

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

J. Milton Reifenider, of Westminster, was one of the prominently considered candidates for the State Treasurership.

Congressman C. William Beales, of the York-Adams, Pa., district, has announced positively that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He says that to do full justice to his family and his business, he cannot properly represent his constituents, and he considers the former as of most importance.

A delegation of Woman Suffragists, in New York City, practically compelled President Wilson to grant them an interview, on Thursday, against his wishes. When he finally met them he told them that he considered woman suffrage a question for the states, and that he opposed it as a National issue.

The Constitutional Amendments passed at the late election, cost the state \$20,985 for their advertising in the various newspapers. There was an additional expense of \$587.20 imposed on the state for publishing the amendment relative to the office of sheriff of Baltimore city. Bills were introduced ordering the payment of the sums.

President Wilson on Thursday night opened his personal appeal to the country for national defense, in New York City. He gave warning that plans for the re-adjustment of the Army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today.

Fifty winners of county prizes among that group of young agriculturists popularly known as the Maryland Corn Club Boys will be given an automobile tour of Maryland from Crisfield, at the tip end of the Eastern Shore, to Oakland, the jumping-off place of Western Maryland, in connection with Maryland Week of 1916.

A bill, which would submit a Constitutional amendment providing for State-wide prohibition, was defeated, 20 to 14, in the upper house of the Kentucky General Assembly, where it originated. Three-fifths of the bonded spirits and whiskeys in the United States are in Kentucky warehouses, according to estimates attributed to official sources.

Representative Linthicum and Price, of Maryland, spoke in the House of Representatives in favor of the passage of the Shakerford federal good road bill, which proposes to authorize the expenditure of \$25,000,000 by the national government on the highways of the country. Under the bill's terms each State would receive \$65,000 and the balance of the money would be divided into two parts, one of which would be distributed among the States on the basis of population and the other half on the basis of rural free delivery post route mileage.

Representative Lewis, of Maryland, chairman of the House Labor Committee, on Wednesday, opened the fight in the House for the Keating bill restricting the employment of child labor in factories and mines. Lines are sharply drawn over this legislation, and it will be bitterly contested in the House. Its foes declare that the Senate will refuse to pass it if it ever gets through the House. The fight against the bill is being led by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, in whose district are located a large number of cotton factories.

A man giving the name of James Henry Boston was arrested Sunday morning near Frizellburg by Sheriff Stoner, accused of shooting Samuel Watkins, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad agent at Skyesville, Friday night, when detected in an attempt to rob the railroad station. Boston was found along the road and when questioned by Sheriff Stoner stated that he was returning from Baltimore and was waiting for an automobile from Middleburg to meet him. Boston was brought to Westminster and placed in jail. He denies all knowledge of the shooting. He is unknown at Middleburg and it is believed he gave an assumed name.

Great Britain must have women farmers if the country is to survive the war. That is the dictum just issued by Lord Shelborne, president of the Government Board of Agriculture. A proposition is now under consideration to canvass the rural districts of England, Scotland and Wales and register women farm laborers, just as male workers were listed under the registration act. The Board of Agriculture takes the view that the increased demands of munitions plants and the conscription bill will drain the farming districts of most of the available men, and unless their places are taken by women the United Kingdom will suffer a serious food shortage.

Rev. Daniel E. Weigle, pastor of Messiah Lutheran church, Philadelphia, was arrested on Tuesday, for running down with his auto a man named Frank Noad, who is in a serious condition at a hospital with a fractured leg and probably fractured skull. At the time of the accident Mr. Weigle was on his way to the home of Harvey Miller, 3214 N. Broad St., where he was to have dinner. He was hurrying to be able to return in plenty of time to greet Homer A. Rodeheaver, Billy Sunday's choir leader. After Mr. Weigle ran down the man he took him to the Samaritan Hospital, and then went to the 26th and York St. station. He was held there until Mr. Miller obtained a copy of the charge, and entered \$1,000 bail for his appearance.

A Tax-Payers' Meeting.

The public meeting, this Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Opera House, Taneytown, should be generally attended. It will be in the nature of the old-time "town meeting" where public affairs will be familiarly discussed at first hands by interested persons; and in this case practically everybody who pays taxes is "interested."

This meeting, by the way, is not distinctly a "Taneytown" meeting. It ought to be much bigger than that. It ought to be a meeting for the upper half of Carroll county, giving full opportunity for all to come and express themselves in favor of lower and more equal taxes.

A number of bills have been prepared for presentation before the legislature. These bills will be separately presented and discussed, and a petition circulated asking for their enactment into laws.

Senator Warfield and all of the Carroll County Members of the House, are expected to be present at the meeting. Let everybody attend and show their interest, in a way that can leave no doubt in the minds of legislators.

The place of meeting has been changed from Grangers' Hall to the Opera House, in order to better accommodate a large attendance. Come promptly on the hour—2.00 o'clock.

Memorial Services to the Late Hon. Jos. A. Goulden.

Memorial services were held in the House last Sunday in honor of the late Joseph A. Goulden, a Representative from New York, who owned a farm and summer home near Taneytown, Carroll county. Representative Linthicum, of Baltimore, was one of the speakers who paid a tribute to Mr. Goulden's life and work, and in regard to his Maryland associations he said:

"Mr. Goulden was particularly beloved by the people of Maryland, especially those who knew him as 'Farmer Goulden' in Carroll county. At the great annual picnic, of which he was the forefront at Taneytown, Maryland, Representative Goulden was indeed in his element of pleasure and happiness. In that section was stored in the minds of the farmers and villagers all he had to say and do, which had its great influence upon the farmers of that section."

"Through this interest in his farms of our State he became almost a part of that section; he became a great friend of everything that was beneficial to the interests of Maryland and the metropolis of Baltimore. Often I have spoken to people and said: 'Maryland has in Congress seven representatives; six elected from the districts of Maryland and the seventh elected from the Twenty-third district of New York.'"

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Bennett, Hulbert, Hughes, Edwards, Sherwood, Fitzgerald, Brumbaugh, Brunker, Hefflin, Booker, Moore, Lloyd, Farley, Siegel, Platt, Bailey, Pratt, and others, all very commendatory of Mr. Goulden as a man and Congressman. The addresses were followed by the presentation and publication in the Congressional Record of a large number of personal tributes and resolutions.

John C. Humbert Instantly Killed.

The following account of the sad event is from our regular Middleburg correspondent:

Our little town was shocked on Monday by the news that Mr. John C. Humbert had been killed in Union Bridge. He had gone to Westminster in the morning on business and to hear the Suttler trial; in the evening he returned as far as Union Bridge on the 4.30 train and went to see Joseph Smith, who has purchased his farm, and supposing he stayed longer than he thought, was hurrying to the station, when the train due at 5.45 overtook him and the engine passing had such suction that it drew his overcoat into the driving shaft, causing him to be thrown on his head on a tie, crushing his skull.

He was identified by Joseph Smith. His clothing was not torn or soiled, only his collar tore and where his overcoat was supposed to have been caught, and was crushed and greasy.

Mr. Humbert was a highly respected man, having resided on his farm, near the Middleburg warehouse, for 24 years, having retired 7 years ago, since which time he has lived in town. He was a man who was always a friend in time of need, and was always willing to urge and assist in any improvement or betterment of the town and community.

He will be greatly missed in every respect. He was born in Bachman's Valley, in 1849, died January 12, 1916, aged 67 years. 12 days. He is survived by his widow and two children: George, residing in Middleburg, and Miss Virgie, at home; and three grand-children. The funeral was held Thursday morning, services in the church, Rev. L. F. Murray, of Uniontown, and Rev. Jagers, of Union Bridge, officiating. Pall-bearers were Albert Stansbury, Daniel Repp, J. P. Delphey, Ornie Hyde, Phillip Keefe and Frank Kaufman. The family has the sympathy of the entire community.

(Also see account in Union Bridge correspondence.—Ed.)

Joint Hearing on Prohibition.

The temperance forces of Maryland have arranged for a Joint Hearing before the Temperance Committees of the House and Senate on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m. Interest in this movement is rapidly growing throughout the state. Friends of the cause are urged to secure large delegations from their respective centres.

Special transportation facilities will be arranged from Baltimore to Annapolis and return. Inform the office of the Anti-Saloon League at Baltimore as to the number and time of arrival of each delegation.

Write to members of the legislature. They get \$25.00 worth of postage stamps, free, and can afford to answer all communications.

CONGRESSMAN LEWIS HEARD IN TANEYTOWN.

Advocated Government Ownership of Telegraph and Telephones.

Congressman David J. Lewis delivered an address in Grangers' hall, Taneytown, on Monday evening, in the advocacy of government ownership of Telegraph and Telephones as an addition to the Post-office service. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, who first introduced Rev. Guy P. Bready, who read the resolutions of the Carroll County Grange favoring the project, and commending Mr. Lewis for his efforts in connection with the Parcel Post service.

Rev. L. B. Hafer next presented a petition from patrons of the Taneytown postoffice, asking for the abolishment of the postoffice box rent system as being unfair, in comparison with the free delivery of mails throughout rural sections, and recommending that Mr. Lewis take up the question.

Mr. Lewis prefaced his address by promising to give the free box question due consideration, and stated that he believed free carrier delivery would come, in due course of time, to all third and fourth class postoffices.

He said he was glad to be in union with Grange-farmer movements, as such movements usually stood for the best thought of the country and the best economic interests—for healthy practical development of public utilities. He said the farmer represented the greatest single class of producers, traders and consumers, all in one, in this country, and that the farmer's carefully thought-out views were apt to be right because of his experience.

He said that modern government was dedicated to certain objects related to the well-being and progress of the country; to secure for all, as nearly as possible, equal rights and liberties; that rights can not be equal if on paper only, and that unless facilities for the enjoyment of rights be within the reach of all, there can be no equality in rights. It should be the effort of all, therefore, to make equal rights actual rights.

He briefly reviewed the development of civilization from the earliest times, and showed how the establishment of the public roads, the public schools, the government postal system, all increased equal privileges and rights, and that the more recent establishment of parcel post made the right to shipment of products more equal.

He illustrated, by figures, the advantages of parcel post over the express service, and asserted that parcel post, only three years old, carried last year 400 millions of parcels at an average cost of only 14 cents for 375 miles, while the average cost of express packages is 48 cents for 200 miles. He said that the postal system should take over the whole express business of the country and that it could make at least thirty millions a year by doing so.

He argued, also, that the parcel post business was profitable, and that the P. O. Department would show a large balance of revenue, each year, instead of a deficit, was it not for the fact that 26 per cent. of its business represented free mail matter—free circulation of newspapers within the country of publication, the mails of the government, and the "franking" privilege of Congressmen.

He did not state, however, that the Postoffice Department is not yet paying the railroads for carrying the great excess of parcel post matter, nor that there is no system of book-keeping in force by which the profits or losses of the parcel post business can be accurately determined.

He then took up the question of telephone rates in this country and compared them very unfavorably with government regulated rates in Europe; that it costs as much for long distance service per mile as it does to send a ton of freight a mile; that our rates are from 4 to 8 times as high as postal telegraph rates, and that all countries operating the electric and postal services together are making money.

He then branched off to the war situation, making the assertion that peace and order are not natural products but results of institutional effort; that peace and order abound in the degree to which government is successful; that war is prevalent where government, through the establishment and enforcement of rules of conduct, establishes and maintains justice and right; that these rules are sometimes misunderstood between individuals, when it is necessary for the police power to step in with force and decide.

He endorsed a plan of international conduct and agreement for the prevention of wars, such as is now in progress in Europe, but failed to enter into details showing how such a plan could be made work. He predicted, however, that the idea was practicable and would eventually be worked out, so that an international police power would maintain the peace of the world.

Mr. Lewis was warmly congratulated, at the close of his address, by the large audience present, and a vote of thanks was given him. The Taneytown orchestra rendered a number of selections during the evening.

Suttler Trial Postponed.

The trial of Solomon Suttler, colored, for the murder of William F. Brown, that was set for Monday in the Carroll county court, was postponed due to the illness of Judge Thomas. The news of postponement was not circulated until Monday, consequently the Court House was crowded. Suttler, who was brought to Westminster from Baltimore, was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty," and when asked how he would be tried, said "by the Court."

The case will be tried before the full bench, composed of Judges Thomas, Brashears and Forsythe, as soon as possible after all three can be present.

Confident Prohibition Will Win.

Belief in a battle already won for temperance in Maryland fairly swept an audience of more than 3,000 persons off its feet at the Lyric, Sunday afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Hare, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; William H. Anderson, former superintendent and now head of the organization in New York; Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the national league, and Major Daniel Morgan Smith, for years counsel for the Model License League, spoke confidently of the approaching time when this State would be in the "dry" column.

It was the annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, and a record one, both in point of attendance and of enthusiasm. Fully 75 per cent. of the members of the audience, which filled every seat in the theatre and left over a good number to stand in the rear were men, and these, when they wished to voice with more than ordinary fervor their approval of some of the speeches or speakers, stood up, waved their hats and cheered like school boys.

Superintendent Hare caused such an outburst of enthusiasm when, after declaring that "we have the brute about killed, and all that we have to do now is skin it," continued with this significant statement:

"The Legislature now assembled in the State of Maryland will either submit State-wide prohibition to the vote of the people or betray its constituents. A majority of the members of both houses are pledged to vote for the prohibition amendment, pledged not to the Anti-Saloon League, but to the men who sent them to the General Assembly. And the man in Annapolis who votes against this amendment is owned and in bondage to the liquor traffic, and dares not call his soul his own."

"We are not asking the Legislature to close the saloon; we are asking it let the people run the State's government."

"We have already won and the liquor interests know it. They have offered us local option on a silver salver; but we don't want that now; we've outgrown it. Now, the liquor interests have tried to except Baltimore from the operation of the amendment by saying that 'it is not right to let Baltimore say what liquor laws should obtain in the counties, nor to let the counties dictate as to Baltimore.' The liquor traffic of Baltimore city has resorted to the machinations of hell to force the product of its stills and breweries on the 'dry' counties of Maryland. Will we except Baltimore city? Not so as you would notice it. We will let the tail go with the hide."—Sun.

Concerning Union Bridge.

(For the Record.)

In your last week's paper, I saw some things that interested me. One thing was concerning Union Bridge, and I would like to say a few words about the place as I lived there for some time, placed in a position to know something about the inside and outside of the place. I served as bailiff and constable for about fifteen years, and the most trouble I had was on account of strong drink.

Off-times the pavements would be blocked so that ladies would have to walk out in the street to get around the "bums" who would sometimes make night hideous, and often the next morning find some of them lying on the porch or steps of a home, without hat and in bad condition. That was when liquors were sold.

Sometimes one man would take all the pavement himself; now three men can walk side by side in the same space. Last summer I spent three or four weeks in Union Bridge and there was a big difference; I went in to see how business was in the dry goods stores and some of them had five clerks, with store crowded and customers waiting, and it was the same in the groceries.

I can't see that any business was dull except that of the bailiff and Justice of the Peace, and maybe the undertaker, for I remember several dying from drinking. I could say a great deal more, but will desist.

JOSEPH DELPHEY.

Baltimore, Md.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Albaugh Real Estate & Brokerage Co. to A. F. Campbell, convey 4515 square feet of land for \$500.00.

Geo. W. Drechsler and Annie Drechsler, convey 108 acres, 2 roads and 5 perches of land for \$10,325.50.

Geo. W. Drechsler, executor, to Angelina Drechsler, convey 179 acres, 3 roads and 12 perches of land for \$5550.00.

Theodore F. Brown, assignee, to Sarah Ellen Brown, convey 5 acres, 13 square perches of land for \$190.00.

Geo. Riggler, et al, to William I. Boland and wife, convey 5 acres, 38 square perches for \$131.00.

Elda M. Erb and husband, to D. Wesley Yingling, convey 105 square perches of land for \$400.00.

Florence E. Jordan and T. Calvin Jordan, her husband, to James B. Edmundson and wife, convey 53 square perches of land for \$500.00.

Jacob A. Edmundson and wife, to James B. Edmundson and wife, convey 2 acres of land for \$1.00.

Sykesville Realty & Imp. Co. to Walter E. Blizard and wife, convey 64 square perches of land for \$1800.00.

Sykesville Realty & Imp. Co. to Andrew E. Lambert, 3 tracts of land for \$25.00.

Cassa A. Wine to Ida May Warner, her daughter, convey 171 square feet of land for \$800.00.

Chas. E. Harris to Byron S. Dorsey, convey 18,282 square feet of land, more or less, for \$10.00.

Byron S. Dorsey and wife to Chas. E. Harris, convey 18,581 square feet of land for \$10.00.

Horace Wilderson, executor, to Wm. G. Uhler, convey 72 square perches of land for \$800.00.

Geo. E. Hughes and wife to Charles Taylor, convey 4 square perches of land for \$1.00.

Old newspapers in bundles, 5c per hundred.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IS NOW PROGRESSING.

Vandiver forced to Withdraw as State Treasurer.

The business of the legislature, this week, was interfered with to some extent by the question of the election of State Treasurer, which was pending about a week, due to opposition to the re-election of Murray Vandiver. On Wednesday, Mr. Vandiver seeing that his election was hopeless, clarified the situation by withdrawing, and John M. Dennis, of Baltimore, was elected by a vote of 70 to 56 cast for the Republican candidate.

The most of the time available was devoted to the presentation and reference of bills.

Among the most important bills presented was the one by Delegate Shartzer, of Garrett, to repeal the whole law by which the Tax Commission was created two years ago. While it is hardly likely that the bill will pass, there is great dissatisfaction with the lack of results produced by the Commission. It was established mainly to equalize state taxation on real estate, and while it has made a beginning by showing up inequalities, it has done very little besides.

Senator Warfield, of Carroll, introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Carroll to take over turnpikes, either by deed or condemnation, and convert them into county roads.

Carroll county now has but one toll road within its borders. That is the road from Westminster and extends to the Pennsylvania line, then towards Littlestown, Pa. The object of the Warfield bill is to enable the county authorities to acquire this thoroughfare. This highway is a part of the old Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike company road. The State owns this highway and has developed the road from Baltimore to Westminster.

Delegate Metzger introduced a bill that would permit juries to render verdicts of first degree murder "without capital punishment."

A bill was introduced by Delegate Brown, of Allegany, to compel the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the state at the opening of each morning session.

A bill has been presented by Senator Ogden providing that all bills for "satisfaction of judgments" be made into one bill, and be printed as such at close of session. Such a law would save a great deal of printing cost, as there are always hundreds of such bills printed as "public local laws."

Dorchester county has applied, through a special bill, to be released from the collection of a tax on mortgages, it being one of four counties now levying such a tax.

A bill has been presented in the House providing for the election of State Treasurer and Comptroller by the people every four years, at a salary of \$3000.00 each. Under the present law the Comptroller is elected every two years, and the Treasurer elected by the legislature.

A bill has been presented to change back the open season for shooting squirrels to Sept. 1, instead of Nov. 10, as at present.

There is a bill before the House to make the tax exemption on household furniture and effects \$100, instead of \$500.

Delegate Peterson, of Baltimore, has introduced a bill amending the 10-hour law for women, so that where the work of women is at night the limit of a day's work shall be eight hours instead of ten, and providing that no woman shall be employed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. more than three days in any one week. Such a law would affect telephone exchanges, hotels and other places. Canaries of perishable fruits and vegetables are exempt from the operation of the bill.

A bill compelling all employers of labor to pay wages on Friday of every week, was also introduced by Delegate Peterson.

Senator Cooper, to whom they were turned over several days ago, on Thursday introduced the bills authorizing the Public Service Commission to revoke the license of any owner or driver of a motor bus that fails to comply with its regulations and giving it power to suspend upon complaint or of its own motion, any proposed schedule or rates submitted by any common carrier subject to its jurisdiction. In the last mentioned case the suspension is not to exceed a period of 120 days. The passage of these bills is asked by the commission for the purpose of enabling it to force jitney bus drivers and owners to comply with its regulations—a thing some of the jitney bus people have refused to do—and to enable it to suspend rates pending an inquiry into their reasonableness.

Against "Marrying" Parsons.

Senator Williams, of Cecil, has a bill presented to break up the "marrying parson" business, a fee splitting process that is said to be engaged in by certain ministers for the sake of getting the marrying business. The bill as presented applies only to Cecil county, but there is a movement on foot among ministers in other counties to make the law state-wide. They claim that such a law would have a tendency to reduce the number of eloping couples, as well as to raise the standard of marrying generally.

