

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

### Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Six cases of small-pox have been found in Hagerstown, four of the patients being nearly well of the disease. It is said to have been introduced by a man from Roanoke, Va.

Twenty-eight women were arrested and fined, at Anchorage, Alaska, last week, for selling liquor at a construction camp of the government railroad. They were fined \$100 each.

Considerable ploughing was done in portions of this county, during January, a very unusual occurrence for mid-winter, but which the farmers were glad to take advantage of as a big help toward Spring work.

It is reported that former Secretary of State Bryan will follow President Wilson, in the middle west, against the President's preparedness program, and that he will be ably assisted by prominent Democrats.

Ex-Gov. Goldsborough has announced his intention to make a contest for the Senatorial nomination, against Dr. France. Mr. Goldsborough says his fight will be entirely a friendly one, and that if defeated he will help his successful opponent.

Unless there is a change in the upward tendency of prices of practically everything entering into the manufacture of automobiles, there will be at least a further reduction in the lower priced cars next year, but it is even predicted that present prices will advance.

After weeks of debate, the Senate, on Wednesday, passed an amendment to the general Philippine bill directing the President to withdraw American sovereignty from the Philippines within four years. The vote was 41 to 41, the Vice-President casting the deciding vote. The vote was not strictly along party lines.

Prof. H. A. Surface, of Pennsylvania, says the fruit buds have not as yet been hurt by the warm weather followed by cold. He says that much depends on the condition of trees, as to their healthfulness, whether the fruit buds freeze or not, under any conditions—that trees are like people—those in the best health can stand the most.

John Henry Cromer, a vagrant, who hails from near Gettysburg, Pa., was overcome by coal gas while sleeping near one of the Berwick lime kilns at Woodsboro early Wednesday morning and taken to Montevue Hospital, where, it was reported he would recover. The man was found shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning in an unconscious state, lying beneath a bed of snow and had evidently lain there all night.

The anthracite coal operators have rejected the demands of their miners for a 20% increase in wages, complete recognition of the United Mineworkers of America, a two-year working agreement, an eight-hour day and changes in the methods of fixing wages. The operators propose that if the differences cannot be settled by the "interested parties" themselves, they be submitted to the board of conciliation provided for in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902.

Occupied by two persons a man and a woman, a buggy was on Tuesday run down on the Emmitsburg road a short distance north of Frederick by the automobile of Dr. Leon, Frederick, who was accompanied by Dr. Joyner, also of Frederick. The man gave his name as Starr. It was impossible to obtain the name of the woman. Both parties who escaped without serious injury are said to be residents of near Woodsboro. Dr. Leon said that he was driving the machine at a very moderate rate of speed. He claims that the buggy was on the wrong side of the road.

Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wolf, General Secretary of the Lutheran Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in Baltimore, sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon on the steamship Alliance, of the Panama Railway Company, for Panama City, to attend the Congress on Christian Work. He expects to return about March 1. The congress will be held there for 10 days, beginning next Wednesday, for the purpose of getting a definite idea of the specific religious needs of the Central and South American countries. The Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist and Christian denominations are actively interested in it.

### Frederick Papers Consolidate.

The company operating the Frederick evening News has purchased control of the Frederick Post, the morning paper, and will hereafter operate both issues from separate plants and forces of employees, but the single management will no doubt operate more profitably for both propositions.

As both of these papers have heretofore been operated along modern progressive lines, each filling a field of usefulness in a splendid field, we predict that the general public will gain, rather than lose, by the consolidation, as the Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company has had wide experience, as well as great interest, in the general publishing business, it will see to it that there be no retrogression, so far as satisfactory service to the public is concerned.

### Pleasant News for Printers.

Paper and other printers' supplies continue to advance in cost. The following notices were received, this week, by the RECORD, from wholesale paper dealers:

1—"New prices on our goods go into effect Feb. 1, 1916. Advance on flat paper costing less than 15 cents per pound will be about 10%."

2—"On account of constant changes in prices caused by the extraordinary advance in the cost of all materials used in the manufacture of paper, we are compelled to make all of our prices subject to changes without notice. We will give you the benefit of the lowest prices possible at the time your order is received."

"Owing to the unprecedented condition of the paper market, we are obliged to advance the selling price of all Bonds, Linens, Writings, etc. Therefore there will be a 10% advance to all present prices to take effect immediately on all papers we are now selling you at 8¢ a pound or more. This is in addition to the recent advance, etc."

This is not a single advance, but an additional one, following a general stiffening of prices for several years, and affects not only flat papers, but ruled goods, envelopes, and paper stock generally, used by printers.

### Defeat This Bill.

There is a bill before the House (No. 24) that would require all practicing physicians to become registered pharmacists; in other words, that they would be required to pass the examination, and failing in that would be required to go to school and study pharmacy up to the point of passing examination, and in the meantime would be disqualified as physicians.

The bill is aimed at physicians who carry a stock of drugs on hand, instead of buying from the druggists or doing a large prescription business. The bill should be killed at the first opportunity, as the laws of the state are already a sufficient guarantee of the right of a physician to practice, and this further requirement would have the effect of driving physicians both out of business and out of the state.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

Julian D. Wheeler and wife to Joseph Poole and wife, convey 89 acres of land for \$2900.

Geo. Lynn Coane and wife to Penna. Co. et al, convey land, bonds, etc.

William H. Barnet, et al to Albert S. E. Barnett, convey 4 lots, for \$2500.

Albert S. E. Barnett and wife to Wm. J. Frizzell and wife, convey 4 lots for \$500.

Francis J. Grimes and wife to Geo. W. Grimes and wife, convey 100 acres of land for \$100.

Geo. W. Grimes and wife to Francis J. Grimes and wife, convey 100 acres of land for \$100.

John A. Shorbet et al to Ellen Ecker and Thomas C. Ecker, convey 5 acres and 3 square perches of land for \$125.00.

W. H. Shipley to B. S. Shipley, convey 8 acres of land for \$500.

Angeline V. Drechsler to Charles W. Arbaugh, convey 11 acres, 28 perches of land for \$758.

Charles W. Arbaugh to Benjamin Croft, convey 2 tracts and parcels of land for \$750.

Geo. W. Drechsler, executor, to Geo. W. Arbaugh, convey 91 acres, 3 rods, and 8 perches of land for \$6000.

Geo. W. Arbaugh and wife to The Consolidated Public Utilities Co. convey 91 acres, 3 rods and 8 perches of land for \$6000.

The Consolidated Public Utilities Co. to W. H. Long, convey 91 acres, 3 rods and 8 perches of land for \$6000.

Angeline V. Drechsler, executor, and Angeline V. Drechsler to W. H. Long, convey 6 acres, 1 rod and 33 perches of land for \$3625.

William H. Long and wife to The Westminster Savings Bank, convey 150 acres of land for \$8775.

Geo. W. Drechsler, executor and Angeline V. Drechsler to Edward Drechsler, convey 142 acres, 1 rod and 3 square perches of land for \$8973.25.

