-at-law of Margaret E. Mehning, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on East Baltimore Street Taneytown, Md., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1938, at 2:00 o'clock, P. M.

All that valuable property consisting of a lot of ground having a frontage of 54 feet on the South side of the said street, and a depth of 120 feet. The property is improved with a well-built brick building, with slate roof, comprising a DWELLING HOUSE with eight large rooms, pantry and bath room, a store room now occupied by E. N. Gallagher and wife as a RESTAURANT AND TAP ROOM and a COMMODIOUS LODGE ROOM now rented for full time. There is also a garage, tool house, etc.

The dwelling house can be occupied as it now is by a large family, or be easily converted into two roomy apartments. The property will produce a nice annual income. Prospective bidders can see the house by appointment.

The terms of sale will be announced at the sale, or can be privately arranged in advance.

L. B. HAFER, Agent for the Heirs of Margaret E. Mehning, deceased.

EARL R. BOWERS, Auct. 10-14-24