It is said that the marrying business is sometimes a matter for "drumming" on the part of hackmen, and even railroad employees, and that "spotters" make a business of boarding trains before they reach one of these "marrying parson" towns, and look out for signs of couples who may be made "customers" of their parson confederate who "divides up" the profits.

Congressmen Mann and Cannon, Republican leaders, have announced themselves as favorable to greater military and naval preparedness, in harmony with President Wilson.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, January 24th., 1916.—Carrie B. Smith, administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of William H. Clutz, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of William F. Bachtel, late of Carroll County, deceased, were granted unto Barbara J. Bachtel, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

William K. Grimes, executor of Leonard Parrish, deceased, received order to transfer securities.

Summerville Condon, administrator of Susannah Condon, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Richard N. Kesselring, administrator, w. a. of Howard W. Bankard, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

TUESDAY, January 25th., 1916.—The sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Ann Wildersin, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

The sale of the real estate of Granville Black, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed.

John T. Anders and J. Thomas Anders administrators of William R. Anders, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled their first account.

Jesse Finster, administrator of Mary E. Finster, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Jacob D., George M., and Abram D. Null, executors of Daniel Null, deceased, reported sale of bank stock and settled their first and final account.

Dr. Jas. H. Billingslea, executor of Sarah M. Crout, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, real estate, debts and money.

Charles E. Harner, administrator of Andrew Harner, deceased, received order to pay funds to Clara Harner.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Louis S. Voy, of Sykesville and Ada Snowden, of Marrietsville.

Clarence E. Sheely, of Littlestown, Pa., and Florence E. Cookson, of Silver Run.

David J. Haines, of Silver Run, and Fannie M. Crabbs.

Maurice A. Ecker, of Medford, and Alice B. Glover.

It is stated that one well known Hagerstown citizen, within the past few months, has made about \$50,000 as a result of purchases of stock in war munition plants, and later disposing of it. Stock in some of these companies has risen tremendously.—Hagerstown Globe.

MARRIED.

WILHELM—ECKER.—At the Lutheran parsonage, Uniontown, on Jan. 22, 1916, by Rev. W. E. Saltzger, Mr. Paul H. Wilhelm and Miss Jessie I. Ecker.

MARKER—STARNER.—At the Lutheran parsonage, in Uniontown, on Jan. 20, 1916, by Rev. W. E. Saltzger, Mr. Charles W. Marker and Miss Alice L. Starnier, both of Frizellburg.

SELBY—FOREMAN.—On Thursday evening, January 27, at the Lutheran parsonage in Taneytown, by Rev. L. B. Hafer, Mr. Raymond E. Selby, of Union Bridge, and Miss Hilda Foreman, of Taneytown. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Murry S. Selby, a brother and sister-in-law of the groom, who reside near Bark Hill. The newly married couple will live at Union Bridge.

DIED.

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

DOTTERER.—Mrs. Minnie Dotterer, wife of J. Raymond Dotterer, died at her home near Johnsview, Friday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness of six months, aged 26 years, 9 months and 23 days. Funeral services were held on Monday morning at Beaver Dam.

ECKARD.—On Jan. 26, Mrs. Jesse Eckard, aged 87 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George D. Harman, at Frizellburg. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. Isaac Copenhaver, Mrs. Calvin Myerly, Mrs. John Duval, Mrs. Harry Myers, Mrs. George D. Harman, and William, Edward and Newton Eckard.

MYRELY.—Mrs. Susan, widow of the late William H. Myrely, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Romsper, Uniontown, on Friday, Jan. 21, 1916, aged 70 years, 4 months, after a long illness. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Minnie Romsper and Mrs. Laura, wife of Thomas Fritz; one brother, Edw. Beard, and a sister, Mrs. Henry Trout-felter. Funeral services were held in the M. P. church, Monday afternoon, by her pastor, Rev. T. H. Wright, burial in the M. P. cemetery. Pall-bearers were, Milton A. Zollickoffer, E. C. Caylor, J. C. Hollenberry, B. L. Cookson, Harvey T. Erb and J. Edward Formwalt.

BARNES.—On Jan. 26, Mr. Gustavus Barnes, a retired farmer, died at New Windsor, aged 78 years. He is survived by a widow and the following children: Edward and Walter Barnes and Mrs. Grant Devillish, of New Windsor, and Mrs. Harry Barnes, in the West.

He was a consistent member of the M. E. church for years, also a Charter member of Sulphur Spring Lodge L. O. E. F. No. 130, being a member for 56 years. He was also a member of the Masonic Lodge of Westminster. The Masons will have service at the house, and the L. O. O. F., at the grave. Funeral from his late home this Saturday morning. Interment at Pipe Creek cemetery.

IN SAD REMEMBRANCE

Of our beloved mother, Sarah Ellen Fox, who died January 29, 1912.

Our hearts deep in sorrow return to the day, As memory recalls now death bore you away, And left us in tears, in grief and woe, When we stood at your grave four years ago.

And we often sit and wonder At what you'd think or say, If you only knew the changes that day, That have happened since that day.

By her children.

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for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and
5th 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, JANUARY 28th., 1916.

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

THE GREEK SPOT in Europe is having
plenty of trouble, these days, as its King
don't know what to do, and couldn't do
it if he did—one of the disadvantages of
having a German Queen who went too
far from home to be cared for by her big
brother.

ANYTHING MORE FREAKISH than Mary-
land weather would be hard to imagine,
as last week's experience showed. "My
Maryland" is all right in most things,
but even her strongest partisans must
admit that weather fickleness is not a
virtue to boast of.

IT IS NICE Sunday School teaching to
oppose "preparedness," and to emphasize
the righteousness of peace, but all the
same the practical side of human nature
is strong for safety, and safety usually
means strength, and even force. The
trouble with the "peace" argument is
that there are too many unregenerate
sinners in the world who are always quite
ready to "emite the other cheek" when-
ever they get the chance.

IF MAYOR PRESTON is correctly quoted
in saying of the Maryland legislature,
"It is a tough crowd to deal with. Every
one of them aside from the city delegation
must be fought," his bad humor will not
help city legislation. We suspect that
Mayor Preston is rather too contemptu-
ous of the interests of the state outside of
Baltimore, and it is just this superior
sort of city talk that keeps up, in part,
the conflict between the two divisions.

AS THE EUROPEAN war progresses, the
"war news" becomes more and more un-
reliable. What one reads today, is quite
apt to be denied tomorrow or the day
after. The results of battles, the condi-
tion of certain armies, the health of Em-
perors and Generals, the actions of gov-
ernments, the losses sustained, are all so
startling—perhaps for effect on public
sentiment—that one must wait days for
the real truth, and then perhaps not get
it.

New Business Conditions.

We are largely of the opinion that some
business men of this county—and perhaps
some not strictly "business" men—have
a wrong idea of what is the matter with
business, and without much thought
blame their troubles on the main new
local condition—closed bars—as the prob-
able cause, and let it go at that, for-
getting that the same business quietude
that they complain of exists just as plain-
ly in the towns that still have the liquor
business.

The thing that gets the blame is not
always entitled to it. This has been true
of the tariff, and lesser legislation of
various kinds, for years, and is the easy
makeshift of the argument-maker who
wants to find something plausible to hang
his troubles on. No doubt the tariff, for
instance, has been responsible for many
business ills, but it has not been the
guilty party in many a case in which it
has been indicted.

Business depression, in fact, is not al-
ways easily accounted for by plain on the
surface indications. Finding out the real
cause is often as difficult as correctly
diagnosing a disease of the human body;
in fact both are diseases—one of the body
politic, the other of the human body, and
the truth regarding either is to be truly
arrived at only by a searching investiga-
tion and tracing of all symptoms.

There is a saying that if one looks long
enough he can usually find what he is
looking for—or words to that effect—and
this is true of the liquor business situa-
tion. For one reason or another, one
may favor the continuance of the sale of
liquors, yet not be a consumer of them;
consequently such a person is apt to in-
vite evidence that substantiates his posi-
tion, even though he may not argue that
morally the liquor business is desirable.
Such cases usually permit self-interest to
formulate their expressed opinions.

On the other hand, it is equally true
that the strong believer in prohibition is
apt to try to find evidence to negative
business losses because of the absence of
the liquor business. He simply does not
want to find evidence that interferes with
his conscientious convictions, and will

defend the latter even if he must admit
the former. So, there is a judicial ground
between these two sides, but it is a pretty
difficult matter to pick strictly impartial
judges; therefore, the only thing to do is
wait until the situation clarifies itself so
plainly that it can not be befogged by
either side interest.

This condition will arrive in Carroll
county in due course of time. Necess-
sarily there is a readjusting process, or
period, necessary. There must be time
given for business places, as well as in-
dividuals, affected by the discontinuance
of the liquor traffic, to take on new in-
dustries and get to going along new lines,
as well as time for the new laws to be
properly respected and enforced.

Public Opinion.

The unresponsiveness of the reading
public to what they see in the press is
very well known to every thoughtful
newspaper-maker. As a rule, when there
is an opinion expressed, it is one of criti-
cism, if not actual condemnation. The
favorable opinions are mostly bottled-up
tight, to the extent that the only assur-
ance the newspaper man has that he is
going along about right, is when he hears
no complaint.

It is true, of course, that the newspaper
man knows the situation so well that he
does not expect pats on the back; he also
knows, that, from the very nature of the
inside of things, he is better off if his
readers do not take too much interest in
trying to run his paper, so he loses no
sleep because of an apparent unrespon-
siveness in behalf of his efforts, and grad-
ually acquires a thickness of cuticle that
carries him through. And then, once in
a while he realizes that his readers have
been thinking compliments about him,
after all, when a nice warm feeling comes
over him and he realizes that after all
the job is worth while.

Intelligent responsiveness, or the pub-
lic expression of well digested opinions
from those not in the habit of giving
them, is a greater power, perhaps, than
that exercised by those whose business it
is to place matters and opinions before
the public; and entirely aside from the
personal opinions of editorial writers, it
is a great pity that there is not more of
public outspokenness indulged in, for the
people are quick to follow a crowd, though
suspicious of a single leader.

The old-time weekly "town meeting,"
that we hear of sometimes as having been
held in certain sections, was no doubt a
good institution. In those days, of course,
newspapers were not so common, there-
fore it was necessary to have a sort of
common exchange in order to keep any-
thing like posted on the doings of the
day, or to bring out public majority
sentiment; but the same need, in a lesser
sense, exists today, and considering the
wider opportunities for public expression
it is rather remarkable that they are not
more generally taken advantage of, es-
pecially as there has been an increase,
rather than a decrease, in variety of in-
dividual opinions.

Prohibition for the Philippines.

In the discussion of the new Philippine
Islands bill in the Senate, last week—a
bill that is designed to give to the island-
ers a greater measure of self-government
—the question of imposing Prohibition of
the manufacture and sale of liquors on
the islands was discussed at great length.
The question came up on an amendment
presented by Senator Gronna, of North
Dakota.

"That no intoxicating drink, or drug,
shall be manufactured for sale or gift, or
imported or sold, or offered for sale or
gift, for use as a beverage."

The discussion entered into the whole
range, largely, of the desirability of such
legislation everywhere, and developed a
very strong support. It was pointed out,
however, that as the amendment contain-
ed no penalty clause, the effect of such
a law would be merely moral and
restrictive, without being effectively pro-
hibitive.

It was further developed that the native
population was fairly temperate, and as
a rule indulged only moderately in native
drinks, and that there was now a local
law prohibiting the sale of liquors to the
"uncivilized tribes" of the islands—that
it was necessary first to become "civil-
ized" before drinks could be had.

An amendment was next offered im-
posing a penalty clause, as follows:

"That any one violating this law, re-
lating to the manufacture, sale or gift, of
intoxicating liquors or drugs shall, upon
conviction thereof, be punishable by a
fine of not more than \$100 or by im-
prisonment for not more than six
months, or by both such fine and im-
prisonment."

This amendment started argument over
again, in another wide range, and brought
out the sentiment that as it was the pur-
pose of the bill to permit liberal self-
government to the islanders, it would be
best not to interfere with their local
drinks, but merely to prohibit the impor-
tation of liquors, especially as it was
generally conceded that indulgence in
local drinks was not widespread, or
dangerous to the welfare of the islanders.

The section of the bill was finally com-
pleted and agreed to, by the passage of
the following additional amendment:

"But this shall not apply to or include
native wines, and beverages, commonly
called vino, tuba, basi and tapuy."

The situation therefore is that the
American saloon, with whiskey and other
strong alcoholic manufactures, as well as
beer—in fact, all but native drinks—will
be prohibited from the islands, and the
local legislature be left free, in addition,

to abolish native drinks if it so desires.

Senator Vardman, of Mississippi, one
of the strong advocates of Prohibition in
this country, in the course of his address
favoring the bill, said:

"I am in favor of destroying the liquor
business in America, and if I can not
strike it in the face I will hit it in the back.
If I can not manifest my disapprobation
and condemnation of it in any other way,
I will hamstring it. I want to embarrass
it, because I regard it as the greatest
enemy of the human race on earth today.
It has blighted more lives, it has frus-
trated more ambitions, it has caused
more scalding tears to fall from the eyes
of women than every other evil among
men. I believe it is the duty of this Con-
gress, working in the interest of the
Filipino, to bring to bear upon him every
influence that tends to uplift and benefit
him in the management of his own gov-
ernment."

Protect The Birds.

This is a portion of the fourth of a series
of articles on the need of conservation in Mary-
land, published under the auspices of the
Maryland Wild Life Protective Association at
this time with a view of having some of the de-
fects remedied by the passage of adequate con-
servation laws at the present session of the
State Legislature.

Birds stand between us and starvation
through the ravages of insects. There are
but 14,000 species of the former as against
some 5,000,000 species of the latter, but
if man is hands off the birds can hold the
hungry millions down. Under control
the functions of insects in the world is as
big as their numbers. They carry pollen
from blossom to blossom, and so get
plants fertilized and propagated. The
doctrine of botany is that flowers, with
their wonderful endowment in color, per-
fume, nectar and form, are only tricks to
win insect visitation. But out from con-
trol insects constitute man's greatest
earthly menace. Through extension of
cultivated areas and reduction in bird
population, we have disturbed the bal-
ance. Insect depredation is now a major
concern.

Insects are possessed of prodigious
fecundity and voracity. Given a free
hand, a pair of Colorado potato beetles
would in one season be the progenitors of
over 60,000,000, and they are slow coaches
compared with plant lice. There are
larvae which in 24 hours will consume
200 times their original weight. If an in-
fant did as much he would eat 1500
pounds his first day, or if he grew like
some caterpillars he would weigh 40 tons
at maturity. Against them nature has,
aside from disease and the elements, two
regulative agencies: First, birds; second,
predaceous and parasitic insects. Some
insects feed on others, but it is insecti-
vorous birds that act as the primary check.
They are well equipped. Flights gets
them quickly to points of threatened out-
break. The bird's eye is unmatched; he
can become far-sighted or near-sighted
instantaneously.

Its hearing is keener than ours. Its
heart beats faster, blood is warmer, lung
capacity higher, and muscular activity
greater than those of any other animal.
To maintain such hot fires of life, great
quantities of food are required, and for
assimilating it they have enormous cap-
acity.

A nestling needs one-half its own weight
of food daily. Three hundred parental
visits daily with one to a dozen insects
each trip may be called a low average.
Here are a few single meals of adult
birds and there may be a dozen or more
a day: One cuckoo, 217 webworms; an-
other, 250 caterpillars; a flicker, 5000
ants; another, 1000 chinch bugs; a night-
hawk, 60 grasshoppers; another, 500
mosquitoes; red-winged blackbird, 28
cutworms; cedar bird, 100 cankerworms;
2 Maryland yellow-throats each 3500
plant lice on a birch in 40 minutes, and
they were apparently on this job about
three hours a day, count that up for a
week; 2 scarlet tanagers, 35 gipsy moths
a minute for 18 minutes.

If they worked one hour a day, they
would clear off 14,700 in a week or enough
to defoliate two apple trees, and thus
save a crop worth \$2 to \$5 or more.
Thirty-six species eat the codling moth,
which destroys apples, and 52 the cotton-
boll weevil.

In behalf of this host of gifted friends,
we are going to ask the next Legislature
to pass the Audubon model law. This
was prepared originally by the American
Ornithologists' Union in 1886, but reached
its perfected form in Louisiana in 1904.
It is now on the statute books of 39 states.
Maryland is the only state in North,
East or South now without it, the others
being sparsely settled Western states. Its
Legislature is the only one of this group
which meets in 1916. An enactment by
unanimous consent will prove that our
delay was an oversight, and that is ex-
pected.

"Fear God and Take Your Own Part."

Colonel Roosevelt, in his speech at the
Metropolitan Opera House, wandered a
good deal from the strict letter of his
text, which was "Fear God and Take
Your Own Part," but he preached a ser-
mon on preparedness which the American
people might do well to take to heart.
Contrary to what might have been ex-
pected from the ex-President, in the light
of some of his recent utterances in criti-
cism of the Federal administration and
upon the subject of military preparedness,
he devoted less than a quarter of his
speech to the military and naval needs of
the nation and to the subject of universal
military service, and dwelt, instead, upon
the equally vital need of that broader
preparedness in national efficiency of
which Germany has given the world so
striking an example.

It must not be inferred that Colonel

Roosevelt paid no attention to what may
be termed the side issues of his subject,
or that his speech was lacking in those
pungent phrases which stick in the mem-
ories of his auditors. The thousands who
heard him will not find it easy to forget,
for example, such sentences as these:

When we sit idly by while Belgium is
overwhelmed and, rolling up our eyes,
prattle with unctuous self-righteousness
about the duty of neutrality, we show
that we do not really fear God; on the
contrary, we show a zealous fear of the
devil and a mean readiness to serve him.

The man who loves other nations as
much as he does his own country stands
on a par with the man who loves other
women as much as he does his own wife.
* * * A flabby cosmopolitanism, es-
pecially if it expresses itself through flab-
by pacifism, is silly and mischievous.
* * * This country cannot endure
half American and half foreign. The
hyphen is incompatible with patriotism.

The burden of the Colonel's message to
the Americanization conference, how-
ever, was summarized in his declaration
that "social and industrial efficiency go
hand in hand with military efficiency." This
thought was fully amplified, and to ac-
complish industrial efficiency Mr.
Roosevelt urged broader powers for the
Federal Government over business, and a
constructive and helpful policy rather
than one of discouragement and destruc-
tion. He repeated his arguments for the
Federal incorporation of companies en-
gaged in any sort of interstate business,
and maintained that social progress is not
going to be secured by oppressing big
business but by aiding it, and then under
wise regulation by compelling big busi-
ness in turn to accord justice to its em-
ployees, and to act honestly toward all
men. These ends, he maintained, cannot
be reached by a chaos of forty-eight
States working at cross purposes in the
development of our interstate and inter-
national industrial fabric. This need of a
larger rather than a "New" national-
ism, in his opinion, is the vital factor in
the task of Americanizing the immi-
grants, for the latter only ask for social
and industrial justice, which can only be
obtained for them by "effective regula-
tion of business."

Turning to the concrete problems of
military preparedness, Colonel Roosevelt
made the sensible suggestion that the
existing munitions plants should not only
be encouraged by the Government, but
that steps should be taken to distribute
them strategically, instead as at present
of allowing them to occupy positions
close to the Eastern seaboard. He urged,
as necessary for adequate defense, a big
efficient navy, a small efficient army of
250,000 men, and finally a system of
universal military training in times of
peace, thus indorsing in their main out-
lines the recommendations of the majority
of the military advisers of the Govern-
ment.

Perhaps the Colonel's most telling
point was his demonstration that in ad-
vocating universal military training he
was but echoing the advice of President
Washington in his message to Congress
in 1790. The first President, he remarked,
"did not regard professional pacifists as
entitled to the suffrage." This latest
speech of Roosevelt's was marked by un-
usual restraint, a factor that added to its
strength and will insure for it the serious
attention of hundreds of thousands of
Americans who have been disposed to
look with some misgivings upon the ex-
President by reason of his exaggerations
and extremes, and to doubt his value as
a safe counsellor. Utterances should go
a long way to allay these misgivings,
and their timeliness, following so closely
upon the disturbing revelations of Ad-
miral Fletcher's report and upon General
Woods' recommendations for army in-
creases, will be recognized as wholly
apart from the spirit of mere partisanship.
—Phila. Ledger.

Bad Cold Quickly Broken Up.

Mrs. Martha Wilcox, Gowanda, N. Y.,
writes: "I first used Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy about eight years ago. At
that time I had a hard cold and coughed
most of the time. It proved to be just
what I needed. It broke up the cold in
a few days, and the cough entirely dis-
appeared. I have told many of my friends
of the good I received through using this
medicine, and all who have used it speak
of it in the highest terms." Obtainable
everywhere.
Advertisement.