Daniel C. Friman and wife to Glen W. Horner, convey 7952 square feet of land for \$1375.

Glenn Horner and wife to David C. Currens and wife, convey 7952 square feet of land for \$1550.

Harry J. Lippy and wife to Amos E. Evans and wife, convey parcel of land for \$25.

Arthur Hobbs et al to Albert F. Arrington, convey 105 1/2 acres of land for \$4800.

### Gov. Brumbaugh Married.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh and Miss Flora Belle Parks, his ward and for more than 20 years a member of his household, were quietly married this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Dilling Kuhns, assisted by the Rev. M. C. Sweigart, in the First Church of the Brethren, Germantown. The simple Dunkard ceremony was solemnized. About 40 friends, including members of the Governor's official family and his staff, were present.

Immediately after leaving the church the Governor and bride entered an automobile and were driven to Broad Street Station, where they boarded the 5.15 o'clock train for Atlantic City. Because of the pressing political situation and his official duties it is not anticipated that the Governor will remain long on his honeymoon.

The Governor and his bride made every effort to keep the details of the wedding secret. The marriage license was obtained two days ago, but the fact was not published and it was not until today that news of his contemplated marriage leaked out.

## TAX-PAYERS MEETING HELD IN TANEYTOWN.

### Practically Unanimous in Favor of New Legislation.

The tax-payers meeting held in Taneytown, last Saturday afternoon, was quite interesting, but not as largely attended as was hoped. Senator Warfield failed to put in his appearance, but Messrs Wood- en, Ely, Leatherwood and Kephart, members of the House of Delegates, and County Commissioner Stansbury, were present, along with visitors from several adjoining districts. These propositions were discussed and indorsed, for local laws:

The repeal of the law exempting furniture from taxation to the amount of \$500. Some favored exempting \$100. In amount but most seemed to favor the entire repeal.

The repeal of the law exempting \$300. worth of farm machinery.

The collection of taxes by the County Treasurer, or by a Collector elected by the people. At a previous public meeting sentiment was recorded in favor of having the County Treasurer collect the taxes, and that the salary of the office be advanced \$500.00 or to \$2000. The recent meeting did not take definite action, but it was probably the sentiment of the majority that the job was worth \$1000. or \$1200., and that it would be best for the public service for the office to be separate from the Treasurer'ship.

It was also urged that the work could not be added to that of the County Treasurer, during the present term, without his consent, as so doing would represent a case of *ex post facto* legislation.

The taxation of the revenue from mortgages, and loans secured by confessed judgment notes. The conclusion on this subject was hardly definite in every particular, as there were differences of opinion expressed and no vote was taken. The sentiment, however, was practically unanimous that both classes of investments should be reasonably taxed, including also Bank Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.

A change in the county road law by which each district would elect its own supervisor, and levy, collect and expend, its own road taxes.

Other questions were brought up involving changes in the constitution or in our state laws, such as the reduction of salary of the Clerk of the Court and Register of Wills from \$3000. to \$1500.; the better regulation by state law of the cost of the publication of amendments and general laws; and the regulation of the cost of our county and primary elections.

In the last case it was urged that the County Commissioners should decline to pay bills for election service, unless fully itemized and believed to be fair, even though they be in harmony with like expenses of previous years.

The cost of publishing the four amendments voted on last Fall was \$21,000, each county paper receiving \$500.00. This is extravagant beyond reason and the argument was advanced that only the condensed substance of amendments need to be published, and that payment for the same should be restricted to regular advertising rates such as are given to private individuals for the same class of service.

In general, the sentiment was in earnest in favor of equal and fair taxation, on rich and poor alike, and for reasonable economy in the conduct of our public affairs.

The members of the House of Delegates and Commissioner Stansbury, announced themselves in favor of the sentiments outlined, and promised to do all in their power to have the legislation passed, as it referred to the county.

All of the meetings held in Taneytown, on the tax subject, seem to demonstrate the need of a state tax-payers alliance, made up of districts, county and state organizations, in order that public sentiment may be definitely focused on the exact legislation wanted by the majority; and that such a movement should begin operations at least six months in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly.

This would give time for questions to be made issues at the general election, if need be, and also through concerted action by counties, affect laws regulating state taxation. Local legislation, at best, affects only the county tax rate, and does not bring about that uniformity so much needed in our taxation system.

It is most desirable, for instance, to have uniform legislation throughout the state with reference to the taxation of mortgage and judgment incomes. When one county levies such a tax, and an adjoining county does not, there may be a tendency for capital to go from the tax-levying county to the non-tax-levying county; but not to the extent to which the argument is used, for the reason that all investors in such securities want a large measure of personal knowledge of the investment, and this can be had only when the investor and investment are reasonably close together and acquainted.

There is a very strong likelihood that interest in Carroll, as well as in other counties, in questions of taxation will not only continue, but grow, and that the whole matter of legislation affecting taxation and the public service, will in the future receive a great deal more of practical public interest than it has in the past. The people are not only becoming very much alive to the fact of the growth of their tax bills, but to the fact that they have the power, if they choose to exercise it, of exerting vastly more influence over the management of public financial and political affairs generally.

The Grange organization is entitled to much credit for getting back of the proposed measures and giving them standing before the legislators. We understand that there is a legislative committee of the Grange that will have the bills prepared, in line with the sentiment that has developed, and there is apparently little doubt that they will receive favorable action by the legislature.

Some of your friends will make new homes this Spring. Recommend to them that they become subscribers to the CARROLL RECORD, as part of their needed equipment.

### Echoes from Middleburg Farmers' Institute.

(For the RECORD.)

The meeting was well attended. Mr. Lindsay Reese, of Urbana, Ill., was first speaker on soil fertility. Said he was surprised to find so much good rich soil in Maryland. If the western land was farmed as long and as badly as some of the Maryland land, much of it would be abandoned; every plant must have some of each of the 10 different plant foods or it cannot grow. Iron, sulphur, carbon, magnesia, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and humus, these represent a chain of ten links and is no stronger than the weakest link. If you have enough of all except one to grow 100 bushels shelled corn per acre, and enough of the one to grow 15 bushels per acre, 15 bushels is all you will get.

He claims that we have enough iron, sulphur and carbon, in our soils to grow 100 bushels shelled corn per acre for 100 years, but if we only have enough nitrogen to grow 15 bushels that is all we will get. Humus is well rotted leaf mould. 1 lb. of humus will hold 2 lbs. of water and not drip; 1 lb. pure sandy soil will hold 1 oz. of water. 50 bushels corn per acre will take from the soil 1 1/2 tons of humus.