An ingenious correspondent of the New
York Sun has discovered that "Robinson
Crusoe" is an immoral book, "calcu-
lated to corrupt youth." Yet of all the
hundreds of thousands of boys who have
read it, has one ever got any harm from
its pages, or had to confess that its per-
nicious influence first led him from the
path of virtue?

Colonel Roosevelt is at his best when
he advocates the training of natives and
of alien citizens in the highest ideals of
American citizenship, and in exacting
from immigrants that, when they seek
citizenship in this country, it shall be an
unhyphenated citizenship. In all matters
of this sort the Colonel thinks straight;
and it is a pleasure to fall in behind him
and push.

To Cure Children's Colds.

Keep child dry, clothe comfortable,
avoid exposure and give Dr. Bell's Pine-
Tar-Honey. It is pleasant, soothing,
antiseptic, raises phlegm and reduces in-
flammation. The first dose gives relief,
continued treatment with proper care will
avoid serious illness or a long cold. Don't
delay treatment. Don't let your child
suffer. Get a bottle to-day. Insist on
Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c. at
Druggists.
Advertisement.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

Our
Semi-Annual Clear-
ance Sale Continues to Offer
the Public Great Opportunities
to Make Purchases at a Big Saving

We will continue our Sale by offering every Ladies'
and Misses' Coat, every Men's Ready-made Suit and Over-
coat at the same Extremely Low Prices they were started
for this Sale.

Additional Merchandise will be added from time to
time, at Extremely Low Prices, to make your attendance
at this January Sale worth while.

Keep your eyes on our Centre
Table for New Bargains



☛ Savings deposited with us are as
safe as an investment in a United
States government bond, while the
earning power of your money placed
in our vaults is greater than if in-
vested in government bonds.

☛ A bank book showing an ever in-
creasing savings account is one of
the most valuable things you can
possess. It carries with it an assur-
ance of independence, and a relief
from worries for the future.

☛ The saving habit should be cultivated
as a virtue, and you will find in it a
pleasure that far exceeds your ex-
pectations.

☛ Get the habit now. Take a part of
this week's earnings as a beginning.

☛ Start a bank account with us today.

The Birnie Trust Company
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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 in
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

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

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They are all
boosters and
deserve your
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When you need any-
thing in the line of
neat and attractive
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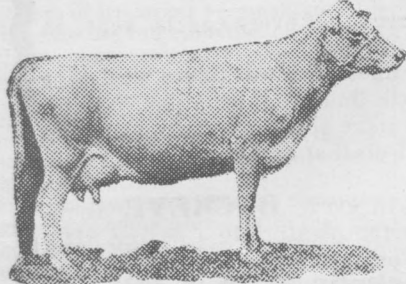
DAIRY and CREAMERY

CARE OF THE FRESH COW.

Proper Treatment Determines the Future Value of the Animal.

Many cows will be freshening about this time. There will likely be some farmers who will be making their first venture in dairying, and it will be easy for these to make costly mistakes. The care given the cows just before freshening and for the first few weeks after calving very largely determines the production during that lactation period. If it is a heifer with her first calf it is doubly important, as the habits of the first lactation will influence those that follow. Improper treatment at this time can easily have a lasting effect that will mean financial loss.

It is always best to dry the cow that is giving milk from four to six weeks before the calf is due. During this



Jersey cattle, so their admirers claim, by careful breeding and natural selection have been made the greatest butter fat producers of any breed. According to the amount of live weight and food consumed, the Jersey cow has proved herself in tests to be the most economical producer of butter. The cow pictured is a pure bred Jersey.

period the feed should be liberal. It is a resting period, and the cow should be so fed as to lay on a reserve of fat.

When the calf is born and has had its first feed the cow should be milked dry and the udder again manipulated. It is usually desirable to allow the calf to remain with the cow the first day. If the calf is taken away at once it must be fed the colostrum, or first milk, for the first two or three days. If the udder cakes badly it should be milked frequently and bathed with hot water and then well rubbed with lard and turpentine. Thorough rubbing is perhaps the most essential part of the treatment.

If the afterbirth is not passed properly it should never be allowed to go for more than twenty-four hours without treatment. During these first few days the cow should be fed very sparingly, gradually increasing the ration. If everything has gone well the cow should be back in the herd the third or fourth day and from then on the feed can be very slowly increased until she is receiving a full ration. What this should be can be determined only by watching the milk record carefully and supplying additional feed as the cow responds with increased milk flow.

SHELTER FOR CATTLE.

Dairy Animals Need Warmer Quarters Than the Beef Breeds.

Steer feeders have found out through experience that the steer on full feed prefers the open yard or open shed to the warm stable, says the Kansas Farmer. This is because the steer is covered with a heat holding layer of fat and does not need to be sheltered from cold. In fact, he is more comfortable when not so sheltered.

The milk cow, however, stands in strong contrast to the fattening steer. The beginner in dairying may not appreciate the fact that proper shelter in cold weather is of the greatest importance to the milk cow. There is nothing that will so quickly cut down the flow of milk as exposure to cold and stormy weather. It not only cuts down the milk flow, but it is a heavy drain on the vitality of the cattle.

This explains why those who would succeed in dairying must provide barns that will keep the cows comfortable even in cold weather. These barns need not be of the expensive kind, although a modern barn is a great convenience in handling dairy cows. Proper shelter can be supplied even by so simple a means as a straw shed. The principal point is that the cow must be made comfortable or the results in milk production will be unsatisfactory.

The Silo on the Farm.

The silo is indispensable on the dairy farm, says Hoard's Dairyman. Storage room to handle forage of equal feeding value would be almost beyond the facilities of many farms. At the same time corn ensilage is one of the most valuable of feeds. The intensive dairyman finds it necessary to provide ensilage for both summer and winter, the summer silo helping to tide the cows over the dry period usually occurring in late summer.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Milk cannot be valued by pounds, but by the amount of butter it will make. The man or woman who makes dairying a subject of study will find it a source of profit. Do not count upon the frostbitten grass to keep up the condition or profit of the herd. Frost-bitten grass will fill them up, but nourishment must be otherwise supplied. Do not leave the cows out in a storm at this time of the year. Every cow in the herd should go into winter quarters in good heart.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN FOR THE MILK COW

Just how much grain should be fed a cow giving milk is a question of considerable economic importance. On the average farm under normal conditions roughage feeds are the cheap part of the ration. The concentrates are nearly always the expensive part of the rations. In studying this question from the profit standpoint the quality of the roughage used must always be considered. Good alfalfa hay with corn silage will sustain a fair flow of milk, and with ordinary cows it may be more profitable to feed no grain at all when such combination of roughage can be fed. The success of these two feeds in milk production is a strong argument for the silo and clover or alfalfa hay on the dairy farm. If the roughage is inferior in quality it is difficult to secure a good flow of milk without feeding considerable grain, and this always increases the cost of production.

Professor Henry says in "Feeds and Feeding," "The dairyman who persists in feeding his cows wholly on such low grade roughage as timothy hay, corn stover, etc., must pay the penalty by feeding from ten to twelve pounds of



Cows that are in good condition need but little grain previous to calving if they have plenty of good roughage, like legume hay and silage, or good pasture. Thirty to thirty-five pounds of silage daily and what hay the animals will clean up readily is a fair ration. The picture shows cows waiting for their silage.

expensive concentrates daily if his cows are to maintain a reasonable flow of milk."

The capacity of the cow must also be considered. A cow of good dairy type and temperament will nearly always pay for some grain in addition to all the alfalfa and silage she will eat. In actual practice milk cows may be given an allowance of grain or concentrates adjusted in accordance with the capacity for production. A cow will ordinarily consume about two pounds of dry roughage of good quality to each 100 pounds of live weight or a pound of dry roughage and three pounds of silage to each 100 pounds of live weight. Common rules for feeding concentrates, after the roughage capacity has been reached, is to feed a pound of grain daily for each three or four pounds of milk the cow is giving, depending on its richness, or to feed a pound of grain daily for each pound of butter fat the cow is producing weekly. Another practical rule to follow is to give as heavy an allowance of feed as the cow will pay for at ruling prices for the feeds and her products and then only increase this allowance when it is met with a corresponding increase in production.

How Milk Is Secreted.

Milk is secreted in the udder from blood serum. A big yield of milk is dependent upon good health and rich blood. The udder is both a factory and a storehouse. It consists of many hollow spaces or cavities of varying sizes, muscular tissue, cells, veins, arteries, nerves, lymphatics and connecting canals. The blood is the raw material, the cells the manufacturing agents, the nerves the power or stimulating forces and the canals the tracts of delivery.—American Agriculturist.

Grain For Cows.

A good general rule in feeding dairy cows is to supply one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk yielded when the maximum amount of milk is being produced. As the period of lactation advances the grain may be decreased so that but one pound is fed to every four pounds of milk yielded.

My Friend

WHY IS IT THAT YOU HAVE NO BANK ACCOUNT?

SURELY, IN THIS DAY AND AGE YOU MUST REALIZE THE WISDOM OF SUCH A POSSESSION.

ON MANY AN OCCASION YOU WILL BE THOUGHTFUL OF YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

Opportunity Knocks at the Door of the Thrifty Man.

GIVE US A CHANCE AND WE WILL PROVE TO YOU THAT OUR BANK SHOULD BE YOUR BANK.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
TANEYTOWN MARYLAND

Your Monument For Spring

The monument which you wish to have erected next Spring will cost less if selected now, and it will be finished with even more than usual care, since our workmen have time to spare during the winter months.

Allow extra time for quarrying and finishing, and you will be sure of securing an extra fine monument. During the slack period in Winter we can secure the choicest of material, and as an inducement for work to keep our men steadily employed, we will offer you a saving in price.

Why not take advantage of this double opportunity, and in the interest of economy and extra value, select your monument now?

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,
East Main St., Opposite Court St.,
Phone 127 WESTMINSTER, MD.

RHEUMATISM
STIFF JOINTS
SPRAINS

Does Pain Interfere?

There is a remedy

Sloan's Liniment

Read this unsolicited grateful testimony—

Not long ago my left knee became lame and sore. It pained me many restless nights. So serious did it become that I was forced to consider giving up my work when I chanced to think of Sloan's Liniment. Let me say—less than one bottle fixed me up.
Chas. C. Campbell, Florence, Tex.

Got Something You Want to Sell?

Most people have a piece of furniture, a farm implement, or something else which they have discarded and which they no longer want.

These things are put in the attic, or stored away in the barn, or left lying about, getting of less and less value each year.

WHY NOT SELL THEM?

Somebody wants those very things which have become of no use to you. Why not try to find that somebody by putting a want advertisement in THIS NEWSPAPER?

Printing

Are You in Need of

Tags
Cards
Blanks
Folders
Dodgers
Receipts
Envelopes
Statements
Bill Heads
Invitations
Packet Heads
Letter Heads

Call at this office

Good Work Is Our Specialty

Advice to Girls Who Work

Do you possess a bank account?

If you are the wife of a man of affairs or the daughter of some well paid worker you may answer in the affirmative without a thought as to the desirability of this possession. If, on the other hand, you are one of the thousands of working women who can depend only upon their own brains to bring in their daily portion of bread you may be forced to admit that a bank account has been the object of your dreams for many a year, but that you have never been able to make it a realization, try as hard as you could.

Few business women know how to save money.

"But," perhaps you remonstrate, "how can I put anything away when all my salary goes to pay my way in the world?"

Saving is no doubt difficult when the weekly stipend is small, but even under these circumstances something should be put away if for no other reason than the one of cultivating the saving habit. Hundreds—no, thousands—of women have enough intelligence to make money, and good sums of money, too, but few have enough sense to save even a small portion of their earnings.

And yet a bank account is their only protection against sickness, old age or loss of position—the only means of giving the worker any independence and personal freedom.

The girl who has no bank account is forced to put up with all sorts of inconveniences; she cannot give up employment which is uncongenial, because she has nothing to draw upon while looking for another opening. If she becomes ill she must call upon friends or relatives for aid, and if she is so unfortunate as to be alone in the city she may even be forced to become the object of charity.

With this possibility in view one would think that every feminine worker would realize the importance of saving. But apparently few wage earners do. You find the girl behind the counter spending her nickels and her dimes on candies and the movies just as you find her sister in a higher scale of endeavor throwing away her hard earned dollars on innumerable new hats, blouses and theater tickets. Both have the happy optimism which is characteristic of many women who earn their living. They live in the present, refusing to look into the future.

Begin now to put away something every week. Perhaps it will be only 25 cents if the pay envelope is pitifully small, but 25 cents every week amounts to a fair sum at the end of the year. The point at the beginning is not how much you save, but the fact that you save consistently. After awhile the sum will increase, and, having acquired the saving habit, you will have at your disposal a sum of money that is quite respectable in its proportions.

The greatest drawback to saving is that once a woman has a good position she believes she will go on holding it indefinitely. Unfortunately, prosperity brings optimism with it, and few women who are making more money than usual can persuade themselves that they may be ere long make less. Then to the prosperous woman saving is unattractive; its returns look to her to be so insignificant. (We are referring now to the wage earner and not to the woman who can put by a \$100 at a time.) For the wage earner saving is saving pure and simple.

Four Interesting Dishes For Luncheon.

Creamed Toast With Cheese Sauce.—This makes an excellent breakfast dish. Make slices of toast from whole wheat bread. Make a white sauce in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour added to one cupful of milk. To each cupful of milk add one-half cupful of grated cheese. As soon as this is melted pour over the toast and serve. Two or three dates, pitted and shredded, may be added to this dish.

Creamed Chicken.—Breast and thighs were served for Sunday's dinner; the rest is picked and put in cream sauce and served around rice potatoes. To one cupful of cream sauce add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped pepper. One quart of potatoes are washed, pared, boiled and put through the ricer or fruit press on to center of hot plate, the creamed chicken around the edge. Sprinkle the potatoes with cut parsley and dust with paprika. The chicken can be served on toast and the potatoes separate.

Covered Eggs.—Make a paste with one cupful of fine white bread crumbs, one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of minced ham or other cold meats and enough milk to moisten. Line buttered cups with this mixture and drop an egg from its shell into the center. Bake or steam until the eggs are firm. All the better if the yolk is hard. Loosen from the cup and turn each out on a small square of buttered toast. This quantity is sufficient for four to six eggs.

Hot Cheese Sandwiches.—One roll snappy cheese, one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful mustard, bacon, rounds of bread. Cream the cheese, add the egg and seasoning and spread on the bread, which should be cut about a half inch thick. Place a slice of bacon on each round and bake a few minutes in a quick oven till the bacon is done. Serve with a green salad.

CORN CLUB CHAMPION TELLS HIS STORY

1915 State Winner Produces 105.5 Bushels Of Shelled Corn At a Cost Of 19.9 Cents Per Bushel.

WILLIAM TROY,
Queen Anne's County.

I succeeded in growing my acre of corn by making up my mind to complete the contest when I asked my brother to let me have an acre of ground to enter the Corn Club. Mr. H. S. Koehler, our County Demonstration Agent, told me to get a piece of ground and have it covered with a heavy coat of manure. I was given the ground at the last School Fair. It had grown a crop of tomatoes and was heavily set in crimson clover and turnips. I did not apply any manure as it had been manured the previous spring, a crop of clover plowed under, and a ton of ground oyster shell lime drilled in before the tomatoes had been planted.



After a large portion of turnips had been gathered, we turned our hogs on the acre to feed on the balance of turnips and clover. They remained there until the first of April this year. On Saturday, April 3, the ground was plowed and rolled to preserve the moisture. On Saturday, April 17, I used a spring tooth harrow on it, and afterward rolled it tight, and this was done again on May 8 and May 22. On Monday, May 31, we used a levelling square drag and ran the ground out with a tomato marker, opening the cross rows about three inches deep. The next morning I was out bright and early and dropped the corn by hand, putting three or four grains to the hill, and planting the hills thirty-six inches apart each way. I covered the grain with a small, fine toothed cultivator. I had to stay home from school to do this work. This was the only time that I missed from school.

On June 12, the corn was dragged with a spike-toothed harrow. The corn was given thorough cultivation on June 24, July 5, July 16, and July 29. I would have cultivated it again but the storm, August 3, twisted it about so badly, that I could not get through it.

It was cut on August 30 and allowed to stand in the shock until October 25, when it was husked, the total weight being 7,356 pounds. The corn was not in the best condition, being rotten on the tip from lying on the ground. It was nearly all twin corn, standing three to four stalks to the hill.

My expenses were as follows:

Rent of one acre of land.....	\$5.00
Plowing, 4 hours @ 20c.....	.80
Harrowing with spring tooth, 3 hrs. @ 20c.....	.60
Harrowing with spike harrow, 2 hrs. @ 20c.....	.40
Rolling, 7 hrs. @ 20c.....	1.40
Planting, 3 hrs @ 10c.....	.30
Marking the ground, 3 hrs. @ 20c.....	.60
Cultivating, 12 hrs. @ 15c.....	1.80
Replanting, 3 hrs. @ 10c.....	.30
Cutting, 15 hrs. @ 10c.....	1.50
Husking, 15 hrs. @ 10c.....	1.60
Lifting, 3 hrs. @ 20c.....	.60
Labor of man hoeing, 18 hrs. @ 10c.....	1.80
Kainit, 200 lbs.....	1.25
Pulling weeds, 20 hrs. @ 10c.....	2.00
Labor of putting on kainit, small amounts of wood ashes, chicken manure, etc., 5 hrs. @ 10c.....	.50
Cost of seed corn.....	.50

Total expenses.....\$20.95
Total value of crop, 105.5 bushels @ 50c.....\$52.75
Less expenses.....20.95

Net value of crop.....\$31.80
100 lbs. of cob corn shelled \$3.5 lbs., the percentage of moisture being 18.1 per cent, according to the test made by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station of the sample sent them by County Demonstration Agent, Mr. H. S. Koehler. The variety of corn I used as seed was Boone County White.

(Signed) WILLIAM TROY.

The above story of how he grew his crop of corn by William Troy is authorized by the Department of Boys' Club Work, Co-operative Extension Work of the Maryland Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture, College Park, Md., Reuben Brigham, Assistant State Agent, in charge.

Subscribe for the **CARROLL RECORD.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28th., 1915.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on 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.

UNION BRIDGE.

A sad accident occurred on the W. M. R. tracks on Monday evening, when John Humbert, of Middleburg, was struck by the 6 o'clock train, near the R. K. shops and instantly killed. Mr. Humbert, who was a juror, had gone to Westminster in the morning to attend the Suttler trial. This having been postponed, Mr. Humbert came to Union Bridge on the 5 o'clock train to attend to some business.

He first went to Dr. W. D. Brown's office for medicine, and then went to Joe Smith's on the east side of town to attend to the business he had in view. Afterward he started down the R. K. track toward the depot, meeting George Fowle at the shops. He stopped to talk, and while doing so, the train upon which he was to go, blew just east of the shops. He started hurriedly for the depot, and the train, as it passed, giving a sharp whistle, Mr. Fowle looked and saw Mr. Humbert in front of the engine. It struck him and knocked him across the adjoining track. The top of his head striking a tie, the force of the fall crushed the skull causing instant death.

State's Attorney Seabrook was communicated with, and he returned the answer that an inquest was unnecessary. Justice Brandenburg then pronounced the death accidental. The body was then taken to his home by Mr. Shiner, who afterward prepared it for burial. Mr. Humbert was about 66 years old, was a member of the M. E. church, a retired farmer and very much respected in the community in which he moved. He leaves a wife and several children.

Ice harvesting last week proved to be a very brief industry, slightly over two days. In that time one hundred four horse loads of fine ice were cut and hauled from the C. R. Metcalf pond. Building operation on L. C. Barnes' new house, on Quality Hill, as viewed from my room window, appear to be making slow progress. The frame work was commenced in December and about completed last Saturday. Weatherboarding and roofing are now in order. The other two houses that were started about the same time have been allowed to rest. They will probably be heard from again about onion sticking time.

The funeral of Mrs. Susan Strine, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Frizell, at Marston, passed through town, Sunday, at 1.00 p. m., for Beaverdam church, where services were held and interment in the church cemetery.

Mrs. Lydia Grumbine, of Baltimore, is visiting her brothers, Isaac and William Townsend.

The cold wave that we had did not succeed in scorching the grip germs. This week a number of victims are reported; they include Mrs. James Sinnott and son, Elmo, Mrs. H. H. Bond, Stanley Minnick, William Townsend and wife, Isaac Townsend, John Brown and Joseph U. Baker.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

There will be a game of basket ball in the gymnasium on February 3, with Juniata. Work on the gymnasium building has been progressing since the Christmas vacation. It is hoped it will be finished before another notion of rest comes to the workers.

All interest this week at the college is centered in the Bible Institute. The program is being followed as scheduled. The sermons at night are being delivered to large audiences. The sessions during the day are largely attended also. Many visitors are staying at the college and in the neighboring homes.

The chapel exercises have been conducted by some of the prominent speakers. Elder Victor Long, A. B. Miller, Frank Holsapple and Walter Long have been represented.

Prof. John was called to preach the funeral of Mrs. Raymond Dotterer, on Monday. Miss Edna, and David Dotterer were absent from school duties the same day.

Misses Mary Thomas and Mary Neikirk visited the Misses Haines, of Union Bridge, last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Shroyer and Barto were appointed last Saturday evening by the Y. M. C. A. to represent that body at a convention, which is to be held at Western Maryland College early in February. The Y. M. C. A. also elected three delegates who are to be sent to the same convention.

On Wednesday evening, at 4 o'clock, Rev. Frank Holsapple, who is employed by the Anti-Slavery League, of Pa., addressed the W. C. T. U., of New Windsor, in the college chapel.

A part of the faculty were guests to supper, on last Wednesday evening, at the home of Mrs. Annie Stoner, on Friday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Bixler invited the faculty with a number of other friends to their home.

Only two evenings was the ice in such a condition that the students could enjoy that Winter sport, skating. One of these so nearly approached the present warm season that it was necessary for several of the boys to fall first in order to absorb the water that the girls might skate on real ice.

MIDDLEBURG.

Wm. Smith, of Hagerstown, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, of Uniontown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Susan Simpson.

Mrs. Fannie Dukelhart, of Frederick, is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Ornie Hyde.

The Farmers' Institute was well attended, and had very interesting meetings. (See account of the fatal accident to John C. Humbert, on first page; also in Union Bridge correspondence.—Ed.)

LITTLESTOWN.

The third meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association, for the school year, was held on Tuesday in the public school building. The program for the evening was as follows: Instrumental duet, Evelyn Crouse and Pauline Stonesifer; Recitation Kathryn Krazert; Vocal Solo, Lawin March, accompanied by Mrs. Roy D. Knouse; Violin Solo, Grace Sent, with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Roy D. Knouse; Dialogue, "Morning Callers," Instrumental Duet, Dorothy Zercher and Pauline Stonesifer. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Apple, Pres. of Hood's College, Frederick, who delivered an excellent address on "Educational Forces."

Lester Sell, of near town, who is an employee at the Littlestown Garage, was working in gasoline, on Sunday morning, and while later in the day, caused him to be badly burned.

Mrs. William F. Weaver and daughter, Ann and Miss Margaret Allen and Homer Robinson, all of this place, attended the Heuser-Klein wedding, on Tuesday, at Frederick.

The Misses Kathryn Hurst and Ertie Wolf, of York, spent several days with Misses Ella and Rose Barker.

Mrs. William Broomfield, of Altoona, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Long. Mrs. Carolina Mehning and daughter, Ruth, spent Thursday in Gettysburg, where she attended the funeral of Mrs. Mehning's sister, Mrs. Clara Ogden.

Miss Lily McCurdy, of Lancaster, spent several days with Miss Helen MacDowell, of this place.

Miss Pauline Julius, of near Spring Grove, is visiting among relatives and friends of this place.

Miss Edna Wilson, of High Rock, is visiting Miss Helen MacDowell.

Mrs. Charles Blocher returned to her home, Friday evening, after spending a week with friends in Philadelphia.

SILVER RUN.

David J. Harris and Miss Fannie M. Crabbs, daughter of Augustus Crabbs, both of near this place, were quietly married at the Reformed parsonage, by Rev. Hoover.

The mid-winter communion will be administered in the Reformed church, Sunday, Jan. 30, at 10.30 a. m. Preparatory services Saturday, 29th.

Communion will also be administered in the Lutheran church, Feb. 5, at 10.30 a. m. Preparatory services immediately preceding communion services.

The following named pupils were present every day during the winter term at the public school: Margaret Dutterer, Irma Humbert, Alice Zacharias, Franklin Humbert, Ralph Yining, Richard Hoffman, Wm. Morelock, Irvin Zacharias. Those who missed one day were: Hilda Croft, Bertha Dutterer, Laruth Bemiller, Viola Zacharias, Edna Dutterer, Mabel Yingling, Miriam Schaeffer and Leah Feeser.

The bird lecture which was advertised for the night of Jan. 22, was postponed until the following Monday night. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and was well patronized. Walter Warehime, Wm. Schaeffer, Walter Bowman, Wm. Yingling and Edgar Yingling attended the automobile show in Baltimore last week.

M. Kimmelshue, of McGregor, Iowa, and Augustus Myers, of near Westminster, are visiting Edward Flickinger and wife.

Mrs. Harriet Leppo, wife of Absalom Leppo, died at her home, Sunday, Jan. 23, of a lingering illness from cancer, aged 79 years, 11 months, 17 days. She was a daughter of the late Philip and Magdalena Arter, and is survived by her husband and four children: Cyrus, of near Silver Run; Mrs. Senora Crouse, of Littlestown; and Daniel and Alice at home. Mr. and Mrs. Leppo were married 36 years ago. Funeral services were held from her late home on Thursday morning, by Rev. Hoffman, of the Lutheran church, of which she was a faithful and consistent member.

For Rheumatism.

As soon as an attack of Rheumatism begins apply Sloan's Liniment. Don't waste time and suffer unnecessary agony. A few drops of Sloan's Liniment on the affected parts is all you need. The pain goes at once.

A grateful sufferer writes:—"I was suffering for three weeks with Chronic Rheumatism and Stiff Neck, although I tried many medicines, they failed, and I was under the care of a doctor. Fortunately I heard of Sloan's Liniment and after using it three or four days am up and well. I am employed at the biggest department store in S. F., where they employ from six to eight hundred hands, and they surely will hear about Sloan's Liniment.—H. B. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.—Jan. 1915. At all Druggists.

DETOUR.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 20, a delightful pound party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mumford, of near here. Those present were: Howard Mumford and wife, Dora Miller and wife, James Angell and wife, Harris Smith and wife, Willie Miller and wife; Mrs. Wm. Clem, Mrs. Sarah Burdner; Misses Helen, Bessie, Lillie and Elsie Angell, Ruth Mumford, Cora Fleagle, Edna Miller and Phoebe Grossnickle; Messrs. Ellis, Russell and Wilbur Miller, Carroll Snook, Graydon Clem Wilbur Grossnickle, Charles Vanfosser, Calvin Troxell, Charles Speilman, Luther Hahn, Maurice Late, Elsie Deberry, Arnold and Ralph Angell.

Refreshments of the season were served in abundance, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. Mary Weybright spent the week end with her son, John S. Weybright, of Thurmont.

The following list contains the names of the pupils of the Detour school making the highest number of days in the second term: Anna Naylor, Carmen Delaplane, Charles Naylor, Margaret Albright, Ralph Schildt, Edna Naylor and Beatrice Albright. Those making the second highest number of days are: Edna Want, Irma Fox, Susan Essig, Clyde Naylor, Agnes Essig, Maurice Fox, Amanda Schildt, Dorothy Willhide, Helen Deiplane, Ruth Wood, John Boyer and Roland Otto.

John Boyer has been ill with the grippe this week; most of the grippe victims spoken of last week have improved.

Mrs. Wilbur Delphy, of Middleburg, spent one day recently with friends here.

Live Up Your Torpid Liver.

To keep your liver active use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good digestion, relieve constipation, and tone up the whole system—keep your eye clear and your skin fresh and healthy looking. Only 25c, at your Druggist.

UNIONTOWN.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Lutheran parsonage, Thursday afternoon by the pastor, Rev. W. E. Saltzger, the happy couple were Charles W. Marker and Miss Alice Starner, of Frizellburg. Saturday afternoon, another couple, Miss Jessie Ecker, and Paul H. Wilhelm, of New Windsor, presented themselves for the same ceremony.

Rev. T. H. Wright married Miss Alice Glover and Mr. Ecker, of near Medford, on Saturday afternoon, at the M. P. Parsonage. The matrimonial market seems to be booming.

Frank Palmer and wife buried their youngest child, Paul, aged 11 months old, on Monday, at the Lutheran cemetery. Rev. W. E. Saltzger held funeral service at the home. Four little boys were bearers, Master Weller, Russell Crouse, Donald Ecker and Hamilton Singer.

Misses Ida and Bessie Mering attended the funeral of their 18-year-old nephew, Donald Mering, near Owings Mills, last Friday. He was the oldest son of Charles and Elsie Mering, and had been an invalid the past year.

G. Thomas Mering, who had been having grippe in the city, had to return home Monday.

G. Fielder Gilbert was unfortunate on Monday, while passing near when across-cut saw was hanging, he accidentally struck it, causing it to fall cutting a gash on his head and badly tearing his arm.

Mrs. Kate Harbaugh, who had been visiting in town, has gone to her brother, B. O. Slonaker's, in Taneytown for a visit.

George Diehl, of Hagerstown, was a visitor with relatives here last week.

Jacob Price and wife, are paying their annual visit to their daughter, Mrs. Judson Hill, in Taneytown.

Mrs. Susan Myerly, who died here last Friday, had been an invalid for several years, was in bed the past five months, and for over a month could not speak or take any solid nourishment.

Mrs. Jesse Nusbaum and son, Ray, of Avondale, spent Sunday at J. C. Hollenberry's.

Snader Devilbiss and wife, spent several days last week with friends, in Baltimore.

The Westminster bus brought 35 young ladies and gentlemen to the home of Snader Devilbiss, on last Thursday evening, where a company of young folks from this neighborhood joined them, and all were pleasantly entertained by music, games, and later enjoyed the appetizing refreshments generously served.

The teachers and patrons of Uniontown school, wish to thank the State President Hon. W. L. Seabrook, of P. O. S. of A., for his kind donation of a new American Flag, for our school; may it long wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mrs. Charles E. Smelser died at her home here, on Wednesday. She is survived by her husband and one son, Harold, at home; two brothers, Harvey E. Erb, Uniontown, and E. Lee Erb, of Westminster; three sisters, Mrs. Melvin W. Routson and Misses Alveta C. and Beryl Erb, Uniontown. She was the eldest daughter of Josiah Erb, one of the best-known citizens of this county.

How to Cure Colds.

Avoid exposure and drafts. Eat right. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. It is prepared from Pine Tar, healing balsams and mild laxatives. Dr. King's New Discovery kills and expels the cold germs, soothes the irritated throat and allays inflammation. It heals the mucous membrane. Search as you will, you cannot find a better cough and cold remedy. Its use over 45 years is a guarantee of satisfaction. Advertisement.

NEW WINDSOR.

Word was received here on Wednesday of the death of Abram Gorsuch, of Texas, Md., a former resident of this community, who drowned in a quarry in an attempt to get ice. He is a half brother to Mrs. Edward Barnes, and a brother of William Gorsuch, of near town.

Miss Annie K. Warner and sister Miss Grace, Kurtz Warner and Oden Warner, attended the funeral of their niece, Miss Lillian Warner, daughter of Richard Warner, at Waynesboro, on Friday.

The Bible term at B. R. College is very well attended, in fact one of the largest B. R. C. has ever had.

The Farmers' Institute will hold a meeting at the Assembly Hall of B. R. C., on Feb. 1st, Dr. Richard Hill will be the speaker.

Mrs. Norval Shoemaker, of Taneytown, visited her parents here, the first of the week.

Mrs. Sue Crapster, of Taneytown, is visiting at J. R. Galt's.

N. H. Baile and wife, left, on Monday last, for a month's visit to Miami, Fla.

Work is being pushed on the College gymnasium.

Dow & Feick are holding a special sale which drew quite a large crowd to town on Wednesday.

The Georgia Famous Stars held a show three nights this week in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

Mrs. Kittie Devilbiss, widow of the late George Devilbiss, died at her home near town after a lingering illness, on Wednesday night, in her 80th year. She leaves the following children: Mrs. John H. Roop, Mrs. Clarence Ensor, Clifton G., all of New Windsor; Howard, of Monticello, where this democrat ruled absolute king, he often wore the garments of several different periods together, like superimposed geologic strata or the historic remains in the Roman Forum.—Helen Nicolay in Century Magazine.

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them, for indigestion, and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

EMMITSBURG.

A very quiet wedding took place in the Lutheran church, Wednesday morning, at 6.30 o'clock. The contracting parties being Walter Pepler, of Baltimore, and Miss Ruth Adele Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Patterson, Rev. Chas. Reinwald performed the ceremony. The attendants were Miss Lovetta Gillilan and Mr. Frank Shuff. The bride was gown in a brown travelling suit, with hat, gloves and shoes to match; she carried violets. The groom wore the conventional black. Immediately after the ceremony they left on a trip to Atlantic City and other points. On their return they will reside at Forrest Park, Balto.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school here, Sunday at 2 p. m. Levi D. Maus, who was taken to the Maryland University Hospital last week, to be operated on for appendicitis, is improving according to last reports.

Coughing and sneezing everywhere, which is evidence of grip, and numerous are its victims.

Some ice was harvested last week, but another freeze is needed to fill all the houses.

Our smith, Wallace Eckard, will discontinue work here with the close of this week, and Howard Miller, of Taneytown, will succeed him, resuming work next Tuesday.

Mrs. Anne Eckard, wife of Jesse Eckard, deceased, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Harmon, on Wednesday morning, from an attack of pneumonia. She attained the ripe age of 87 years, and was a very nice old lady. She leaves eight children: Edward, of Sam's Creek; William, of Dennings; Newton, of near Uniontown; Mrs. George Harmon and Mrs. Calvin Myerly, of Frizellburg; Mrs. Harry Myers, of Westminster; Mrs. Isaac Copenhaver, of Mayberry, and Mrs. John Duvall, of Sam's Creek. The funeral will be held Saturday morning, meeting at the home at 10 o'clock, and will be conducted by Rev. Murray, in the Church of God, Uniontown, after which the remains will be interred in Hill cemetery. The pallbearers are Chas. Myers, James Myers, Harry Babylon, Claude Reinsider, Calvin Starnier and Ezra Brown.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Sunday School this Sunday at 9 a. m.; divine service at 10 a. m. by Rev. J. Luther Hoffman.

Messies have made their appearance in our village; little Catherine, daughter of A. L. Wagner, who has had them, is able to be about.

The warm and spring-like weather has brought with it the grip, which has affected someone in every family in this vicinity.

Mrs. Carroll Myers, of Westminster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hahn.

Wm. Yingling, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Yingling.

Stevenson Yingling, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Yingling.

Mrs. Wm. H. Yingling and Mrs. Harry Devilbiss spent last Thursday in Hanover and York, Pa.

Clarence Myers, of Hanover, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers.

Edison's Incandescent.

According to a friend, Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that it was anger that first turned him toward inventing the incandescent light, reports the Newark News. How it happened is related by the friend, who says:

"That was, of course, in the early days, and Mr. Edison was then quite the inventor that one reads of—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He lived in a small house, innocent of anything approaching a laboratory. Scientific devices were in every room, and all the money went for experiments. Then one day came the crisis in the guise of the collector for the gas company. He had been in the house of ten, but Edison, hardly heeding his calls, had waved him away, saying, 'Don't bother me!'

"On this last call the collector's instructions were peremptory. He must turn off the gas. He did so, and that act started Edison on the road to the incandescent light."

Patti and Her Partners.

The novel manner in which the famous prima donna Patti on one occasion chose her partners at a dance is related by Mr. Leslie Ward in his reminiscences. Mr. Ward went to a certain dance at Lancaster Gate.

"Patti," he says, "was sitting in the middle of the room looking angelic and surrounded by a host of admiring men. We were each given a miniature bugle. Patti had one also, on which she sounded a note, and whoever repeated it exactly was to gain her as a partner in the dance. The men advanced in turn. Some blew too high and others too low until one and all gave up in disgust. At last my turn came. I was trembling with eagerness and excitement and determined to dance with Patti or die. I hit the note and gained my partner, and the applause was great as I carried off my prize."

Jefferson Was a "Sloppy" Dresser.

In dress President Jefferson was governed by comfort rather than by elegance. "Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold," he used to say, and as he lived in an epoch that witnessed a mighty revolution in men's clothing as well as in men's government, monarchy's cues and velvets giving way to short hair and the useful, ungainly pantaloons, only the watchfulness of his body servant saved him from unbelievable anachronisms of costume. Indeed, in later life, at Monticello, where this democrat ruled absolute king, he often wore the garments of several different periods together, like superimposed geologic strata or the historic remains in the Roman Forum.—Helen Nicolay in Century Magazine.

The Soft Answer.

The saving sense of humor: "I am allied with disgust and indignation!" began an angry caller on a business man.

"Well, well," interrupted the business man, "sit down and we'll talk it over. You will be just as full seated and a lot more comfortable." How could disgust and indignation continue in the face of such a greeting?—Youth's Companion.

His Excuse.

"Uncle Mose, your first wife tells me that you are three months behind with your alimony."

"Yes, judge, Ah reckon dat am so. But, yo' see, it's jes' dis way: Dat second wife of mine ain't turned out t' be the worker that Ah thought she was gwine t' be."—Detroit Free Press.

Buy A Buckeye Incubator!

The "Standard" Hot Water Hatching Device.

Maybe you don't own an Incubator because you have always thought of them as mysterious and complicated machines. Well, some Incubators are, but—

The BUCKEYE is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it.

That's the secret of its wonderful success.

There are just three essential features to the successful hatching of eggs—

Correct temperature, Proper ventilation, and— A certain amount of moisture.

Unless each of these three essentials is absolutely correct, the Incubator must fail to a greater or lesser degree.

The correct temperature is 103 degrees. If any of the eggs in a BUCKEYE Incubator were kept at any other temperature they wouldn't hatch.

But they do hatch, and that proves that every egg is kept in the exact, correct temperature.

You can place a dozen thermometers in a dozen different places in a BUCKEYE, and you will find them all alike.

We know of manufacturers who have spent a lifetime trying to build an Incubator that would do that and they haven't succeeded yet.

The patented thermostat placed in every BUCKEYE Incubator will automatically regulate the temperature to a degree. It's a Self-Regulator in every sense, and never fails.

Anybody can hatch chickens with a "BUCKEYE" You won't believe how easy it is until you see it done—THE BUCKEYE WAY.

Real Incubators from \$7.50 up. Call and ask us to demonstrate the BUCKEYE to you.

Brooders REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. Feeds

Feeders Fountains LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS TANEYTOWN, MD. Hen-o-la

JOSEPH D. BROOKS, ATTORNEY SHERIFF'S SALE

Desirable Little Home near Mayberry. Carroll Co., Md.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, State of Maryland, at the suit of William Arthur against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Herbert N. Kootz and Grace B. Kootz, his wife, and to me directed, have seized and taken into execution the following land and improvements, to-wit: All that place or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in Carroll county in the State of Maryland, containing

39 ACRES, 2 RODS, 51 SQ. PERCHES of land more or less, which the said Herbert N. Kootz and Grace B. Kootz his wife, obtained from Harry W. Copenhaver and wife by a deed dated April 2, 1910, and recorded in the Land Records of Carroll County, in Liber O. D. G. No. 114, Folio 182, &c.

The improvements consist of a 2 1/2 story weatherboarded

DWELLING HOUSE, with basement, bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen, chicken house, wash house, Good spring near house, and an abundance of fruit on the premises. About 5 Acres in good Timber Land. The above land is located on the Stone Road leading from Mt. Pleasant to Marker's Mill, and adjoins the lands of William E. Keefe, Reuben Myers, Theodore King and others.

I hereby give notice that said land and improvements so taken in execution will be sold by me at public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, February 5, 1916, 10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS OF SALE:—CASH. JAMES M. STONER, Sheriff of Carroll County, Maryland.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-21-15

1st—12 o'clock, Grady Angell, near Bethel Church, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

2nd—12 o'clock, Joseph Croft, 3/4 mile South Union Mills, Live Stock and Implements, Wm. E. Warner, Auct.

3rd—12 o'clock, George N. Willhide, near Keyville, Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

4th—12 o'clock, R. M. Kesseling, Adm'r of Howard Bankard, near Marker's Mill, Live Stock, Implements, Household Goods, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5th—12 o'clock, Dr. Luther Kemp 2 miles from Mayberry, Stone Road, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

6th—12 o'clock, Wm. M. Andrs, about 3 miles west of Taneytown, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7th—12 o'clock, Augustus Crouse, near Marker's Mill, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8th—12 o'clock, R. G. Shoemaker, near Harney, Live Stock and Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

9th—12 o'clock, J. Albert Angell, near Walnut Grove School, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

10th—12 o'clock, W. H. Harbaugh, 1 mile Northwest Detour, Live Stock and Implements, E. L. Stitley, Auct.