There is estimated to be \$20,000,000 worth of nitrogen in the air above every acre of ground. We must give attention to such crops as will collect the nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil covers are the crops to do that, and there are some 4,000 varieties that grow from where the thermometer goes 80° below zero to the equator. Our grandfathers used to plow under clover and not buy commercial fertilizer. One acre of good clover plowed under at blossom time contains 100 lbs. nitrogen, 57 lbs. phosphoric acid, 82 lbs. potash. At present prices of phosphate, it is worth \$47.78. 1 acre of crimson clover contains 150 lbs. nitrogen, 62 lb. phosphoric acid, 88 lbs. potash, and at present prices is worth \$61.98. Alfalfa 175 nitrogen, 65 phos. acid, 125 potash, worth \$77.30.

To plow down clover they recommend the following rotation: 1916 corn sowed in wheat, 1917 cut wheat and plow and sow crimson clover, 1918 plow down clover for cows and sow to wheat, then two crops of hay, making a 5 years rotation.

Dr. Hill spoke on fertilizers. The analysis of stable manure is about 10% nitrogen, 5% potash and 10% phosphoric acid. Hen manure is worth \$7.71 per ton, and one hen will make about 90 lbs. manure per year. Spread hen manure on floor and cover with as much acid phosphate as then another layer and so on. If you cannot get acid phosphate take good rich sand or earth, land plaster or raw ground Tennessee rock. Mix and grind and you will have as good fertilizer as you can buy. Never put ashes with the manure. It takes one ton of acid to dissolve 1 ton S. rock.

Mr. Reese spoke on alfalfa at the evening meeting. Good ground will grow 5 tons of hay per acre, and will sell for \$20 per ton—enough to buy more than 100 bushels shelled corn per acre. Some varieties will only grow a few years and others in Illinois (without reseeded) has been growing 40 years, in California 60 years, in Mexico 300 years and in France 400 years.

Must inoculate seed, or soil. To inoculate seed get 50 lbs. ground from some field that is growing alfalfa, from some nodules, knots or lumps on the roots, for each bushel seed. Spread seed out thin on tight floor then take 1 lb. carpenter's glue and 1 gallon hot water and dissolve, then sprinkle glue water on seed, then put on ground and thoroughly mix before it dries. Keep the ground in the shade as the sun will destroy the healthy bacteria it contains.

You can sow ground direct on the field if done on a cloudy day. Alfalfa roots grow 14 ft. deep in Kansas, 35 ft. in Illinois and in Tennessee where they dug a tunnel under a hill that was sowed in alfalfa the roots were found at a depth of 129 ft. To make sure they had the State Chemist to come and make an analysis.

Alfalfa fields must be harrowed or disked occasionally to keep out weeds and filth. John Deere Plow Co., makes a harrow especially for this purpose; always get seed from the North or West.

Mr. Harry, of Hartford Co., Md., talked on dairying; advocates silo; 1 acre of corn will average 24,000 lbs. and will feed 1 cow 80 days. Use pure bred bulls and each time get a better one.

This is but a small portion of the good things that were said but space forbids more.

### Report of Springfield Hospital.

The biennial report of the Board of Managers of Springfield Hospital, at Sykesville, has been distributed in book form. It is well illustrated, showing the extent and details of the buildings, together with statistics and other facts relative to the institution, statement of improvements made during the past two years, cost of operation, etc.

On Oct. 1, 1913 there were 573 males and 591 females, or a total of 1344, at the hospital. During the biennium there were admitted 377 males and 331 females, or a grand total of 2052 patients under treatment.

The report deals exhaustively with the industrial work of the institution, and also the farm and garden operations, both of which were extensive. The medical work and hospital treatment are also fully set forth. There were at the time of the report—Oct. 1, 1915—1387 patients at the Hospital 46 of which are from Carroll county.

### Calendars for 1917.

The RECORD office is ready, with two lines of samples, to take orders for 1917 calendars. We do not expect to solicit our regular customers for orders, so early in the year, but there are some who like to place their orders early, and shut off calendar salesman, and we are ready.

As all of our merchants make a plea for "buying at home," we think that consistency on their part requires them to "practice what they preach," and place their calendar orders with their home printer. It is not fair treatment to expect us to boost "home buying," then not give us home patronage in our line. "One good turn deserves another."

## PRESIDENT WILSON ADVISES PREPAREDNESS.

### Peace with Honor, the Great Problem Before this Country.

President Wilson is naturally criticised for his conduct of National affairs, especially with reference to the troublous times in Mexico, during his administration, and with reference to the great European war and the many incidents that seriously affect this country, growing out of this war. Mere partisanship seems to demand that he be found wanting in measuring up to the situation; while the "many men of many minds" with reference to peace as a moral, or academic, question, as naturally find grounds on which to dissent with, and debate, his acts and announced opinions.

There are policies, largely of a business and administrative character—and some purely political—which Mr. Wilson indorses, that the RECORD does not support, and which we believe the majority of the voters of the country does not support.

But in the matter of his general policy, both with reference to Mexico and the general war situation, and especially with reference to what is generally called "preparedness," our conclusions are with the President, as we also believe are the conclusions of the majority.

As between the partisan critics and the peace at any price following, on the one side, and the developments of the past two years that have shown how ill prepared this country is to defend itself against even a second or third class power prepared for war, on the other side, we can take no other stand than to favor reasonable preparedness for self-defense, and the maintenance of peace and honor for the United States—and this necessarily means greater military and naval strength, and the necessary training of our people to make use, if need be, of this strength.

President Wilson's present tour, and his speeches with reference to "preparedness" are of course meeting with both criticism and commendation. Taking the patriotic view, and, as we think, the practical "forewarned, forearmed" view, we agree in the main with the President and those who stand with him.

In his address in Milwaukee, he said in part: "There is no part of the world except South America to which the direct influence of this struggle have not extended, and so we are surrounded by this tremendous disturbance, and you must realize what that involves. Our thoughts are concentrated upon our affairs and our own relations with the rest of the world, but the thoughts of men who are engaged in this struggle are concentrated upon the struggle itself, and there is daily and hourly danger that they will feel themselves constrained to do things which are absolutely inconsistent with the rights of the United States. They are not thinking of us. I am not criticizing them, even for not thinking of us. I dare say, that if I were in their place, neither would I think of us. They believe that they are struggling for their lives."

"If the United States puts its interests in the path of this great struggle, she ought to know beforehand that there is danger of very serious misunderstanding and difficulty. So that the very uncalculated, unpremeditated—one might say almost accidental—course of affairs—may touch us to the quick at any moment. And I want you to realize that, standing in the midst of these difficulties, I feel that I am charged with a double duty of the utmost difficulty. In the first place, I know that you are depending upon me to keep this nation out of war."

"So far I have done so. And I pledge you my word that, God helping me, I will if it is possible. But you have laid another duty upon me. You have bidden me see that nothing stains or impairs the honor of the United States. And that is a matter not within my control. That depends on what others do, not upon what the Government of the United States does, and therefore there may be at any moment a time when I cannot both preserve the honor and the peace of the United States. Do not exact of me an impossible and contradictory thing, but stand ready and insist that everybody who represents you should stand ready to provide the means for maintaining the honor of the United States."