11th—12 o'clock, Jacob H. Routson, on Sharps farm near Keymar, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12th—12 o'clock, Wm. H. Flickinger, near Oregon School, Live Stock and Implements, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

McGLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE, FREDERICK, MD.

Reliable Goods Watch, Clock and Jewelry Right Prices Repairing Prompt Service Guaranteed

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CANDIDACY OF JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE FOR THE REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

TO MY FELLOW REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND:

In the forthcoming primary you will decide who shall be your candidate for the office of Senator of the United States. It is no time for indulgence in a wearying waste of irrelevant personalities. It is no time for the subordination of the great problems of government to the petty rivalries of petty political factions. We are in a critical period of transition. Large issues confront us. Public opinion upon them is fluid and unformed. Everywhere we hear the murmurs of a feverish discontent.

Practical men have begun to visualize a government administered with that efficiency which would make impossible the notorious, palpable, but curable ills of which we have all become so acutely conscious. We are just beginning to catch a vision of the vast possibilities which are wrapped up in the priceless heritage of our great new land and of our carefully ordered, perfectly balanced, constitutionally democratic, a governmental system at once so essentially rational as to be indestructible, and so pliable and adaptable as to be fully capable of being shaped to achieve all of the proper and legitimate ends of government under any possible set of conditions.

It is now time for constructive thinking upon those fundamental and far-reaching governmental problems which are of such deep personal concern to every citizen of the state and nation. We must all, as good Republicans and good citizens, resolutely resist the temptation to descend to that superficial, narrow, personal form of discussion which, if persisted in, will sooner or later cause any political organization to become static, stale and reactionary. We must not, we cannot become this, for it is the high destiny of the Republican party to promote and to advance the cause of true progress, good government and humanity.

We pay as a people and as individuals a fearful toll of health, of life, and of natural wealth, of personal freedom, of happiness, of national security against disintegrating influences within, and possible enemies without our borders, because of our abject failure to free ourselves from those small enmities and animosities and from those partisan prejudices which not only cloud and clog the currents of our thoughts, but impede all vigorous, effective, patriotic action.

Let us strive to emulate those great minds who conceived, founded and, with sacrifice of self, preserved to us this government. Let us seek to be imbued with and animated by their lofty spirit, in order that we may, in wisdom, direct, adapt and perfect that government to meet all the changing and growing complexities of human needs. Let us as strong men courageously and unselfishly take up anew the weighty responsibilities of our political duties, remembering with reverence those who feared not to live in devotion to and who even dared to die for the perpetuation of those institutions which we enjoy, hold and administer as a sacred trust.

I am thus announcing myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate and what I consider to be the plane upon which the campaign should be conducted, because I prefer to appeal directly to you, to all of the people, and to ask you to pass upon my candidacy after giving me a full and fair hearing upon the issues in which we are all so profoundly interested.

To this end I propose to make an active personal canvass in every section of the state and in every part of Baltimore city, seeking thus to meet every individual Republican face to face and put before him the actual issues of this campaign.

When I have had with you a man wise discussion of these matters of great moment to the social and governmental welfare, I shall be quite content to leave in your hands the verdict as to whether the opinions which I entertain and the policies which I advocate represent in any adequate measure your hopes and your desires.

JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE, Cecil County. [Political Advertisement]

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. : : :

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE

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

Right, but Wrong. The late Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale, speaking at Cambridge England, on the proper use of English, according to the Philadelphia Bulletin, said:

"But precision can be carried too far. The ultra precise, even when logically right, are really wrong."

"An ultra precise professor went into a hardware shop and said, 'Show me a shears, please.'"

"You mean a pair of shears, don't you?" said the dealer.

"No," said the professor; "I mean what I say. I mean a shears."

"The dealer took down a box of shears."

"Look here, professor," he said, "aren't there two blades here? And don't two make a pair?"

"Well, you've got two legs. Does that make you a pair of men? And the professor smiled at the dealer triumphantly through his spectacles.

"He was logically right," said Professor Lounsbury, "but really he was wrong."

Girls In Korea.

Girls in Korea have no names or what would be considered names in the western world. There are no Marys or Mabels or Ruths. The little ones are given pet names at their birth, and these they bear until they are ten years old, after which they are no longer used. After her tenth birthday the young woman is known as "Mr. Kim's daughter" or "Mr. Kim's girl baby." The latter title is considered the more honorable.

If there are several daughters in the family they are distinguished by such words as "big" (for the eldest), "second," "third," "fourth," etc. After marriage they are known by their husband's name and title, with the word "house" affixed. They may also be distinguished by the name of the place from which they came when marrying, as "Mrs. of the House of Kim, the young lady who came from Kong Jo."

Home Is—

Where you wish you were about twenty times a day when you are away from it.

Where you got three square meals a day and didn't appreciate them.

Where you can use the shower bath any time you want it.

Where you can step across the hall wearing a Turkish towel and a cake of soap without fear of seven or eight people seeing you.

Where you don't have to dress for dinner.

Where you don't have to tip some one every two hours.

Where the view isn't much, but the food and beds and company and general environments have got it all over any other spot on the map.

Where you go when all the other places are closed.—Boston Herald.

Pepys at a Feast.

Pepys' account of the lord mayor's banquet which he attended in 1663 illustrates the earliness of the proceedings at that time. He made his way to the Guildhall at noon, "went up and down to see the tables" and then had a drink, refusing wine in consequence of a vow, but persuading his conscience that he might indulge in hippocras, a compound of wine and spices. Soon after 1 o'clock came the lord mayor, "and so all to dinner." Afterward Pepys strolled about the ladies' room, but could not discern one handsome face there and, "being wearied with looking upon a company of ugly women," went off to Cheapside to see the pageants, "which were very silly." Thus the lord mayor's show in those days came after dinner.—London Standard.

No, He Wasn't Sick.

The ocean liner was rolling like a chip; but, as usual in such instances, one passenger was aggressively, disgustingly healthy. "Sick, eh?" he remarked to a pale green person who was leaning on the rail. The pale green person regarded the healthy one with all the scorn he could muster. "Sick nothing!" he snorted weakly. "I'm just hanging over the front of the boat to see how the captain cranks it!"—Argonaut.

The Sculptor's Art.

Bowls—Yes, I know I'm ugly, but there is one great consolation. Biggs—What is that? Bowls—If ever I should become great and the people should resolve to erect a statue to my memory they won't be able to make me out any uglier than I am.—London Telegraph

Preparedness on the Farm.

To my way of thinking, that's the best thing about farm work—you've got to be prepared for all manner of emergencies that you can't possibly prepare for. Maybe that sounds like an absurdity, but it isn't.—William R. Lighton in "Happy Hollow Farm."

Old Fashioned.

"No; she has never gone out much." "How do you know?" "Why, when she joined our sewing club she actually expected to do some sewing!"—Houston Post.

HOW THE FRENCH FARMER IS FINANCED

Ample Provision For Rural Credits Make Efficient And Organized Co-operation Possible.

F. B. BOMBERGER, Maryland Agricultural College.

In France there are two agricultural credit institutions: first, the Credit Foncier, or long-time land mortgage credit institution; second, the Credit Agricole, or short-time personal credit system. The Credit Foncier is a stock company, organized under the strictest government supervision, the Governor and two Vice-Governors being appointed by the President of the Republic. Its capital stock was originally \$2,000,000, the state having granted it a subsidy of an equal amount; now, however, its capital stock is \$45,000,000 and it is independent of government aid. It pays annual dividends of 6.4% and its stock in 1914 was worth about 180 in the open market.

The Credit Foncier makes loans on agricultural land and to municipalities. It operates on substantially the same basis as the German Landschaften, except that it is not co-operative. It makes short-time loans not to exceed nine years and not subject to payment by amortization; it makes also long time loans which run from ten to seventy years, repayable by amortization.

Strict Government Supervision.

The Credit Foncier issues bonds secured by mortgages held by it as is the case with the Landschaften. Although these bonds are not guaranteed by the French Government, so strict is its supervision, that there is practically no chance for loss. As a result, the bonds are deemed the safest kind of investment for trust funds, savings funds and even public funds. In 1913 the bonds sold in the open market as follows: 3½% bonds at 97.4; 3% bonds at 90.6.

The Credit Foncier is administered by a board of directors consisting of the Governor, the two Vice-Governors, three auditors and about twenty directors. This body is subject to the French Law and to the will of the general assembly of stockholders.

The operations of the Credit Foncier are carried on throughout the Republic by branches of the central institution. It will be observed that this great institution is organized from the top down in contrast with the German Landschaft System, in which the central control is created by a union of local units. It also does away with unlimited liability and is in the strictest sense a joint stock enterprise, operated in the interest of the stockholders.

Short Time Loans.

The Credit Agricole, the short-time personal-loan institution of France, is organized upon a plan from which our new Regional Bank system of Banks was probably derived. By laws of 1894 and 1899, the local agricultural banks of a certain area or district are grouped together under a regional bank. Through these regional banks the local banks do their business, and the French Government has placed at the disposal of the regional banks, in order that they may lend them to the local institutions, large sums of money, which the Bank of France is bound to lend them without interest. These funds are distributed among the regional banks by a special committee named by the minister of agriculture.

The local banks are composed in whole or in part of one or more agricultural syndicate or buying-and-selling societies. The local bank acts as the guarantor of the financial obligations of the individual farmers or groups of farmers, to the regional banks, which in turn do the real banking business, securing the money, etc. The most common method is for the regional bank to discount the bills of the local bank.

Low Interest Rate.

Capital of the local bank which is usually very small is invested in stock of the regional bank, and interest of 4% per annum is paid upon the same. The matter of receiving deposits is optional with the local banks, as is also the extent of liability of the individual members of the local banks, varying from liability merely for the capital stock to unlimited liability, as in the case of the Raiffeisen Banks. Only about one-fourth of the local banks in France have adopted the unlimited liability system.

Loans must be secured by collateral, or by a guarantor; and range from three months to one year. Rates of interest are very low, ranging from ½% to 1% above the amount paid by commercial or savings banks upon deposits. In 1906 the Credit Agricole was authorized to make loans secured by mortgage on land; but this branch of the business has not grown greatly as yet.

The Credit Agricole is of especial value to the French farmer in developing the co-operative projects for which France, as well as the other nations of Europe, are noted. Without these organizations for providing agricultural credit, efficient co-operation in rural life and industry would be, as it is in this country, practically impossible. A study of the Credit Foncier and the Credit Agricole indicates that it ought to be a comparatively easy matter to create some modification of the Landschaften and Raiffeisen Credit institutions suitable to American conditions.

KINGSLEY A HARD WORKER

Famous Author Often Broke Down and Had to Quit—His Impressive Sermons.

Kingsley's life was a series of ups and downs. He would work with such fury, writing letters, preaching, visiting the sick, teaching, smoking all day, and at night, after the rest of the house were all in bed, sitting up till the small hours writing at one of his novels, that, after several months of this kind of thing, he would have a breakdown and be ordered to quit.

At first he thought what he needed was physical exercise, and off he would go on a long tramp or a fishing trip. But soon he learned that what he must have was absolute quiet, says Hildegarde Hawthorne in St. Nicholas, and then he would sit for hours in the sun, soaking in some lovely scene before him and waiting till his energy returned, as peacefully as he might. Every now and then he was subject to intense fits of depression, such as men of his temper are apt to suffer, but his buoyant spirit soon came singing home again, and the boy in him waked with a shout, ready for play and for work.

Kingsley made a tremendous impression in his lifetime, not so much from anything he actually did, but because of all he hoped and wanted to do, and tried to make people see was worth doing. His sermons were listened to breathlessly; and though the conventional churchmen did not approve of him, his congregations loved him. Once he was preaching to a throng of workmen, and, when he had finished, the incumbent, one of the dignitaries of the church, rose and said that he did not believe in most of what Mr. Kingsley had said and had expected a very different sermon. Kingsley made no reply, simply bowing his head. But as he walked back through the aisle the men in the seats near him stretched out their hands to touch him as he passed and murmured blessings on him.

He loved the poor, the weak, the unhappy, and he gave himself to them with a fervor it is hard to realize. He loved gay and gallant doings, clean and bright, as you can see in his books.

HALF AS HEAVY AS CORK

Remarkable Species of Wood That Has Been Given to the World by Porto Rico.

A wood so light that it is only half as heavy as cork is Porto Rico's contribution to the commercial world. It is known as balsa wood, the Porto Rican name being goano, which is "corkwood" when translated, while in Martinique the term applied to it is floating wood.

Coated with paraffin to render it impervious to water, balsa wood is now taking the place of cork in the manufacture of life preservers, and modern life rafts constructed entirely of the Porto Rican product are being made. Being extremely porous, balsa wood acts as a natural insulator against both heat and cold. Fireless cookers made of it are found to require no additional insulation, and a piece of ice placed in a box made of goano will stand the heat of an intensely hot day for five or six hours recently. The United States government used it for the construction of buoys used in the coast service.

Pyjama Transformation.

"Men's dressing gowns and pyjamas have been transformed into things of beauty. The 'latest' takes a damascened form. The jacket is cut extremely low with lapels of black silk. Pyjamas, and always with a 'y!' Mr. George Moore wrote fantastically about them in his 'Lovers of Orelay,' but the reader will not find the passage or the account of the quest of pyjamas in 'Memoirs of My Dead Life,' as published in this country; he must send to London for Mr. Heinemann's edition, the original one. 'Pyjamas,' says Mr. Moore, 'redeem us from the shame of the nightshirt.' Yet, there are some, and deep thinkers are among them, who still prefer the old-fashioned nightgown, the 'nightie' of their childhood. They say that the pyjama cord hurts the waist; that trousers bunch or slip down to their discomfort.

Applying Human Standards.

The coyote was on trial for cowardice. "I admit I am a coward at heart," said the defendant to the jury, "but you must remember that my cry has struck terror to the hearts of more tenderhearted than the cries of all your brave animals. Therefore, according to the human doctrine of Getting Results, I am the bravest animal in the world."

The other animals were so much impressed with the coyote's line of reasoning that, instead of executing him, they established him at the head of a correspondence school in bluffing.—Judge.

Geological Deductions.

The methods used by geologists in working out the distribution of ground waters are complex, but it is noteworthy that among the most significant criteria used are the fossil remains occurring in the different beds. Each one of the geologic horizons usually has its distinctive fossils, and by an accurate knowledge of these vestiges of organisms the geologist is aided in recognizing particular geologic formations. In this way he may be able to determine, by means of the samples taken from the bore, the depth of a certain water horizon.

The Great Sensation of the BIG SALE

Will be the Last Week, From January 31, to February 5, when the Piano will be Given Away, Free of all Costs.

Every Contestant will receive a \$5.00 Special Service Check once each day that they visit the store and make a purchase, and also a \$5.00 Special Service Check for each customer they bring with them, once each day, and make a purchase.

Let the last six days of this campaign be humorous and good-natured, so that the closing of this contest may be joy and happiness, rather than sorrow and disappointment.

We hope that the Contestants and Club Members all feel satisfied with the progress of this campaign, and continue to work it out to the end. Only finishing a campaign can win.

The Special Service Checks on merchandise is a great consideration in this last week of the contest. In passing through the Store, notice the Special Service Checks pasted on merchandise. These purchases will enable the Contestants to throw their votes far ahead. One of these articles alone will give the Contestant as much as 100,000 votes for a single purchase. No one can beat the last purchase.

Yours for Bargains and Premiums,

D. M. MEHRING & SON.

TIME FOR YOUTH TO LEAVE

Under the Circumstances It Surely Appeared to Be Plainly the Part of Wisdom.

They were talking about signs, tokens, intuition and things like that at a social affair the other night, when an appropriate incident was recalled by Representative William G. Brown of West Virginia.

One night an ardent lover called on the darling of his heart and so engrossed was he in looking into her beautiful brown eyes that he didn't see that the happy hours were rapidly fitting away.

"Bessie," shouted a large, masterful voice at the head of the stairs when the clock struck 12, "you tell that pale-haired, rail-faced, knock-kneed yep to take his hat and beat it or I will fling him so high that he will meet the airships coming down."

"Percy, dear," said the fair girl, turning to the emaciated youth.

"Yes, darling," responded Percy dear, moving a step nearer the idol of his fancy. "What is it?"

"Something seems to tell me, dearest," answered the pretty one with a sad sigh, "that you had better go."

Tongue of Butterfly.

Of all the marvels in which the world of insect life is so rich none is more curious and remarkable than the tongue of the butterfly.

This is always of great length. When not in use it is coiled like a watch spring in a flat spiral close to the head. But when the butterfly visits the flower on which it feeds the tongue is uncoiled, the tip inserted deep in the heart of the flower and the juices sucked up.

The butterfly's tongue really consists of two tubes. Each of these has a concave inner face, whose edges interlock one with the other so as to form a third central tube.

In the butterflies we have the highest development of the insect race so far as beauty is concerned. In other respects, however, they do not hold so high a place. They are outranked in intelligence by ants, bees and wasps, in perfection of external parts and mechanical excellence of joints by beetles.

Its Real Meaning.

A train which left a southern city soon after the news of the Willard-Johnson fight had been received made its first stop at a little town chiefly inhabited by negroes. A group of them sat near the little station, shooting craps. They asked eagerly for news of the battle, and on learning the result from the conductor a mournful murmur of disappointment arose. One only seemed indifferent, and impatiently started to resume the game. His neighbor waxed indignant.

"Ain't yo' got no heart, niggah," he demanded. "What fo' am yo' so indifferent? Don't yo' realize de metamorphosis dat am befallen our race. Don't yo' know what it means?"

"Deed Ah do know what it means, deed Ah do know. It dun mean, niggah, de return ob crap shootin' as de national game."

Careful Kiss Defined.

Added to the 1,057 varieties of kisses that have emphatically punctuated—descriptively—divorce suits, we have a new one. This is the "careful" kiss. So important is the woman who invented it, that she made it the second item of her ten commandments. "Thou shalt be a careful kisser" is this second commandment in full. In expanding upon the merits of the "careful" kiss, the lady says the "careful" means just what it says. In other words, when you come together, in catch-as-catch-can, you are to use your imagination and powers of penetrative analysis. Thus you have the interpretation of just what a "careful" kiss is.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

CHEMISTRY TO RULE WORLD

Men of Learning Must Equip Themselves for the Future, Asserts Writer on the Subject.

The nineteenth century has been described as the age of physics and engineering, since it witnessed such triumphs as the development of steam and gas engines, and the utilization of electricity as a source of light, heat and power, and as a means of communication. The twentieth century will quite certainly be an age of chemistry. Germany realized this some years ago. If we would not be left far behind in the race, we must pursue a similar course, and that at once. We have yet to convince many of the nations of the earth that the form of government in which we believe, and to establish which our ancestors died, is the best not only for the freedom and happiness of the individual, and the development of the noblest intellectual and moral standards, but also for the growth of the country in physical strength and resourcefulness, and that in the hour of need it will not be found wanting in the vital matter of industrial efficiency and solidarity which is the corner stone of all military power.

The law of the survival of the fittest will be found as inescapable, immutable and inexorable in the case of the nation as it is with individuals. It listens to no explanations, accepts no excuses, and knows absolutely no pity. Our own country is beginning to awaken to the fact that civilization unarmed by science is at a terrible disadvantage in the event of a struggle for existence, and that this arming cannot be done at short notice. The result is a loud and urgent call upon the universities, colleges and technical schools of the land for help.—Prof. M. T. Bogert in Science.

Jury Exonerates Dead Cow.

When an automobile hits a cow and injures it badly the driver is to blame and not the cow, even if the cow did get nervous when it saw the auto headlights bearing swiftly down on it. A jury decided the foregoing in Judge Gatens' court and awarded \$100 damages to Emil Alt, the cow's owner. August Sempert, who owned the auto, argued in court that he didn't know the Hawthorne bridge was a browsing pasture and that the cow should have worn a red light on its tail. But the jury disagreed with him.—Portland (Ore.) Dispatch Los Angeles Times.

The Law and the Diplomat.

Diplomats are immune from arrest by the authorities of the countries to which they are accredited, but their own police can get after them. The late Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter discovered this to his cost. In 1892, when on leave from Copenhagen, where he had recently been appointed German minister, the baron fought a duel with a Berlin editor and wounded him severely. For this offense he had to stand his trial, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the military fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. Christian IX, with whom the jovial baron was a great favorite, raised no objection to the appointment of a charge d'affaires to watch over the diplomatic interests of Germany during the interval, and the prisoner on being released from Ehrenbreitstein returned to his duties.