"I sometimes think that it is true that no people ever went to war with another people. Governments have gone to war with one another, but peoples, so far as I remember, have not, and this Government of the people and this people is not going to choose war. But we are not dealing with people. We are dealing with governments. We are dealing with governments now engaged in a great struggle, and therefore we do not know what a day or an hour will bring forth. All that we know is the character of our duty."

"We do not want the question of peace and war, or the conduct of war, entrusted to entirely to our governments. We want war, if it must come, to be something that springs out of sentiment and principles and the action of the people themselves."

"And it is on that account that I am counseling the Congress of the United States not to take the advice of those who recommend that we should have, and have very soon, a great standing army, but, on the contrary, to see to it that the citizens of this country are so trained and that equipment is so sufficiently provided for them that, whenever they choose, they can take up arms and defend themselves."

Raymond E. Selby, of Union Bridge, and Hilda Foreman, of Taneytown.

Harry R. Slagle, of Woodsboro, Md., and Annie B. Myers, of Silver Run, Md., and Frank L. Kinder, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Anna Lee, of Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Leister Warehime, of Littlestown, Pa., and Gertrude M. Wolf, Littlestown, Pa., and August W. Carlson, of Walnut Grove, Minn., and Mervin V. Baldwin, of Westminster, Md.

Sherman A. Shaffer, of Hampstead, Md., and Leita E. Miller, of Hampstead, Md.

### Proceedings of the Legislature.

The first bill passed during the session went through Monday night and will now go to the Governor. It is the bill abolishing the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore and was introduced by Senator Frick. The House amended the measure by making the law effective at once, so as only to comply with the referendum provision in the Constitution.

A bill providing that all moving vehicles display at least one white light in front and a red one in the rear, while using the roads, was introduced in the House by Delegate Ambach, of Baltimore. At present this law applies only to motor-vehicles. The purpose is to avoid accidents and collisions.

A favorable report by the Ways and Means Committee on House bill No. 30 to abolish the tax on mortgages in Dorchester county, was read and the bill passed to its third reading.

In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Linticum, of Anne Arundel county, introduced a resolution extending an invitation to President Wilson to address the House of Delegates on the subject of National Preparedness. Mr. Linticum subsequently withdrew the resolution to make it a joint invitation by the Senate and House.

The House, on Tuesday, got rid of an irritating question which comes up every session. The Judiciary Committee brought in an unfavorable report on Mr. Delaplaine's bill to repeal the act giving judges pensions. The fight for repeal was not as strenuous as on former occasions. Mr. Delaplaine moved to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report. Mr. McIntosh moved to lay Mr. Delaplaine's motion on the table. On roll call the vote was 52 yeas, 40 nays.

Senator Allen, of Baltimore county, introduced a bill repealing the state tax on securities at 15 cents on the \$100.00, so that in the future the full state tax rate may apply.

Delegate Luthardt introduced a bill in the House on Wednesday to have all the hangings in the State take place in the Baltimore City Jail and providing that a place be set apart for all such executions instead of having them at the various county seats when the facilities must of necessity be temporarily provided and often inadequate, and where many of the executions are public and spectacles for the morbidly curious. No change is made in the bill as to the method of public executions.

On Thursday, friends of the State Prohibition movement were given a hearing by the House Temperance Committee, held in the chamber of the House. Special trains were run on all of the railroads for the accommodation of the visitors. There were many speakers, among them being Rev. T. M. Hare, Rev. J. Fred Heisse, Rev. Dr. T. H. Lewis, Rev. Wm. L. Seabrook, Messrs. Joshua Levering and Joseph D. Baker. The visitors were happy and expressed themselves with confidence that the bill will pass. It is said that the "wets" will also request a hearing.

The Bill providing for the consolidation of the Senate and House postoffices was defeated, the Democrats voting almost solidly against it. There would have been a saving of \$900., had the bill passed.

### Leap Year.

The custom which ordains that a woman may propose marriage to a man in leap year dates back seven or eight hundred years. An act of the Scottish Parliament, passed about the year 1228, made it a crime punishable by a fine, for an unattached man to refuse to become the life partner of a woman who had the courage to "speak ye non she liked."

The custom in a milder form is referred to in a work published in 1606, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimony."

"Albeit it has now become a part of the common law in regard to social relations of life that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the lady have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they do either by words or by looks, as to them it seems proper; and, moreover, no man shall be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."—From *The People's Home Journal* for February.

Congress and the Diplomatic corps have been deeply stirred by President Wilson's speech at Topeka, Kansas, because of the solemn warning that "it may be necessary to use the forces of the United States to vindicate the rights of American citizens everywhere to enjoy the protection of the international law."

### DIED.

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

MERING.—On Feb. 2, 1916, in Uniontown, Mr. G. Thomas Mering, aged 81 years, 11 months and 21 days. (See Uniontown Correspondence.)

HAIN.—Mr. James Augustus Hain, died at his home near Kump, this county, on February 1st, aged 59 years, 4 months and 4 days. Death was from valvular heart disease. He was a brother of the late Abram J. Hain, of near Taneytown.

The deceased was born in Littlestown, in 1854, and in the spring of 1870, moved to Ladiesburg. He married Miss Susan A. Birely, the only daughter of the late David Birely, three years later. The following children survive: Alonzo Z. Hain Ladiesburg; Charles F. Hain, Taneytown; Mrs. Mary Cramer, Lancaster; Rhoda Hain, Ladiesburg; J. Allen Hain, Frederick; Mrs. Ella Yingling, Ladiesburg; Mrs. Bessie Huber, of York, and Lena Hain, of Ladiesburg.

Mr. Hain was married twice. His first wife died March 23, 1894, and six years later he married Miss Laura Fogle, daughter of Elias Fogle, of Ladiesburg. She survives with the following children: Jacob, John, Robert, Florence, Diller and Beatrice, all at home. Funeral services were held at Haugh's church.



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(NON-PARTISAN.)

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th., 1916.

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

**Cost of Publishing Amendments.**

It cost the taxpayers of the state \$26,862.30 to advertise the four amendments voted on last Fall, and the amendment extending the term of the Sheriff of Baltimore, in 1914. The county papers designated were each paid \$300.00 to publish the four amendments. In some counties they were published in two papers, while in other counties four papers were "left in" on the deal. The probability is that every paper would have been glad for this job at \$150.00.

For the amendment relating to Sheriff, the standard price was \$75.00 to each paper. The Sun correspondent at Annapolis says "occasionally some poor devil of an editor had only enough influence to get \$37.50." That was the case with the RECORD—and it was enough for the job—only we did the work in 1914, and have not been paid yet. Not a weekly in Maryland would have turned down the offer of \$37.50—if they could not have gotten more. The RECORD was glad to get it—and wait for the pay.

The city papers charged for this amendment, as follows: The Sun and American each \$292.50; the News \$207.20; the German Correspondent \$160.00.