Why the Windmill Went.

Everything in the dear old village seemed the same to Jones after his absence of four years. The old church, the village pump, the ducks on the green, the old men smoking while their wives gossip—it was so restful after the rush and bustle of the city. Suddenly he missed something. "Where's Hodge's windmill?" he asked in surprise. "I can only see one mill and there used to be two." The native gazed thoughtfully round, as if to verify the statement. Then he said slowly: "They pulled one down there weren't enough wind for two on 'em."

TWICE GIVEN

Story of a Repeated Christmas Present

By F. A. MITCHEL

I.—HER STORY.

I well remember those days when Philip and I were young—Philip was twenty-one and I eighteen—and lived on adjoining places in or rather near the beautiful village of Glendale. That was before people had become commercialized, before those who were intellectual were divided into groups, as they are now, the scientists forming one group, the musicians another, the literary people another. Then refined persons took some interest in all these branches.

True, individuals had their favorites. Philip and I were devoted to poetry. Philip had a naturally refined taste for poetry and did much to form my taste. He loved the pure and simple poets, like Wordsworth and Burns. Tennyson was in his prime at that time. At Christmas time Phil had given me a blue and gold bound edition of his works with a steel engraved frontispiece portrait of the author as a young man, and he was very handsome. His "Locksley Hall" was then a favorite, and every one with any poetic taste at all was reading it.

Philip and I used to read together, and since I owned a copy of Tennyson and there were in it some gems on which Philip and I agreed the book was at the time a part of our intellectual lives. My little blue and gold edition—blue cover and gilt edge—was very pretty, but I fancy now it was the association that gave it its beauty for me. And is it not often the association that makes certain bits of literature especially dear to us?

There was one poem that Philip and I considered the gem of the whole book, and I have since seen it mentioned by litterateurs as one of the most effective poems ever written. This is the first stanza:

Tears, idle tears—
I know not what they mean.
Tears from the depth
Of some divine despair
Rise in the heart
And gather in the eyes
In looking on the
Happy autumn fields,
And thinking on the days
That are no more.

One morning I was in the conservatory gathering some flowers to decorate the living room mantel. Philip came in without ringing, as was his custom. Up to that moment it had not occurred to me that this period of happy youth would ever end. Indeed, I had not realized how delightful it was. Phil brought me news that it had passed forever. He had been offered a position in a western city and was to take his departure immediately.

How I strove to avoid showing the shock the announcement gave me! It seemed that I could feel the blood leaving my cheeks. Tears, so beautifully described in the poem I have quoted, "rose in my heart and gathered in my eyes." But lest Philip should see them I turned away from him.

There were but a few minutes for the parting. We had not been lovers—at least if we were we had not known it. Phil put out his hand to a plant beside him, plucked a rose that had just passed from bud to bloom and handed it to me. He said no word, but I knew that he meant it to be expressive of his regard for me. My hand was pressed by his, and he was gone, back to the house whence he had come, and reappearing with his belongings he entered a carriage standing at the gate and rode away.

I can see him now, though half a century has elapsed, waving his hand to me as he passed out of sight.

The dearest thing in the world next to Phil was now the rose he had given me. I kept it for a short time in water, then put it into my Tennyson, pinning the stem to a flyleaf on which my name appeared as the owner of the book and Phil's as the giver on Christmas day, with the date. Under it I wrote the number of a page in the book. On that page was the poem that Phil and I had agreed was our first favorite, beginning "Tears, idle tears." These words I underscored.

All this may seem very lackadaisical to those who are engaged in the humdrum of life, but to me, even though I am an old woman with snow white hair, it is the tenderest memory of my long life. I sometimes wonder if the present generation, now that the pervading sentiment of that period, or at least the almost universal love for a beautiful poem, has died away, feel as deeply as we did then. The human heart is the same, but has not the commercial spirit of the age blunted human sensibilities?

Though Philip and I were far from each other, never saw each other, he was in my heart and as much to me absent as present. It never occurred to me that I could love any one else, and I never did. Others came and went. Some honored me with the supreme compliment a man may pay a woman, but found no response in me. Indeed, I wondered what had led them to suppose I would respond.

Father's death made a great change for us, his income depending upon

what he did instead of what he had. When we left our home to others who could afford to enjoy it I was ill and unable to take away with me such articles as I especially wished to keep. That which I prized most—my Tennyson—mother and the others knew least about, and for what I prized it I told no one. After my recovery I looked for it among the few books that had been brought away, but did not find it. I never had an opportunity to recover it.

II.—HIS STORY.

After parting with Marion I confess that I was so filled with the new life before me that the break between her and me was somewhat overshadowed. I wrote her friendly letters, but since I had not spoken of love to her and saw no prospect of our again living near to each other I did not think it advisable to write it now. Remembering the rose I had given her, I wished I had received some parting gift from her. But I had nothing she had ever given me except a smoking cap she had embroidered for me. This I hung on a hook on the wall in my room. Often I sat in my easy chair after a day's work with my eyes fixed on the cap and fancied her bending over it, her fair hands plying her needle in its decoration.

I am aware that many a man has become sentimental over a gift a girl has given him, and in this degenerate age such feelings furnish material for the writers of the comic papers. Nevertheless to me those thoughts of my dear Marion—though a period followed when the picture grew dim from absence—are still sacred. Her glossy chestnut hair is now white as snow. Her fair skin is now shriveled, but this does not one whit detract from the sacredness of this memory of her when she was a girl.

That period of which I have spoken, when her picture grew dim from absence, began—if it really had a beginning—a few years after I parted with her and lasted for a decade. During this time I heard that her father had died and the family had been obliged to give up the residence in which I had passed pleasant hours with her and move into a smaller one, which I understood was in another city. After this I lost track of her entirely, and my feeling for her may be said to have lain dormant.

One winter—it was thirteen years after I had parted with Marion—I found myself in a city not far from my old home. It was Christmas time, and the anniversary revived memories of the past. I determined to visit the spot where I had passed my childhood. A few hours' travel brought me there. The house where I had lived as well as Marion's home had passed into other hands. Mine was vacant; hers was occupied. Going to the latter, a lady came to the door, of whom I asked to be allowed to look over the lower rooms, explaining that I had once been intimate with a family that then lived there. She kindly admitted me.

The furniture was the same as of yore. I stepped up to the library and looked over the books. Presently my eye caught a blue and gold copy of Tennyson. A vague idea came to me of something very sweet connected with it. Taking it from the shelf, I opened it at the frontispiece and saw the familiar picture of a young poet. There on the flyleaf I saw the words, "To Marion, from Philip, Dec. 25, 18—." Beneath this was the number of a page. Turning to the page indicated, I saw the first three words of a poem—"Tears, idle tears."

That poem always seemed to me to have in it what it alone can express, so I will not try to express it. The realization of what Marion had for me, the fact that for thirteen years I had lived without it, that it had been passing into oblivion, came to me suddenly with great force.

But the poem was not all. On the flyleaf, on which the reference was written, were four pinholes and a discoloration in the shape of the stem of a flower and above the stem the marks of where the flower had been. It was plain to me that Marion had pinned a flower—the rose I had given her at parting—to the flyleaf.

"Madam," I said to the lady who had admitted me, "could you be induced to part with this book?"

"Certainly," she replied, "you are welcome to it. We bought everything in the house from the former owner, including the books, for which we paid a song."

"Can you give me the address of the former owner of this?"

"I can put you in a way to get it."

On the day before Christmas I wrote on my card "To Marion, from Philip," adding the later date. Then I put the book of poems in a box, laid the card on it and sent it to Marion. The same evening I directed my steps to her new home. I found it an unpretentious one. I was glad of it. I had become prosperous, and if Marion was still for me I wished that I could give her much more than my unworthy self. Being admitted by a maid, I gave her my card.

When Marion came down the smile that lit up her face—a smile that was mingled with a blush, for she knew that I had seen the words she had written at our parting—more than made up in the change in her from youth to incipient middle age. I shall not profane this narrative by detailing what passed between us on that happy meeting. Such scenes have been given by novelists in the shape of formal proposals fitted only for the theater. What Marion and I felt could not be given in words. Indeed, it was all feeling. Words were unnecessary.

I will only add that we spent together the happiest Christmas of our lives.

USING THE LEFT-OVERS

MAY BE MADE FOUNDATION FOR APPETIZING DISHES.

Clever Housewife Will Quickly Learn How to Prepare Them So That There Is No Hint of Rehashing—Some Directions.

(Prepared by Nellie Maxwell of the Department of Farmers' Institutes, University of Wisconsin.)

Left-overs, like the poor, "are always with us."

There are none who care to know that they are being served with left-overs, no matter how appetizing these may be made. Yet, even in the best-regulated families there are bits of left-over food which, if care and thought is used, may be served again without a suspicion that they are rehashed.

The soup kettle has been aptly termed the kitchen waste basket, receiving many a choice manuscript which might otherwise go for naught. Foods thrown away by extravagant cooks would feed an entire family, and well.

Now for a few examples: The bones and carcass of a turkey cracked and put into cold water, then brought to the simmering point and cooked for several hours, makes a good flavored broth which may be used in any number of ways—to make soup, as a liquid for meat sauces, and as a flavor for gravy. The bits of meat left on the bones of the carver, if cut in bits, added to thick, well-seasoned gravy (also a left-over) placed in a baking dish and covered with seasoned mashed potato, brushed with egg to make a nice brown crust, then baked, is a dish which the entire family will like.

A half cupful of stewed tomato, less or more, may be added to the turkey bone broth with celery salt, salt, pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of boiled rice, and you have a fine hot soup to serve on a cold night.

A half cupful of canned salmon is left over from a previous meal. Shred the fish with two forks, add a chopped sour pickle or a few olives, some chopped cabbage and a little celery, with a simple boiled dressing, the result is a most appetizing salad which may be served on lettuce or shredded cabbage. Tuna fish is especially good served this way or with hot rice potatoes. Place the hot fish in the center of a hot platter, surround with seasoned rice potatoes, then around this pour a thick, rich white sauce.

When cooking carrots to serve in any ordinary way, reserve a few cooked whole, then later serve them cut in strips seasoned with butter and lemon juice. Serve very hot. A grating of nutmeg or a dash or two of cayenne pepper is liked by some for a little zest.

Any small amount of cranberry jelly, if cut in cubes, may be served as a pudding garnish, with hard sauce or whipped cream.

Fruit juice, left from canned fruit, will make delicious pudding sauces or as liquid in fruit cake and as salad dressings for fruit, particularly if it is light in color, like peach, pear or pineapple juice.

Delectables.

One-half cupful butter, one cupful sugar, two eggs, one tablespoonful milk, two and one-half cupfuls flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder and one-quarter teaspoonful salt. Roll thin and cut round.

For filling for this use one cupful chopped raisins, one-half cupful chopped pecan nuts, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, one tablespoonful flour and one-half cupful water. Boil until thick, let get cold. Put teaspoonful on center of cookie, cover with another, pinch edges together.

Chicken Turnovers.

Instead of making chicken pie from boiled creamed chicken use it up in turnovers. Make a good family pastry. Cut out in rounds the desired size and lay in a tablespoonful of the creamed chicken seasoned with a green pepper chopped fine, if liked, or a little chopped tongue or ham can be used, if on hand. Either gives a good flavor. Fold over as a turnover and bake until a light brown.

Hamburg Steak Soup.

Have lean beef hamburger and place on stove with cold water. Boil three-fourths to one hour only. Nice with rice and carrots, or rice only, also served as vegetable soup. Vegetables must be put in at once with the hamburger, as they will be done together. Season to taste. Quickly done and precisely the same as other soup. Nice also for supper to put the little ones to sleep on.

Chiffonade Sauce.

Mix, with a pint of French dressing, some parsley, fresh tarragon, chervil, chives and shallots, all finely chopped. Add two spoonfuls of catchup. Pour over the lettuce two spoonfuls of catchup. Pour over the lettuce cut into four quarters.

Grind the Pork With Beans.

If one is not fond of pork baked in beans it is better to grind the pork up in a food chopper and add to beans after they are parboiled. It will season the beans better and there will be no pork to be left over.

To Clean White Kid Shoes.

A lather made of pure white soap and milk is excellent for cleaning white kid shoes. Brush off as much dirt as possible before scrubbing with the lather.

SHOULD BE OFTEN ON TABLE

Apples May Be Served in So Many Ways That It Will Be Long Before They Fall.

Apples served raw should be ripe. If they have come from the market they should be washed before being served.

Pared and sliced apples may be kept from discoloring by putting them into a salt solution, one level tablespoonful of salt to three pints of cold water.

Fine-flavored, fresh apples are not improved in cooking by the use of cinnamon or other condiments.

To make "bird's nest," fill a pie tin which has perpendicular sides, with apples cored and cut into eighths. Add a very little water, cover with a biscuit crust, and bake 25 minutes, or until the apples are tender. When baked, turn the crust side down on a large platter, sprinkle with sugar and serve with cream.

For apple sauce, prepare apples as for bird's nest, place in an acid-proof saucepan with a small amount of water and cook until tender but not mushy. Add small amount of sugar, continue the cooking for a minute or two, and then remove and allow to cool.

DO DRY CLEANING AT HOME

Satisfactory Results May Be Obtained Without the Expense of Professional Services.

Make a stock solution of eight ounces strong ammonia, one-half ounce chloroform and one-half ounce ether. Cork tightly and keep away from the face, says the Scientific American. Dissolve one bar of naphtha soap in three gallons hot water, add one-half teaspoonful each of baking soda, salt and alum and three tablespoonfuls of the ammonia-chloroform-ether mixture.

To clean oriental or other rugs to their original brightness make a lather and dip a brush in it, shaking out superfluous water. Go over the rug with this brush and the lather dries out almost immediately. No harm whatever is done to the best oriental rug.

To sponge spots from clothing, even delicate silk, and upholstery, dip a soft sponge in the lather, wring as dry as possible and sponge off the spot.

To wash sweaters, blankets or other flannels let the mixture become nearly cold, soak the garments in it half an hour or less, squeeze dry, rinse in clear water, squeeze dry and hang up.

The various ingredients used not only remove grease and dirt but set and brighten colors.

Boiled Potatoes With Onion Sauce.

Boiled potatoes in their jackets with bacon and onion sauce. The potatoes are cooked soft in boiling water and sent to table smoking hot, still in their skins, with a bit of salt sprinkled over them. Each person peels his own potato and eats it with this sauce. Get half a pound of smoked bacon, not too fat, remove the rind and chop into small dice; fry until they begin to crisp, then add an equal amount of chopped onion, mix and cook slowly, stirring occasionally until the onion is a fine yellow color, but not to blacken. Serve hot in gravy boat. It has a delicious flavor and is not as indigestible as it sounds.

Cocoa Cake.

Here is a very inexpensive cake which is original with me. It is very moist, and never fails. Put into your sieve one cupful sugar, one and one-half cupfuls flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder (or one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar), one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful salt. Sift all this into your mixing bowl. Break in one egg. Add three tablespoonfuls melted butter, also two-thirds cupful warm water (not boiling) and a teaspoonful vanilla. Beat well. Bake rather slowly. Frost when cool with white frosting.

Household Help.

A good idea is a list of all jellies and preserves either in the kitchen or fruit closet where it may be added to or checked as preserves are made or used.

In making suet pudding if you grind the suet and steam the pudding in a tube pan it will be infinitely improved. Homemade pistachio flavor is made in the following way: Tie in muslin a handful of bruised peach leaves, cover with either water or milk, and let stand to absorb the flavor. Either milk or water in quantity to use in the cake or dish you wish flavored.

Neatness in Buffet Drawer.

Bleached cotton flannel is used to make these handy knife and fork cases. Bind them with blue ribbon and use the same ribbon for tying the cases when rolled up. Stitch places for a dozen knives. The outline "Knives" and "Forks" may be done in blue also on the cases. A case like this will add much to the tidiness of buffet drawers.

Raw Carrots.

Take nice, fresh, crisp carrots, scrape and put through a food chopper, using the coarse knife. To each pint of carrots add two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful sugar and salt to taste.

Sand Soap in Your Food Chopper.

If the knives of your food chopper become black and dull, run a piece of sand soap through the chopper as you would a potato. It brightens and sharpens the knives and they cut like new.

For Young Folks

A Boy Who Has a Big Rooster For a Pet.



Quite an unusual pet is that possessed by a Pennsylvania boy. It is a big Cochon rooster, and it is very fond of its master and follows him about when permitted to do so. Since a little chick just out of the shell the boy has fed and cared for the bird, and of course the little chick learned to love its master. Now that he has grown to be a big rooster he shows the same affection and likes to be petted. The hen family is said to be lacking in intelligence, but this big fellow is said almost to understand what the boy says to it, and will obey when ordered to go to his coop and do other smart things. Of course it has always been treated with kindness, and that goes a long way with all creatures.

Legend of the Daisy.

According to the Celtic belief, every newborn baby that died became a spirit and to comfort its sorrowing parents it would scatter some kind of flower from the sky.

A woman named Malvina lost her little son and grieved so long and so hard that her friends tried to turn her thoughts some other way.

Her friends made up a song, which was sung to her by a number of young women. The song told about their seeing her little son on a light cloud which hung near the earth. He had a lot of new flowers, one of which was a gold circle with silver leaves, tinted with red around it. When it waved in the wind it looked like a little baby playing in a green meadow. The baby in the cloud threw this pretty little flower to the ground, where it took root and grew, according to the song. The women took a bunch of daisies to Malvina and said these were the flowers thrown by her son.

Since then the daisy has been called the flower of innocence, because it is supposed to have been the flower of the newborn.

About the Umbrella.

There is a very general belief that umbrellas were invented and first used by Jonas Hanway, the celebrated English philanthropist. This is an error. Hanway was perhaps the first man who walked the London streets with an umbrella over his head to keep off the rain, and we are told that "after continuing to use one for thirty years he saw them come into general use." He died in 1786, so that the date when he introduced them must have been between 1750 and 1760. The earliest use of umbrellas, however, dates back 2,000 or 3,000 years before this. On one of the bas-reliefs brought from Nineveh by Layard and now in the British museum there is a representation of a slave holding an umbrella over the head of the king as he rides in his chariot.

Overheard in the Hall.

"You all think yourselves really more than you really are!" exclaimed the riding whip, which was hanging on the top peg of the hatrack. "If I had a mind to I could whip the whole crowd of you, and I'll do it, too, if I hear any more boasting."

Fishing in Madagascar.

The fishermen of Madagascar sprinkle the lakes and streams with a poisonous substance which paralyzes the fish and causes them to float to the surface, where they are fished out by hand and eaten without ill effect.

A Sale of Airships.

You want to buy an airship? Which make do you prefer? The dandelion's out of style. But thistle makes a stir.

Some fairies choose the milkweed—It carries quite a load; I knew one who witch hazel bought, Then found it would explode!

You want to travel swiftly? To see the loveliest things? And go quite safely? Seems to me I'd try the swallow's wings. —Youth's Companion.

A Pessimist.
"Papa, what is a pessimist?"
"A pessimist, my son, is a man who does not believe that his make of the toroar is better than anybody else's." Judge.

The Gift Package.

A line of parcel-post salesmanship that has been tested and found a winner is selling apples in gift packages, a certain number of pounds put up in a neat package and labeled "Birthday Apples," to be mailed from the grower's orchard to a given address at the paid order of the buyer. This has been proved a pretty way of remembering a friend, like mailing him a postcard, and saves the purchaser all trouble, other than the writing of the order with inclosure of stamps or coin.

This method can cover fruits and other produce in season. At the holidays every product of the farm and woods may be utilized, and the gift packages placed in store windows, where their attractively stamped cases attract custom.

The Old Capitol Building.

The structure in Washington city known as the "Old Capitol Building" has a memorable history. It was erected in 1800, and was originally designed as a tavern, or boarding house. On account of poor management, the tavern was closed after a few years. During the war of 1812 the British captured Washington and burned several of the public buildings, including the capitol. The government then purchased this tavern building for the use of congress, and here both houses met for several years. Within its walls two presidents were inaugurated, and in it John C. Calhoun died.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—First Quarter, For Feb. 6, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts iv, 8-21. Memory Verses, 12, 13—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xvi, 13—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The high priest and his kindred, with the rulers and elders and scribes, being gathered together at Jerusalem, Peter and John, being brought from prison, were placed before them and asked, "By what power or by what name have ye done this?" (verses 5-7.) Here was provided a great opportunity to testify again to the risen Christ, and the witnesses were all ready. Whether they had much or little sleep in the prison that night we may not know, but we may be quite sure that they had communion with Him for whom they were still on earth. And now Peter, being specially filled with the Spirit, is again the messenger of the risen Christ.

The Lord Jesus had told them while He was still with them that when they should be brought before rulers for His sake it would be given them by the Spirit what to say (Math. x, 16-20), and this was one of many fulfillments of that assurance. See with what boldness Peter tells this gathering of earth's great ones that Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom they crucified, God had raised from the dead and that He, the risen living Christ had made the same doctrine they had been put in prison for the previous evening, but for this they stood fearlessly and could not say otherwise. The reference to the rejected stone takes us back to Ps. cxviii, 22; Isa. xlviii, 16, and to our Lord's reference to it in Matt. xxi, 42.

But the stone takes us farther back to Gen. xlix, 24, and onward to the kingdom (Dan. ii, 34, 35, 45). We cannot but think of 1 Pet. ii, 4-8, where he makes such full reference to the stone and the stones. With what utter disregard of their earthly greatness he said to them, "You builders can never be saved except by that stone which ye despise!" (verses 11, 12.) How could they help marveling at their boldness? But was it not a little strange that they should attribute it to Jesus, who had been crucified? (verse 13.) Beholding the healed man and knowing that Peter and John had no power to do this, they must have been in a measure convinced that there was some truth in their testimony concerning the risen Christ. But it must not be spread farther, and the name of Jesus must not be mentioned (verses 14-18). Filled with the Spirit, they had no fear of what man might do to them (Ps. cxviii, 1), their only standard was what was right in the sight of God, and what they had seen and heard they could not help telling even if they died for it (verses 19, 20). The messenger of God must never consider the faces of people nor whether his message is acceptable to them or not. But his motto must be, "Not pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts," remembering that if we live to please men we are not servants of Christ (Jer. i, 8, 17; Ezek. ii, 6; iii, 9; I Thess. ii, 4; Gal. i, 10).

With threatenings from these men of power and importance from a human standpoint, they were set free and went to the company of believers who had no doubt been praying for them, and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said. With one accord the believers turned to God and told Him all, but did not ask to be delivered from further persecution, rather that they might speak the truth boldly regardless of consequences, and that healings and signs and wonders might be wrought in the name of Jesus Christ. There are men in prominent pulpits today who seem not to know what the Scriptures teach concerning this present age and the coming and kingdom of our Lord. There are others who, if they know these things, do not seem ready to tell them for fear they might give offense to some important (?) people, and there are still others who once did seem to know, but now for some reason are no longer valiant for the truth. Note how these believers relied upon the living God, believed His word, quoted from Ps. ii and xxxiii, and, like Jeremiah, considered nothing too hard for Him who created heaven and earth (Jer. xxxiii, 17).

The words of Ps. ii, which have had many a fulfillment and a notable one in the days of Herod and Pilate, will have their last and complete fulfillment in the days before us, when under the anti-Christ the kings of the earth and their armies shall make war with the Lamb, but the Lamb shall overcome and the two great leaders shall be sent alive to the lake of fire (Rev. xvii, 12-14; xix, 19, 20). Every true child of God should rejoice to be on the winning side, and, though the present conflict may be severe and the enemy be permitted for a time to have seeming victory, let us continue to shout, "The Lamb shall overcome!" See in verse 31 how heaven heard and answered their cry; the place was shaken; they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and spake the word of God with boldness. If we were as whole heartedly for God as they were we would know more of His power. In verse 32 we learn that their one topic was the great fact of a risen living Christ, the same Jesus whose eyes are ever looking to find His faithful followers (II Chron. xvi, 9).

Handy Quotation Marks.

Judge Bodkin's book of reminiscences contains a description of one of the editors under whom he served, John B. Gallagher, who is said never to have read a book in his life. It was he, says the Dublin General Advertiser, who revised the reporter's copy and mercilessly mutilated the manuscript.

He had one curious delusion. He fancied that inverted commas were a protection against a libel action, and, stranger still, an excuse for any eccentricities of style. On one occasion Mr. Bodkin in describing a theatrical performance wrote that it was "exquisitely amusing." "Old G." cocked his head critically on one side. "I don't like that word 'exquisitely,'" he said. "All right, sir," I answered, "I'll strike it out."

"No, no; it's a good enough word, but it's a little unusual there. Tell you what, we'll quote it." "Quote it from what?" I asked in amazement. "Oh, it does not matter. Just simply quote it." Next morning the Freeman's Journal duly reported that the performance was "exquisitely amusing."

The Venice of Borneo.

Brunei, Borneo, is one of the strangest cities in the world. Once the headquarters of the Borneo pirates, it is a kind of eastern Venice, being built entirely over the water. This remarkable city is the capital of the state of Brunei, Borneo. All the houses are built over the Limbang river, constructed on slender piles made from the Nibong palm, a wood that resists the action of water for many years. The inhabitants of Brunei are Malays, Kadayans, Orang Buskuts and a few Muruts. They earn their living mostly by trading with other tribes in the interior of Sarawak and British North Borneo. Some of them are very skillful brass workers, and the Brunei women make beautiful cloth, interwoven and embroidered with gold thread. Sago is grown in the valleys near by, and a small quantity of rice is also raised. In the early part of the nineteenth century Brunei was the rendezvous of the dread Borneo pirates and a market for the slave trade.—Wide World Magazine.

Interplanetary Gases.

According to the Scientific American, some of the striking changes that take place in certain comets in their passage through space may be explained by their encountering stray masses of gas. If it is true that such masses of gas exist, comets would be more than likely to encounter them, for the inclinations and the extents of their orbits make them especially good explorers. The planets move in a narrow zone very near the plane of the ecliptic, whereas the inclination of the cometary orbits is sometimes considerable; for the periodic comets it varies from 3 to 162 degrees. Consequently comets attain regions of the solar system that no other bodies penetrate. These gaseous masses, if indeed they exist, are of varying chemical composition and may be considered as fragments of the initial nebula that escaped the combustion from which the members of the solar system arose.

Death by Freezing.

It is not clearly understood how severe cold causes death, remarks the Journal of the American Medical Association. A variety of causes have been assumed to be at work—accumulation of carbonic acid, paralysis of the vasomotor centers, loss of heat, accumulation of blood in the heart, anemia of the brain, destruction of red corpuscles—all of which tends to show that we really do not know anything definite as to the precise cause.

The signs of death caused by exposure to cold are also poorly understood. This is especially unfortunate in view of the fact that in all northern countries cases of death from freezing frequently present themselves for investigation.

Long Sermons.

Long sermons were the rule in the time of the Rev. Thomas Boston, who is on record as having preached one sermon arranged under eighty-six heads and four others of hardly less generous proportions. Such pulpit performances as these brought out the necessity for the long poles with which the old time wardens gave slumbering members of flocks awakening taps on nodding heads.

Unique.

Doting Mother—Our Willie's teacher has paid him a high compliment. Sympathetic Friend—How was that? Doting Mother—Why, she wrote me that Willie's spelling was quite remarkable and that she had never known of anything quite like it.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Horses in Argentina.

Horses imported into Argentina are taught to avoid a poisonous weed that the native animals shun naturally by forcing them to inhale smoke from burning piles of the weed.

Boiled Dynamite.

Fifteen to twenty drops is the usual amount of boiled dynamite, or "soup," as it is known among yeggmen, used in blowing the average safe. They carry it in a small bottle.

One Consolation.

Console yourself, dear man and brother; whatever you may be sure of is sure at least of this, that you are dreadfully like other people.—Lowell.

It is bad luck to pass under a ladder—if it happens to be the ladder of fame.—Life.

"PRINCESS PAT'S" LAST STAND MADE IN ROLLING WAVES OF POISON GAS

End of Famous Regiment in Fume-Filled Trenches at Ypres, Told by Corporal William B. Kysh, One of the Survivors of the 1,126 Veteran Fighters Who Joined the Organization in Canada—How "Slim" Perry Died.

Paris.—This is the story of the beginning and the end of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry—"the finest fighting force the world has seen." It begins on a bright, brisk day a year ago last September, in Quebec, when the regiment, with every man wearing a previous service ribbon, swung on board a transport amid a babel of sound and riotous colors.

It ends in a crescent shaped trench at Ypres, on the eighth day of last May, amid a green vapor of strangling poison and gray surge of German infantry, with bayonets fixed, writhing over the broken sand bag ramparts. There the men of "Pat's Own" wrote their names into history and disbanded at the command of the greatest of all commanders—Death.

Of 1,126 picked men who stood proudly in review before King George and Lord Kitchener at Salisbury Plains as they strode down the lines only 93 are uninjured. There's still a regiment of "Princess Pat's Own" in the trenches on the west front. But in place of the sturdy men garnered from the marts of the world are fresh faced youths, just from the scholastic halls of McGill university, in Canada. They're upholding the traditions—so newly made—of the men who went out before them.

Yesterday Corporal William B. Kysh of "Princess Pat's Own"—that regiment which went to the front a little more than a year ago—told the story of its beginning and its end. He told it in jerky snatches between quick intakes of cigarette smoke, while a hand, scaly and maimed from shrapnel, stroked his yellow face.

A Regiment of Veterans.

"I'm sorry I can't tell y' more of this," he apologized. "I never was much of a speller at best—and now, I'm rotten. Nerves gone, y' know—can't eat, can't sleep."

Yet Corporal Kysh was a seasoned soldier, as were all of his comrades, when he took the king's shilling in Quebec and donned the British uniform. He was Sergt. William Kysh of the Twenty-ninth United States volunteers in the Spanish-American war, and Corporal Kysh of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders at Ashanti. In between he has been a purser on board passenger steamships running to Europe and the far East. He was born in England, but he is a naturalized American, as were so many of the men who died at Ypres or before Ypres was reached.

"Princess Pat's Own" left Quebec on September 17, 1914.

After three weeks at Salisbury Plains the regiment was attached to the Eightieth brigade, making up part of the Twenty-seventh division, composed otherwise of British regulars just back from service in India. The transfer followed the review by the king and Lord Kitchener. The British field marshal, they say, as he passed down the line and saw the service ribbons across the coats of "Pat's Own," said, softly: "Now I know where all my old fighters are."

Into the Trenches at Once.

The first week in December saw the regiment off to the front. There was a march from Winchester to Southampton, and there the troops embarked on board the Cardiganshire for Havre. Havre was reached in the darkness, and after one night's stop the regiment marched to Bleirighen, behind the firing line. All day long they dug reserve trenches. And then that night the word came to relieve Dickelbusch. All of these points are within a radius of twenty-five miles from Ypres—where the fiercest fighting on the western front was progressing.

Twenty miles the regiment marched, arriving at Dickelbusch at night, footsore and weary. This was on December 18, and hardly had they messed when the command came to occupy the trenches. The French who had been holding them needed relief.

So into the trenches the men crept, crawling along flat on their stomachs, when the star shells from the German lines made the heavens red; rising and scooting when welcome darkness rode down again. For 72 hours they crouched in the trenches of Dickelbusch under a rain of shell and shrapnel fire, with only emergency rations to sustain them. This was their baptism of fire.

"Back Into Hell at Hill 60."

"Well, we left of the trenches after 72 hours and marched back to West-Outer, where we rested for 48 hours; then back into hell again. For this time that was where we went—into trench C 10 on Hill 60.

"After 48 hours back we crept to West-Outer again to spend our Christmas there. We left some dead and some wounded behind. I guess it was 11 killed. Snipers and hand grenades got the others. So we went back and forth, thinning the ranks a little each time, until February 28. Then we made our first charge.

"Our artillery shelled the Germans for two days while we lay in the trenches waiting for the word. They answered back, of course, and once in a while one of our fellows would go with an arm off or a head smashed in

At four o'clock in the morning the word came to charge. We scrambled over the trench and ran toward the Germans, 60 yards away. They swept us with machine guns and bored us with hand grenades. Big "Jack Johnsons" screamed from behind the lines at us, and over our heads went back our own artillery's answer. The Germans came up over the trenches to meet us, and we used the bayonet. We slipped and fell; rose and fell again, stabbing and cutting; there was no chance to shoot.

Cold Steel Routs Germans.

"Then the Germans gave way. They can't eat cold steel. They were piled up in the trenches, dead and dying, so thick that it was untenable, and after a while we had to abandon the place we'd won, and go back to our own trench.

"We left seven or eight men behind in the little strip of twisted mud between the trenches. And from C 10 for days afterward we watched those fellows lie there and change from dead men into things. I wake up these nights and see one of 'em."

"Well, we charged the Germans again on March 4. We lost more men, and again had to abandon the trench we won. The dead were too thick and the trench was too terrible. That's what is meant when they say the trenches are 'untenable.' In this charge Colonel Farquhar of our regiment was killed.

"We had to stay in C 10 for six days after this. We were shelled, shelled, shelled. Day and night they rained about us and behind us, cutting off relief. We lost 65 men killed and a number wounded. Then we got out and the King's Royal Rifles relieved us. From then on until May 3 we went back and forth, in and out of trenches. We mined 'em and blew 'em up; we sniped a little and threw hand grenades.

"And then we were ordered to Ypres. We marched into the trenches there without delay.

"We went in in a rain of artillery fire and got caught in a vortex from our own artillery and the Germans'. An observer gave the range wrong to our artillery and we caught it. One hundred and twenty of our men went down before the range was righted, but we kept on and occupied the trench. The Germans were right across from us, about 200 yards away. We held a crescent-shaped trench, and on May 5 we routed the Germans, but we had to duck back, for the fire was too heavy and their trench was useless for protection.

"From then until May 8 the Germans shelled us. They poured tons of lead about us. No one could leave the trench; no one could stick his head out. Our nerves went dead from the concussion, and our eyes were glazed from the sights about us. The dead lay under our feet and the wounded crept back as best they could to where they could get first aid.

First Attack by Poison Gas.

"Early on the morning of May 8 the Germans charged. We knew they were coming, and we were waiting. They came over their trenches in quarter columns, a solid, swaying mass of blue gray. They shouted and ran forward as we mowed them down like grass. Our machine guns, four to the section, just waved in a semicircle and waved back again. We fired our Lee-Enfields as fast as we could pump them, and no bullet was wasted.

"They lay in piles in front of the trenches, and the piles were always wriggling around as some of the injured underneath tried to creep out. A whole battalion of them were put out of the way before they drew back and formed for another charge, behind cover of their trenches.

"And this time we saw poison gas for the first time. It was the second assault, about eight o'clock in the morning. We could see that something was coming off, and then suddenly there spouted up a thick green cloud, that hid everything in front of us. The fellows under the German piles wriggled harder than ever and everybody in our trench asked: 'Well, what's comin' off anyhow?' The wind was wrong for 'em, and the Germans went back, and there was quiet until ten o'clock.

"This time their gas came in. It rolled along the ground like a moving wall about eight feet high. Behind it we knew the Germans were coming, but we couldn't see them, so we let fire through the cloud. The gas had holes blown in it and the force of the bullets swayed it a bit, but before we knew it the gas was rolling in the trenches.

The End of "Princess Pat's Own."

"I heard men cursing at one end of the trench where the gas struck first, just as a shell buried me, and then I got the gas myself. I got it light, for I was half buried, but the fellows about me screamed and rolled up as if they were burned, cursing and praying. It caught you by the throat and burned its way into your lungs; then you couldn't breathe out, and you burst or slobbered. I crept back on my stomach, for I had a bit of shrapnel in my stomach and a bullet in my

SHIP BUILDING BY ANCIENTS

Trade Was Old in the Days of Jacob —Palatial Yachts for Hiero, Cleopatra and Leo.

Some curious records of early ship-building are found in ancient history. We read in Genesis that ships were old on the Mediterranean even in the days of Jacob.

Eighteen hundred and thirty years before Christ, Ammon built long and tall ships with sails on the Red sea. Ninety years later the ship Argo was built—"the first Greek vessel which ventured to pass through the sea without sight of land—being guided only by the stars."

The wonderful vessel built for Hiero, king of Syracuse, excited curiosity and wonder. The craft was constructed under the direction of the celebrated mathematician, Archimedes, by a ship-builder at Corinth, from wood cut on Mt. Etna.

Her decks were paved with small and odd tiles, on which were depicted with wonderful art scenes from Homer's Iliad. On the upper deck was a gymnasium, containing gardens planted with many kinds of shrubs, with walks between them overshadowed by vines and ivy, the roots of which were nourished in moistened earth.

Near this apartment was a dining room dedicated to Venus, paved with agates and other precious stones. The walls and ceiling were of cyprus and the doors of ivory.

Near this was a library, the walls being of boxwood and the ceiling representing the sky by night, with the constellations embossed upon it.

We read also of the gardens of the barge of Cleopatra, of the domes of the Romans, long ships first used in sailings matches, in which Leo, the emperor, used to sail from Constantinople to the Asiatic coasts—and which the sultan continued to use to a late day—of the feluccas and the gondolas of the Venetians, and a variety of pleasure craft common to eastern countries in early times.

Turning over the leaves of early Anglo-Saxon history, we find that about 1000 A. D. Harold sent to Athelstan a magnificent ship, with "a golden beak and purple sails," surrounded by shields internally gilt.

In this ship the wild northern monarch doubtless cruised the seas in comfort, though the Norse vessels of the period were but great undecked boats.

TREES HEAL THEIR WOUNDS

Provision of Nature, That Assures Preservation of the Forests for the Benefit of Mankind.

When a bullet or any foreign body penetrates a tree not sufficiently to kill it, the wound cicatrizes almost in exactly the same way as a wound on the human body heals. If it did not, destructive microbes would enter and cause decay of the tissues.

"Trees," writes Henri Coupin in La Nature, "are very well equipped for healing their wounds, and, more fortunate than we, an antiseptic dressing is almost automatically applied. As soon as the lesion has taken place the vegetable reacts to the wounded spot; its breathing at this point is quickened and at the same time protein matters are rushed to the scene.

"Many plants are provided with secreting canals filled with more or less gummy substances which are instantly poured out over the wounded surface and protect it. This is true especially of the conifers—pines, firs, etc.—of which the resin makes a swift and impermeable antiseptic dressing."

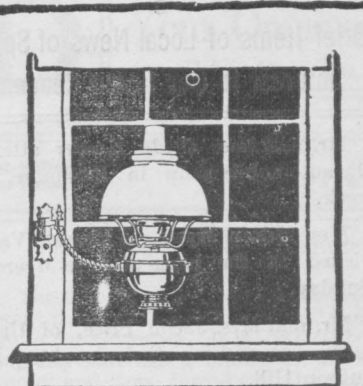
In trees that have little or no resin the wounded part turns brown. This is due to the appearance of a juice that seems to be a mixture of gums and tannin. And the cells of the tree start into activity, proliferating and filling up the cavity with new cells. If the wound be large these take the form of vegetable cicatrized tissue, which makes a plug and remains as a scar. In the event that the wound be confined to one of the limbs of the tree it not infrequently happens that the limb becomes dead and drops off, the wound healing and leaving the tree in no wise the worse for the loss of the absent member.

Carat.

The word carat is derived from an Arabic word meaning a weight of four grains. In Greek it signifies little horn, the fruit of the carob or locust tree. The carat is a small weight (originally in the form of a seed) used for diamonds and precious stones, and a measure for determining the fineness of gold. The exact weight of the carat in practice varies slightly in different places. In 1877 a syndicate of London, Paris and Amsterdam jewelers fixed the weight at 205 milligrams (3.163 troy grains). The South African carat is said to equal 3.174 grains. The fineness of gold is measured by a ratio with 24 carats as a standard; thus two parts of alloy make it 22-carat gold, and so on.

Foiled Them All.

The discussion about the fitness of horse meat to eat calls to mind the story of a young man in Paris, a good many years ago, who made a wager with some friends that at a dinner he would serve one course would be horse meat and that none of them could tell which it was. After the dinner he asked them to name the horse-meat course, and found that they did not agree. One named one course, one another, and so on, but they all agreed that it was a mighty good dinner. "Gentlemen," he said, with his thumbs stuck in the armpits of his waistcoat "it was all horse."



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LITTLE ESSAY ON "CULTURE"

From Writer's Observations It Would Seem He Is Not Favorably Impressed With It.