The city papers charged for the four amendments, as follows: The American and the Star \$1470.00; the Sun \$1150.50; the News \$839.80; the German Correspondent \$839.70; the Jewish Comment \$585.00.

We do not know how justifiable these city charges may be, but we understand that according to law they can charge only their regular advertising rates. What we do know is that the whole thing is a "job" that ought to be knocked out, as it now stands, and be fully covered by a specific law.

There is no use whatever in publishing these amendments, in full. Nobody ever reads them, and would not understand them if they did. Every proposition of this sort should be reduced to plain language, giving only the substantial facts in a small space, and should then be published in every newspaper in the state at a fixed rate per 1000 of circulation; or, if that be not practicable, then at the regular established rate of each paper.

Every amendment could be reduced in size to not over ten inches of single column space, which, for four insertions should not cost at most over \$20.00 in any county paper in the state; and would cost in many papers, at their regular rates, not more than half as much.

Suppose the \$20.00 rate, even, should apply, the four amendments would cost \$80.00 per paper, instead of \$300.00. Most county papers would be glad to get this business for \$40.00, as the four amendments would cover two columns the length of the RECORD, that could be purchased from the Press Associations for \$1.00, in plate form, ready to print.

All papers publishing the amendments, should be required to make affidavit that they have not made a charge higher than their regular rate for legal advertising. If a plan like this, as briefly stated, would be covered into law, every paper in the state could be given the business, the cost of which would perhaps not be over half that the selected papers now get. And the same line of argument refers to the publication of the Public General and Public Local laws, following a session of the legislature. At present, the system represents favoritism and "graft."

**Protecting Our Chickens.**

Wise President Wilson He prefers long range fighting with the pen, rather than to take chances on a closer range with the sword, for he realizes that this country is long on pens and short on swords. His is an exhibition of "discretion being the better part of valor." In effect, he has resurrected the old topic for debate—"The pen is mightier than the sword"—and has elected to defend the "pen" side. Stick to it, Mr. President, for we are safe as long as pens will answer as weapons.

President Wilson is also wise in recommending to his brethren, on the side, that we stop the pen production and make a few more swords. Should we be

invited to drop the pen, and get in the game as it is played, we would be in an embarrassing position. Pens are only powerful theoretically, and before the other fellow loses his polite and peaceful manners.

Some of our good people, however, deplore all preparedness advice. War is—well, it is what Sherman said, and lots of other things; besides, they say if we prepare for war we invite war. Presumably, therefore, if we don't prepare, for war we never get into it. Everybody will simply let us alone because we are good and peaceable—because we don't want to fight—because we are not ready to fight—and it is wrong to get ready.

This is something like the peace at any price logic, carried to practical conclusions. War is evil, hence even getting ready for it has the appearance of evil, and that is evil too. All is evil but strictly being good. We must not make battle-ships, nor submarines, nor big guns, nor little guns, nor train officers, nor soldiers—nor anything like that—for we might kill somebody with them, and that would be wrong.

Along the same line of superlative goodness, why should we waste our money on locks and bars, on vaults and strongboxes, on police forces and state militias, or on any other sort of preparedness for, or prevention of, violations of peace and order? Why should we prepare for protection against the sinners at home, and not against the sinners away from home? Why should not the leaving of our cities unprotected against evil doers, be sufficient guarantee that no evil would be done? If we are so cocksure of the efficacy of praying for peace, and not preparing for violations of peace, why not first experiment with the plan at home?

But, they say we are safe because—well, because we are. No other country wants to fight with us—because they don't. And it would be very wrong if they did. The thing for us to do is stay at home with mamma, and be her good little boy—and never play or quarrel with bad little boys at all—and if they throw stones at us, and perhaps break windows, why, we must just make out we don't take account of them at all, and they will soon get tired and quit, or if they don't, some day the "bad man" will get 'em.

We wonder whether some of our peace propagandists don't look their chicken houses, and perhaps keep a loaded shot gun handy? If they do, why? What is the difference, philosophically, judicially, practically, between Uncle John and his chicken house, and "Uncle Sam" and his whole yards full of valuable of different kinds? It's only a question of protecting "our chickens" in either case.

**The Attractiveness of Debate.**

Most of the questions of momentous importance have two or more distinct sides, and all questions have issues connected with them on which those so inclined can base argument—and, most of us are inclined to be argumentative. There is an attractiveness about debate that very few, who have a certain amount of ability in that direction, can resist, and, as there are always those ready to "take sides," the debaters—even on poor cases—have their audience.

Debate unquestionably has its good uses. Were it not for the deliberative character of our legislative assemblies, and the time that is spent in apparently obstructive tactics, much of even our wise legislation would be defective. Opposition helps to bring out the very best effort; but unfortunately it at the same time often delays, if not defeats, wise plans and laws.

No wide-spread and general is the debate habit, that it is expected in even our smallest local affairs. Indeed, much of the opposition exhibited is largely mere "contrariness" which can mostly be defined as opposition for the mere sake of it. The magnifying of inconsequential ideas and extreme possibilities, for the pleasure of opposing, is often the true basis of very much of the debate we have, so that a certain amount of force, or what we call "majority sentiment," expressed by "voting" is necessary in order to arrive at nearly all of our conclusions.

Opposition, too, is often selfish—opposition for a personal end—whether it be for the general good, or not. In our vast extent of freedom, that which we obtain by fighting for—arguing for—is largely regarded as right. Everybody feels, therefore, justification for putting up argument, in his own interest, without very much respect for the interests of others. Let each put up his own fight, is the rule, and this means that exact justice is not always the result of even our popular elections—the most persuasive debaters often win, though on the wrong side of justice—and this is the reason why we sometimes negative our public acts at the next opportunity—through a change to the other side of persuasive influence.

**State Treasurership.**

The plan of electing the State Treasurer by popular vote should meet with wide-spread approval. How anyone can oppose this method in favor of the present system of appointment by the legislature we cannot see. The recent exhibition at Annapolis over the naming of General Murray Vandiver's successor is certainly good proof of the need of a change. The State Treasurership should not be a political plum to be passed out according to the whims or selfish interests of political leaders. It is a position which calls for

capability and trustworthiness, and the sooner the powers that be, so regard it the better it will be for the State. The people of Maryland should demand, following this deplorable exhibition over the Treasurership appointment, that they be given the right to elect their own official.

Those in a position to judge contend that Mr. Vandiver's administration of the office has been costly to the State. Upon what grounds do his friends base his claims to re-election?

The Baltimore News, an independent newspaper, speaks of Vandiver's services in this vein:

"The entire lack of argument in Mr. Vandiver's behalf is plain concession of broken faith. There is no pretense of denial at Annapolis that it is a scandalous thing to have the chairman of the State Central Committee treasurer of the State. No one will say that Mr. Vandiver's neglect has not cost the taxpayers a large sum of money through his failure to demand interest rates for the State's money that could have been readily had. It is admitted that during all the time when the State's finances were going from bad to worse the Treasurer sounded no word of alarm; did nothing to create a public sentiment that would have forced retrenchment; did nothing to put the finances in order; made no suggestion that would improve the system of accounting, so that the dedicated funds could not be invaded. It is conceded that a man far better fitted for the duties of the office can be had. All they say for Mr. Vandiver is that he does not take money that does not belong to him."

Give the people an opportunity to select their own servant. Such a method is in accordance with modern legislative tendencies, and we cannot see how the people could fail to, at least, do as well as the legislature in filling the office.—*Frederick News.*

**Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for 20 Years.**

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my household for the past twenty years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough, and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other harmful drugs, I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke, Shortsville, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

**The President's Appeal.**

There is nothing particularly novel in the appearance of the President of the United States on the platform in defense of his policies. Many of Doctor Wilson's predecessors have made extensive speech-making journeys, in order to make themselves known to the people, and the process of "swinging round the circle" has usually been a preliminary to a political campaign. In one important sense the President's present trip follows the precedents: nobody now doubts that he will seek a renomination from his party in June, and there are no indications as yet of any formidable opposition to him nor of any organized movement to thwart his perfectly natural ambition.

In other respects, however, the President's appeal to the people is remarkable. He has formulated a policy of preparedness, and finding that his party, of which he regards himself the directing leader, to be by no means united in support of that policy, he is making a direct appeal to the people, in the hope of so strengthening the popular movement in favor of an immediate provision for the national defense that Congress will not dare to ignore or materially modify his recommendations.

His appeal, therefore, is to the people and against his own party, or that fraction of it suspected of being tainted with the Bryan pacificism. He is probably fully aware that if the Administration's plans for the increase of the Army and Navy are to be accepted by Congress, that result can only be reached by the co-operation of Republicans. This assistance many Republicans are ready to give, as was indicated by their House leader, Mr. Mann, on Tuesday, when he made an impassioned plea for defense and for a non-partisan treatment of the subject. Yet the minority in Congress would be less than human were they to fail to make the most of the situation. Preparedness in some of its manifold forms is bound to be one of the issues of the coming campaign, and the plight of the Democrats is subject for just criticism.

The political situation is complicated, however, by the President's sudden conversion to the principle of a permanent Tariff Commission, a plan of procedure with respect to tariff revision which has long since commended itself to the judgment of the business men of the country, but which carries with it an implication that the Democrats—far from being satisfied with the Underwood tariff—are about to undertake anew the task of revision.

Here, again, partisans on the Republican side will see an attempt to steal their campaign ammunition; and there is serious danger that blind partisanship may intrude its ugly head and make more difficult a wise solution of the equally urgent problem of military preparedness. The two problems—industrial and military preparedness—are really inseparable; but the President is prudent to approach the latter first, as in his speech before the Railway Business Men's Association in New York. Ordinary common sense will impel a nation

to look to its material prosperity; but "the perpetuation of the ideals of national independence and individual liberty and political freedom" is an obligation that comes before everything.—*Phila. Ledger.*

**Pneumonia.**

Ten per cent of the deaths in the United States result from pneumonia. It is estimated that during the past thirty days this rate has been doubled in some sections. Tuberculosis and heart disease, each causing one-ninth of all fatalities, are the only diseases which outrank pneumonia among the legion of the men of death, but in certain cities pneumonia is steadily increasing and even has surpassed the mortality from tuberculosis. Seventy per cent of all cases occur between December and May. It is distinctly a cold weather infection, seemingly brought by wintry blasts, but especially prevalent during the winter season only because its victims are rendered more susceptible at that time by exposure, debilitating influences and the presence of predisposing infections.

Pneumonia principally affects those at the extremes of life, but no age is exempt. It is invariably a germ disease. The predisposing and exciting organisms are so numerous that it would be futile to attempt their enumeration. Many of them are constantly present in the mouths and throats of healthy persons and it is only through the aid which we unwittingly extend to them that they are transformed from harmless organisms to one of man's most powerful enemies.

The presence of other diseases is the great predisposing cause of pneumonia. They prepare the soil for invasion. Holding first rank in this category is influenza, the increased incidence of pneumonia at this time being largely due to the present epidemic of la grippe. Individuals suffering from this infection are peculiarly susceptible to respiratory complications and should properly observe every hygienic rule. Inflammation of the upper air passages, pharyngitis, bronchitis, and tonsillitis, often predispose to the development of the disease, particularly among the aged and infirm. The acute contagious diseases of childhood, more especially measles and whooping cough, frequently prepare the way for pneumonia. Anyone who through neglect or carelessness permits the spread of these infections is therefore open to the severest condemnation. Exhausting disease of whatever nature, is often sufficient to so reduce our resistance that we are unable to cope with organisms which should be easily overcome, and hence predisposes to the infection.

Debility, either temporary or chronic, developing from any cause, increases susceptibility. Because of this the disease most often attacks those at the extremes of life. Among debilitating influences must be mentioned cold, exposure to penetrating winds, and the chilling of body surfaces as a result of wetting. The combination of lack of food and fatigue proves particularly disastrous during the winter season and is a condition to be avoided whenever possible. Bad housing, mental or physical harassment, and overwork are alike the advance agents of the infection. Overcrowding, in street cars, theatres, and other public places, is unquestionably in part responsible for the spread of pneumonia in cities, as far greater opportunity is thus offered for the dissemination of the predisposing diseases through indiscriminate coughing and other means of droplet infection, as well as the directly injurious effects which inevitably result from exposure to such environment. The overheating of rooms is also seemingly harmful. Promiscuous expectation may be, and probably is, a factor in infection and consequently should be avoided by every citizen. A remaining most important agent should be mentioned,—alcohol. It is in truth the hand-maiden of pneumonia, and there is none more certain or more sure of success, especially if liberally and continuously used.

While the foregoing facts constitute in part our knowledge of the reasons for the widespread dissemination of an infection which carries with it a mortality of from ten to thirty per cent. It should be remembered that our scientific data are not complete. There are problems connected with immunity, predisposition, and the occurrence of epidemics which are yet to be solved. It is known that pneumonia frequently attacks those who are perfectly well, and who apparently have observed every hygienic rule. Whether this is due to the increased virulence of the organism or to other causes is unexplained. It is, however, recognized that avoidance of the factors so briefly enumerated will in large part diminish individual susceptibility and therefore the incidence of the disease.—*U. S. Bulletin Health Service.*

**For Children's Cough.**

You cannot use anything better for your child's cough and cold than Dr. King's New Discovery. It is prepared from Pine Tar mixed with healing and soothing balsams. It does not contain anything harmful and is slightly laxative, just enough to expel the poisons from the system. Dr. King's New Discovery is antiseptic—kills the cold germs—raises the phlegm—loosens the cough and soothes the irritation. Don't put off treatment. Coughs and colds often lead to serious lung troubles. It is also good for adults and the aged. Get a bottle today. All Druggists.