Culture is that which makes some men wear their hair long. The Germans spell it with a "K." The hotbed of culture is college hall. It may be discovered lurking in almost all of the halls there. Red neckties and velvet coats are always associated with culture. Being properly endowed with the aforesaid culture, one is able to have a horrible desire to make America over, with the sleeves rolled up and the arm bared. If you have culture, it gives you a license to come into class late and to wear tortoiseshell glasses. Incidentally, it might be said that the acquiring of the T. S. specs is the first step in the process of culture. It has been hinted that culture is found in the library, but cultured ones claim that is not the real variety but rather the canned variety. We have seen and heard some of the cultured ones about our corridors and have come to the conclusion that if what we have seen is real culture, we will take fish.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Early Almanacs.

The almanacs—that is to say, the first historical—were of Arabian origin, and reflected the local genius of the people in a very striking way. They served as models in other countries for hundreds of years. The oldest known copy of such a work is preserved in the British museum, and dates back to the time of Rameses the Great of Egypt, who lived 1,200 years before the birth of Christ. It is written on papyrus, in red ink, and covers a period of six years. The entries relative to religious ceremonies, to the fates of children born on given days, and to the regulation of business enterprises in accordance with planetary influences. "Do nothing at all this day," is one of the warnings. "If thou seest anything at all this day it will be fortunate," is another entry. "Look not at a rat this day." "Wash not with water this day," are some of the additional cautions.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Humer attended the automobile show in Baltimore, last week.

Mrs. Milton Myers, of Pleasant Valley, visited at the home of Jesse Myers, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Price, of Uniontown, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Judson Hill.

Mrs. Kate Harbaugh, formerly of Uniontown, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Slonaker.

An additional \$1.00 contribution for the High School Fund, has been received from James H. Reindollar.

The weather this week, brought out bees, caterpillars, and other varmints, and at the same time gave the coal dealers a setback.

Mrs. Clara Ogden, an aged lady of Gettysburg, a sister of H. David Hess, of near Harney, died this week, her funeral being held on Thursday.

Jacob H. Routson has purchased the Wm. H. Clutz property, near town, from Mrs. Scott M. Smith, executrix of the estate; the price paid is reported to have been \$2350.

We are beginning to print March sale bills, which is a strong indication of the coming of Spring. Each week sees a few additions to our sale register. Is yours among the number?

Mrs. Frank Crouse and Herman Hood were taken to Frederick Hospital, on Tuesday evening. Both were successfully operated on, on Wednesday, the latter, for appendicitis. Both are doing well.

David W. Hemler, who was Secretary to the late Col. Goulden, has been appointed Secretary to his successor, Hon. Wm. S. Bennett. As the latter is a Republican, the appointment is a fine testimonial to the services of Mr. Hemler.

Milton Humbert, of Springfield, Ill., is at his old home near town due to the serious illness from paralysis, of his father, Michael Humbert, Mrs. R. H. Sheffer, of Glen Rock, Pa., and other members of the family, are also at home.

A letter to the Editor from W. W. Sweigart, of Keymar, now in Des Moines, Iowa, says they are having almost Spring-like weather there. He says he stopped to see Rev. Wheeler, in passing through Chicago, and had some "Maryland sausage."

This is the time of the year for bargains in the dry goods stores. Stock taking, and preparation for Spring goods, naturally brings to the bargain counter many desirable items that are worth picking up, especially in this time of generally advancing prices.

A great deal of apprehension is felt for the fruit crop this year. If the warm weather continues, the buds of peaches, cherries and other early fruit will swell and develop, and are likely to be killed by later freezing weather.

The Junior C. E. Society held a social at the Lutheran parsonage, on Tuesday, Jan. 25th. Forty-two members being present. They were hospitably entertained by Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer. At 9 o'clock all left for their homes feeling they had spent a very pleasant evening.

Taneytown has a candy manufacturing establishment, doing an encouraging business for a small new enterprise. Mrs. C. L. Humer is the proprietor, assisted by Miss Lillie M. Sherman. Perhaps, after all, we should boost a candy factory, instead of a silk mill or shirt factory.

Mount Airy, this county, has a Women's Civic League, the object of which is to improve public conditions generally, in the town. The membership fee is 50 cents. Monthly meetings are held, to which visitors are invited. This seems to us to be a very worthy effort, and such a league might accomplish good results in Taneytown, because it would develop and make clear, public sentiment.

The Littletown Independent, in its local column, frequently gives some rather severe "jolts," evidently inspired by local conditions, of which, the following from last week's issue is a sample: "We learn that there are some poor misguided, (by the devil,) church members who remain away from church services because they don't like the pastor. It would be far better for such people to withdraw their membership and go worship some idol made with hands; they'll get about as much as they do if they go to church to worship their pastor."

Pius J. Fink, who removed from Taneytown to continue the hotel business at Palmyra, Pa., was burned out, on Thursday evening of last week. The fire originated in a garage adjoining the hotel, and caused a total loss of about \$25,000. A part of Mr. Fink's furniture was saved by being carried out. He had some insurance, but likely not enough to cover his loss. The building was owned by a Mr. Spangler, who estimates his loss at \$10,000, with insurance of \$6,600. Eleven automobiles were destroyed. Work on rebuilding the hotel has already commenced, and Mr. Fink expects to again be in business about July 1.

Next Friday night, at 8 o'clock, the Tuesday Club will hold a public party in the Opera House, at which, "500," flinch, riddles, and similar games will be played, and refreshments served. Part of the proceeds will be given to the Taneytown High School. Tickets 25¢, can be had at McKinney's. Everybody please come promptly.

Ex-Gov. Brown Opposed to Primaries.

Ex-Gov. Brown is decidedly pessimistic as to general political conditions in the state, as compared with 20 years ago. In an interview, this week, he said: "The present muddle, which has brought forth a cry for a general readjustment of conditions is due largely to the damnable primary election laws now on the statute books. The ballots are a monstrosity, and there is not one man in a thousand who is sure that he has voted as he intended after leaving the election booths."

"Primaries allow the politicians to rule supreme. Theoretically the plan looks good, as it gives the masses a chance to select men for public office. But as a matter of fact the man with money is the man who wins, as he can get the support of the politicians. With the masses it is largely a hip, hip, hoorah affair, while under the old convention system a man was put on the ticket after due deliberation and consideration."

"Now we have been making all sorts of efforts to improve on the plan of our forefathers in the conduct of State and National affairs, but in my judgment we have made little or no headway. Take the men in charge of affairs today and size them up with the public men of a few generations ago, and you will understand what I mean. In other words, our methods of selection have not improved."

Governor Brown went on to say that the spirit of the primary election is not carried out, else Wilson would not be President, since Clark came to the Democratic National Convention in 1912 with the largest number of delegates, but not enough to insure his election.

Frederick City Hospital.

The Frederick city hospital has been greatly improved during the past year; a third story has been added to each wing, changes made in the water supply system, a diet kitchen established, the exterior of the building painted, and the equipment generally enlarged and improved.

Following is a summary of the work of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1915:

Number of patients in the hospital September 30, 1914, 40; number of patients admitted during the year, 751; number of X-Ray or dispensary cases treated during year, 193; number of patients treated during year, 984; number of surgical cases treated, 623; number of accident cases treated, 125; number of obstetrical cases treated, 38; number of births, 14; number of male patients treated, 432; number of female patients treated, 552; maximum number of patients any one day, 41; minimum number of patients any one day, 7; average number of patients per day, 30; number of surgical operations, 673; number of ambulance calls, 105; number of deaths, 39; number of deaths within 30 hours after admission, 17; number of pay patients days, 2,397; number of part pay patients days, 4,582; number of free patients days, 3,152; daily cost per patient, \$2.47; daily cost per capita for all persons boarded, 30 cents.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Woodbine charge—Calvary church: Sunday School, 9.30 a. m.; preaching service, 10.30 a. m.

Messiah church: Sunday School, 1.30 p. m.; preaching service, 2.30 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Presbyterian—Town: 9 a. m., Bible School; 6.30 p. m., the Endeavor hour; 7.30 p. m., worship, at which will be examined in few words a matter of real import which is at once one of the best and one of the worst things there is. It will pay you to be present.

Piney Creek—10 a. m., worship, when we shall briefly note "A central glow" and a few of its implications. You'll be sorry if you were not on hand.

Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge, 9.30 a. m., Sunday School; 10.30 a. m., Divine Worship. Subject, "The Conservation of Character." 7.30 p. m., Evening Worship. Subject, "Timothy, a Bible Student."

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg 2.00 p. m.; Divine Worship. Subject, "The Master's Indignation."

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday, the Lord's Supper will be administered. As usual there will be no sermon in the morning. At the evening service the pastor will preach on "Craving Righteousness." The communion will follow, for the benefit of those who do not get to the morning service. The preparatory service will be held on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, when the sermon topic will be "A Test of Christianity."

There will be preaching in the Church of God, Uniontown, Sunday, at 10.15 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; Preaching, at Wakefield, at 2 p. m. L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9.15; Prayer Service Wednesday evening, at 7.30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30; Catechetical Class, at 2.15.

Uniontown Lutheran charge—Services at Uniontown at 10.30 a. m., and at Baust church at 2 p. m. W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

U. B. Church—Taneytown, Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10 a. m. Harney—Sunday school at 1.30 p. m.; preaching at 2.30 p. m.

Women of Sedentary Habits:

Women who get but little exercise are likely to be troubled with constipation and indigestion and will find Chamberlain's Tablets highly beneficial. Not so good as a three or four mile walk every day, but very much better than to allow the bowels to remain in a constipated condition. They are easy and pleasant to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere.

A School Social.

(For the Record.)

On January 20, the Grammar classes of Haigh school were honored with a social, given by their teacher, Miss Ruth Fleagle, at her boarding house, the home of Mrs. Ware and Miss Bessie Phillips. As the guests arrived, Miss Fleagle received them in her pleasant genial manner, and made an effort to have all enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. After numerous games and amusements were enjoyed, they all were invited to partake of the refreshments which were prepared by the hostesses of the house, Mrs. Ware and Miss Phillips, which consisted of fruits, cakes and lemonade.

Those present were Mrs. Ware, Misses Bessie Phillips, Ruth Fleagle, Katharine, Anna and Gladys Phillips, Messrs. Brown Clarke, Dudley Shipley, Carroll Phillips, Leonard Kelley, Edgar Nichols, and Mrs. Charles Phillips.

The Gist of It.

"Last December I had a very severe cold and was nearly down sick in bed. I bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it was only a very few days until I was completely restored to health," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weatherby, Mo. "If you would know the value of this remedy, ask any one who has used it. Obtainable everywhere."

Life Struggle of the Trees.

An interesting light is thrown on the longevity of the trees that grow along the timber line of the Rocky mountains by Mr. Enos A. Mills in his "Rocky Mountain Wonderland." He says:

A few timber line trees live a thousand years, but half this time is a ripe old age for most of the timber line veterans. The age of these trees cannot be judged by their size or by their general appearance. There may be centuries of difference in the ages of two arm in arm trees of similar size. I examined two trees that were growing within a few yards of each other in the shelter of a crag. One was fourteen feet high and sixteen inches in diameter and had 337 annual rings. The other was seven feet high and five inches in diameter and had lived 492 years.

One day by the sunny and sheltered side of a bowlder I found a tiny seed bearer at an altitude of 11,800 feet. How splendidly unconscious it was of its size and its utterly wild surroundings! This brave pine bore a dainty cone, yet a drinking glass would have completely housed both the tree and its fruit.

Good Reason.

"Why do you write articles on how cheaply people can live if they try?" "In the hope of getting enough money to avoid having to live that way." —Brooklyn Eagle.

Unflattering.

He (earnestly)—The fact is as plain as the nose on your face. She (pouting)—Everybody but you says I've got a pretty nose. —Baltimore American.

It is fear I stand most in fear of. For in sharpness it surmounteth to all other accidents. —Montague.

February's Great Clearance Sale

—AT—
M. R. Snider's
One Price Store,
HARNEY, MD.

Bargains. Bargains.

Nothing but real bargains in all departments. Come! Come, as we have wonderful reduced prices on high-grade merchandise. What we tell you we have, and what we say we do. Quality tells, and our extremely low prices sell.

Harness. Harness.

We have just received two more beautiful sets of Buggy Harness, which makes a total selection of 10 different patterns, prices \$4.00 to \$24.00. A large assortment in everything in the Harness line. When in need come our way for good goods at low prices.

Clothing and Overcoats

for Men and Boys'. This sale is in full blast, and my friends if you want an extra good suit cheap of the latest style at away less than cost; you will miss a big bargain by not coming to Snider's Clothing Department.

Bed Blankets & Comforts.

A large assortment of extra quality, beautiful patterns at 20% off on the \$1.00.

Sweaters

of all colors and styles, for Ladies', Girls, Men and Boys', at 20% off on the \$1.00.

Horse Blankets

and Lap Robes.

We are still showing a beautiful line of these goods at a discount of 15% off on the \$1.00.

Gum and Felt Boots

at a special reduced price, on first quality goods.

Cord and Wool Pants

for Men. Think of it. Our entire line of Cord Pants and Dress Pants, at 15% off on the \$1.00.

Hats. Hats.

See our line of Hats on second floor at about 1/2 the regular price. Keep your eye on our center counter for great bargains in odds and ends.

Horse, Cattle, Hog and Poultry Powders.

If you want good results use only Dr. Hess's or Barker's. Sold always on a guarantee by us.

M. R. SNIDER,
HARNEY, MD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

SPECIAL! Highest Prices paid for Calves; 50¢ for delivering. **SPECIAL PRICES** this week on good Skunk and other Furs. Poultry of all kinds wanted. Squabs 28¢ pair. Poultry received until Thursday of each week. A few Duck and Goose Feathers for sale. —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

POULTRY, CALVES, EGGS, Squabs and Game, always wanted at Highest Cash Price; 50¢ for delivering Calves. —FARMERS' PRODUCE CO., H. C. Brendle, Manager. Phone 3-J.

HOUSE FOR RENT, April 1, on George St. Apply to MICHAEL FRINGER.

FOR RENT.—Half of my House on George Street. Apply to—MRS. HELEN ENGELBRECHT. 21-1f

WE OFFER Bran, \$25.00 per ton; White Feed, \$29.00 per ton. All from our own Mill and for quick delivery. —THE REINDOLLAR CO. 1f

PUBLIC SALE, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock. Buggies, Tools, etc. See full ad next week. —REINDOLLAR & LEISTER, Taneytown.

THREE SHOATS for sale, about 45lbs. —JERE J. GARNER. 1-28-1f

LICENSE LOST for my Bus, No. 18257 somewhere between Taneytown and Westminster. Finder please return. —R. F. SELL. 1-28-1f

FOR SALE—25 Shotes, ranging from 50 to 65 lbs. —D. W. GARNER, Taneytown

EMPIRE PIPELESS FURNACE will be on exhibition in our window next week. Do not miss seeing it. Look out for further advertising. —ALLISON & ELLIOT.

PARLOR ORGAN, in good condition, will be sold cheap. —WORTHINGTON FRINGER, near Taneytown.

NOTICE.—All members of Taneytown Camp No. 7965, M. W. A., are requested to be present at the meeting of Monday, January 31, 1916.

ANYBODY WITH JUNK to sell, notify me by postal and I will come to buy it on day of sale or before the sale. Iron, rags, rubber, bones, copper or brass—anything in the junk line. —CHARLES SOMMER, Taneytown. 1-28-St

SALESMAN WANTED to look after our interest in Carroll and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address THE HARVEY OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio. 1-28-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The choice of 2 very desirable homes in Uniontown, Md., both in good repair. The one a new house with 1/2 of an Acre of Land; the other containing 1 1/2 Acres more or less of good quality. Apply to—G. W. SLONAKER. 1-28-4f

DRIVING CART for sale, at a bargain, by JOHN H. HILTEBRICK, Taneytown.

6 GOOD HEIFERS and 1 Cow for sale, by Geo. W. ROOP, near Keysville. C. & P. Phone 32-15, Taneytown. 28-2t

SHOOTING MATCH, Saturday, Feb. 5, near Otter Dale Mill. Clay Pigeons, for Ducks and Geese. —EMORY LOCKNER.

THE ASSESSMENT of the Dug Hill Insurance Company, will be collected by JACOB RUPP, at the Elliot House, in Taneytown, Feb. 1, from 3 p. m. to 12 m. Feb. 2nd.

THE HOUSE OF AMUSEMENT, on Saturday, Jan. 29, will give a continued four reel feature entitled, "Beneath the Lamb's Paw," with a good comedy.

NOTICE.—I will do Rubber tiring for 30 days only at this price: \$11.00 for 1/2 inch, and \$12.00 for 3/4 inch channels. Best Kelly Springfield rubber used. Rubber and work guaranteed. —W. H. DERN, Frizellburg, Md. C. & P. Phone, 8-13-13. 1-14-3t

WE OFFER Bran, \$25.00 per ton; White Feed, \$29.00 per ton. All from our own Mill and for quick delivery. —THE REINDOLLAR CO. 1f

SHOE AND HARNESS Repairing, until further notice. —HARRY RECK, near Taneytown. 12-31-6t

APPLES.—Black Twig, Stark, Baldwin, Gano and York Imperial. —For sale by SAMUEL C. OTT. 11-26-1f

WANTED.—Raw hides and furs of all kinds. —S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge, Phone 15 J. 11-26-1f

HOGS WANTED weekly, dressed or alive; good Stock Steers for sale. —J. ELMER MYERS, Phone 8246 Westminster. 10-22-1f



Eye Examinations

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

G. L. KEFAUVER, Registered Optometrist.

FREDERICK, - MARYLAND.

Will be at Central Hotel, Taneytown, Thursday, February 3rd, 1916, and at "Hotel Slagle," Emmitsburg, Thursday, February 10th, 1916. I am prepared to do all kinds of repairing. 1-28-2t

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

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Don't Forget

We have made **SPECIAL REDUCTIONS** on
Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Men's Hats
Men's, Women's and Children's Sweaters
Bed Blankets and Comforts, Lap Robes
Underwear, &c

Just Received

New Style, Automatic Lift, Sit-Straight
STANDARD SEWING MACHINES,
\$19.75.

See This Machine Before You Buy.

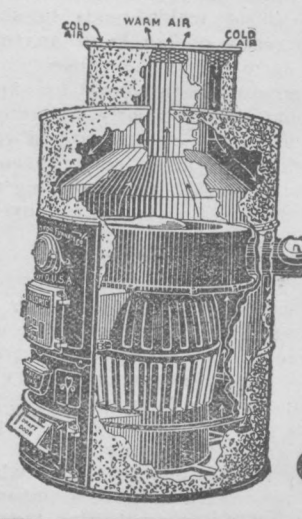
Other Good Machines at **\$13.95.**



With fifty branches—twenty-five assembling plants and nearly 8,000 agencies in all parts of the United States, Ford owners reap the benefits of the service rendered by this wonderful organization. Average cost for operation and maintenance is two cents a mile with real service whenever needed. Touring Car \$440; Runabout \$390; Coupelet \$590; Town Car \$640; Sedan \$740, f. o. b. Detroit. On sale at
TANEYTOWN GARAGE.

No Furnace Like This

Here is the one furnace that successfully heats your house without pipes. Just one register and it keeps every room warm. No holes to cut in the house, no expense for pipes or flues. The



PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE

can be installed in any house new or old. Heats comfortably in coldest weather. Burns coal, coke or wood and is guaranteed to save 35% of your fuel. You get heat without dirt and no carrying of fuel and ashes up and down stairs. Less fire danger.

Read This Guarantee

If this furnace is not satisfactory any time within one year after purchase the manufacturer will make it right. That amply protects you. Come in and let us show you its economy and efficiency.

GEO. P. BUCKEY,
Union Bridge, Md.

Furs!

Furs!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

November and December Rats average 30c each; Opossums, 25c, 50c and 85c; Raccoons, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50; Skunks, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00; Minks, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00; Foxes, red, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00, gray, \$1.00 and \$2.00; House Cats, from 5c to 20c.

Above prices are for good furs; small and early caught, according to their value. Also buy Beef Hides.

FARMERS' PRODUCE CO.
H. C. Brendle,
Phone 3-J Taneytown, Md. 12-17-1f

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

HOWARD W. BANKERT, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of August, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 21st day of January, 1916.
RICHARD M. KESSLERING, Administrator. W. A.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Corrected weekly, on day of publication

Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.
Wheat 1.33@1.33
Corn 70@70
Rye 75@75
Oats 50@50
Timothy Hay 16.00@16.00
Mixed Hay 12.00@14.00
Bundle Rye Straw 8.00@8.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly
Wheat 1.40@1.40
Corn 80@82
Oats 42@45
Rye 1.00@1.02
Hay, Timothy 19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed 18.00@18.50
Hay, Clover 17.00@17.50

YOUR NAME
Is it on our subscription list?
We will guarantee you full value FOR YOUR MONEY