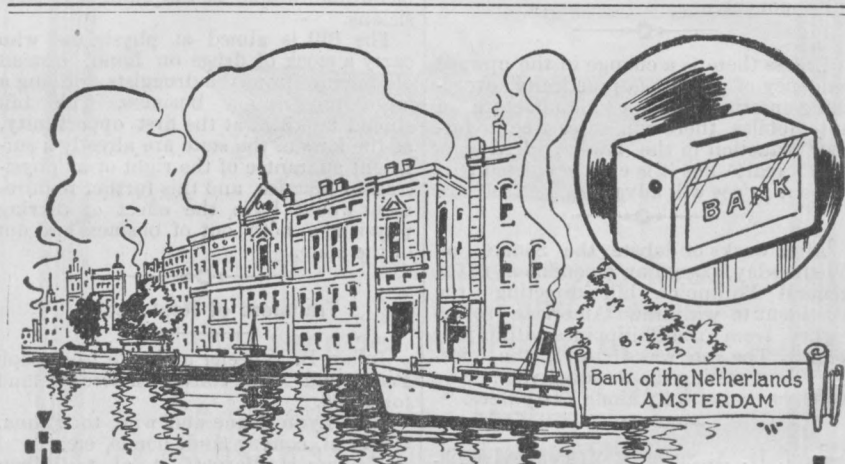
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We are agents for the Best Line of Men's Heavy Work Shoes on the market, from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per pair.

Everything that is new and up-to-date will be found here in **Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.**

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## POULTRY and EGGS

### PROFIT IN TURKEYS.

Care and Breeding Less Expensive Than Other Farm Fowls.

Since turkeys inherit more than other fowls the wild tendencies of their ancestors they do well only when allowed plenty of room to roam, writes T. E. Ambler in the Philadelphia Ledger. Attempts have been made to rear them in limited quarters, but in nearly all cases the results have not been satisfactory. Turkeys delight in a wide range and retain the wild habits of installing nests and hatching their



The Bronze is the most popular and also the largest of the turkey tribe. A two-year-old cock will frequently weigh as high as fifty pounds. The standard weight required is thirty-six pounds. A yearling cock bird should weigh three pounds under this, while a cockerel should weigh twenty-five pounds by the time he is a year old. A year old hen should weigh twenty pounds to be up to standard, while a pullet should weigh sixteen pounds. The majority of Bronze turkeys, however, are from five to ten pounds under these weights in the males and from three to five pounds in the females. The bird shown is a Bronze cock.

young—called poult—far from the eyes of man. Not infrequently a hen will hatch a brood of poults and care for them for weeks before reappearing at the farm buildings with her brood.

The cost of raising turkeys is small in comparison with the price obtained for them. The Rhode Island experiment station found that when it was necessary to buy virtually all of the feed a twenty pound turkey could be raised for \$2 and a ten pound hen for \$1, while the selling price of these was more than twice their cost.

Inasmuch, however, as turkeys under ordinary conditions forage for most of their food, the profits on turkey raising are generally much greater. But large profits are always accompanied by trouble, and turkey breeders have found it extremely difficult to raise a large percentage of the young birds.

During the first few weeks the poults require close attention and careful feeding. Many breeders say that they would be satisfied if they could only raise to maturity half of the fowls hatched.

Although naturally wild, the turkey can be trained to roost under sheds, and many breeders prefer to have their birds protected in this way, at least during the winter months, but a greater number have the birds roam outdoors the year around, contending that this makes them harder.

Turkeys are particularly subject to a disease known as "blackhead," which first appeared in New England and which killed whole flocks of young birds. It is contagious, affecting the liver and intestines, and when once established in a flock serious difficulties are encountered.

Turkeys deserve a place on every farm. They require no costly buildings or equipment, and in roaming the woods and fields from spring to fall they will prove of great benefit to crops by eating thousands of destructive insects.

#### The Hen to Discard.

Whenever you see a fowl, young or old, male or female, that has a flat or sunken eye, a long tapering head, very little comb, a fowl that walks about as though its legs were too heavy for it to carry and when it runs does so as if it caused pain to move quickly that fowl should be discarded at once from the flock, says T. E. McGrew. If plump and in good condition it is fit for food. So soon as it loses all its flesh and is troubled with what is called "going light" it should be destroyed and its carcass burned or buried deep in the ground.

#### Hens in Cold Weather.

It is well to remember that it is contrary to nature for hens to lay in cold weather; therefore, if you would have eggs in winter, you must make the conditions as near summer as possible. The poultry house must be warm and sunny. Meat must be given to replace the bugs and insects the hens get in summer, and green food must be provided to replace the grass and greens so prevalent in summer.

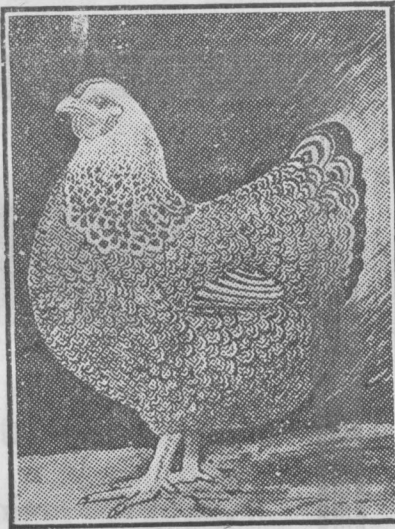
### POULTRY NOTES.

Breed only the strong and vigorous fowls, discarding the runts. Every neglect in poultry raising has its cost. Good, clean straw in the nest boxes is an inducement to better work on the hen's part. Exposure to inclement weather is always injurious. This is a good time to start incubators and breeders in the hatching and rearing of broilers. The trap nest has surely been a godsend to the poultry fraternity. It is now possible to obtain the exact number of eggs that each hen produces.

### TREATING POULTRY FOR RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism or gout, as it is called, is apt to attack fowls, both old and young, either in the spring or in the fall, writes T. F. McGrew in the Western Poultry Journal. One thoroughly well experienced in such things has written so knowingly of it that we think it well to copy what he has written:

With the approach of cold and damp weather fowls may get rheumatism. If these cases are not properly and promptly treated the trouble will lead to loss. I think therefore that some advice on the management of birds suffering from this complaint will be very reasonable and will benefit your readers. The symptoms are few, but easily noticed. The birds seem to walk with considerable pain and appear somewhat lame. Altogether there is evidence of distress. It is distinct from ordinary leg weakness and also from a form of lameness which sometimes accompanies liver diseases. In



Among the American breeds best suited for the table the Wyandotte takes high rank. The Partridge Wyandotte and the Silver Pencilled Wyandotte, so little known in this country as market poultry, have been bred near Warwickshire, England, until they are great favorites both for egg production and for table poultry. The bird pictured is a Silver Pencilled Wyandotte hen.

rheumatism the birds, apart from pain and distress, appear quite healthy, especially about the comb and face.

When satisfied that it is a case of rheumatism, commence by the administering of a half grain tablet of calomel at night, and the next morning put epsom salts in the drinking water, allowing the bird to drink freely of this before breakfast. The food must be nourishing, but not stimulating. Avoid the use of all spices and condiments. Next turn your attention to the treatment by standing the feet and legs in hot water—about 100 degrees F.—in which has been dissolved some common soda. After thoroughly soaking the feet and shanks above the hock joint wipe the legs and feet quite dry and rub them well with belladonna liniment or, if procurable, oil of wintergreen. The latter is the unvarying cure and a speedy one if applied early, as all remedies should be.

#### FEEDING FOR EGGS.

Plan Recommended by Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

The ration used in feeding laying hens at the Pennsylvania state college school of agriculture and experiment station is as follows:

Grain feed—cracked corn, 60 pounds; wheat, 60 pounds; oats, 30 pounds. Dry mash—cornmeal, 200 pounds; bran, 100 pounds; wheat middlings, 100 pounds; beef scrap, 100 pounds.

The grain feed is fed night and morning, a lighter allowance being fed in the morning than in the evening. The plan followed at the Pennsylvania station is to feed approximately twice as much whole grain as mash grain. The mash is fed in hoppers, which for light breeds may be left open all day, but for heavier breeds should be accessible only part of the day. Some grit in the form of oyster shell or ground limestone and some green food, such as cabbage, mangel wurzels, sprouted oats, potato parings or ground green bone should be provided in addition to the ration given above.

#### Plump Market Geese.

Just before geese are ready for market they should be confined in small quarters and fed all the corn they will eat. If given plenty of fresh water to drink this treatment will result in plump, robust fowls.

## 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**

**KILLS PAIN**



**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?

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**Good Work Is Our Specialty**

## Culinary Notes

#### When Preserving Fruit.

The secret of preserving fruit is simply the killing of ferment germs and bacteria by intense heat and the exclusion of air.

Fill jars brimful—this excludes air—then see that the lids are screwed down just as tight as possible. After screwing the lids on tight place the jars upside down until cool. Any leak caused by cracked cup or faulty sealing rings will be instantly discernible.

Be sure your jars are well sterilized—that is, heated through and through by placing in hot water and let come to a boil. This sterilizes and also toughens the jars, so they are not apt to break when filling with hot fruit.

Don't take any chance of losing your fruit by using sealing rings from the previous year. Rubber is very susceptible to climatic conditions and rots very easily. Provide yourself with new rings each year.

If jelly does not "set" well a few days in the rays of the hot sun will improve it.

To seal jellies pour melted paraffin over the jelly in each glass. Fruit jars may be sealed in practically the same way. After filling jars with fruit screw lid on as tight as possible, turn upside down till cool, then dip tops in melted paraffin, using care that the caps and rubber sealing rings are completely covered.

Fruit may be kept several years in this way.

#### German Potato Salad.

The Germans excel in the art of preparing potato salad in a variety of combinations. Their first consideration is the potato, which must be just right. They use a hard little potato, which boils tender, but does not crumble. These potatoes may often be bought in delicatessen shops in your city and are usually called German salad potatoes or Hamburg potatoes. Blend them with onions, green peppers, beets, string beans, radishes, okra, carrots, cucumber, tomato, parsley, cress and lettuce for a vegetable salad.

With salt or smoked fish, shrimps, salmon, sardines, oysters or scallops you may have a different potato salad every day, so well do they combine with other good things to eat. All cooked meats, fresh or salt, make most excellent salads combined with potato. Poultry and fresh fish, except those mentioned, are an exception.

Potato salad is the one exception to the rule of serving salads as cold as possible. They are very good served hot and oftentimes should be served in this way, particularly for luncheon or supper with cold meats, or, if combined with meat, as a warm supper dish. Potato salad should never accompany a regular dinner of roast and vegetables, as it is too hearty a dish in itself.

#### Dried Fruit.

Unquestionably sun dried fruits and vegetables are better than most preserved foods. Yet the many difficulties in drying them out of doors in this climate prevent most people from considering it. But nothing is easier if you own a hotbed, such as where you start vegetables or flowers. Lay a floor on top of the earth; spread a clean cloth over the boards and put the fruit or corn, peas or beans on this. After placing the articles to be dried in the frame put the covering sash back on it, taking care to raise both ends about two inches to give free circulation of air over the fruit, for the air carries off the moisture and prevents the fruit burning. Insects cannot stand the heat in this frame, and rain cannot reach the fruit, although it is advisable to put the sash tight on the frame in case of storm.

#### Cooking Fresh Vegetables.

Some cooks use a little vinegar with green beans, spinach or cabbage to soften the cellulose. A small onion sliced and cooked with peas is the method employed by another cook. But it is very necessary that the water be soft, and therefore in case you must use hard water a very tiny bit of soda may be boiled in the water. When peas are cooked in the soda water, after fifteen or twenty minutes pour off this water and finish with fresh boiling water. A few green mint leaves added at this time will increase the palatableness of the peas.

#### Making Cabbage Digestible.

Cabbage that is crisped in cold water before it is cooked or served raw will agree with almost every one if you do not commit the error of overcooking it. Overcooked, water soaked cabbage is an unpardonable sin against the powers of digestion. If you find that the peas, green beans, cabbage, etc., have grown beyond their tender youth you may resort to the use of a little baking soda added to the water in which they are boiled. But use soda very judiciously. The slightest excess will injure their flavor.

#### Useful Kitchen Set.

Something just imported and useful for kitchen work is a set of imported wooden utensils. It consists of a bread board, two scoops, two smaller spoons, a meat pounder—useful also as a potato masher—two whisks, useful in baking, and a butter former. These, carved of smooth white wood and bound carefully on the bread board, are only \$1 a set.

## EARLY SPRAYING OF THE ORCHARD IS URGED

T. B. SYMONS,  
Maryland Agricultural College.

The man who wins in the orchard business is the man who prepares for the harvest in the early spring. Trees should be pruned properly, and all dead wood and brush removed from the orchard. Both apple and peach orchards should be sprayed with the concentrated lime sulphur at a dilution of one part of the solution to nine parts of water. Growers can buy this material and make it themselves using 100 pounds sulphur and 50 pounds stone lime, 55 gallons water and boil for one hour. The home-made solution had better be diluted at the rate of one to seven or eight parts of water.

The above treatment will control the San Jose Scale, and aid in preventing leaf curl, a disease especially bad on the Elberta variety of peaches. All spraying apparatus should be gone over and put in good shape for work. It is expensive to stop work in the field to fix up parts or mend hose, etc.

Be sure that the spraying is done thorough, that is all parts of the trees should be hit especially the terminal twigs for it is on the tender wood that the scale settles. Trees can be sprayed with this dormant solution until the buds begin to swell.

#### Small Orchards.

It is the small growers that sometimes neglects this treatment. There are many home orchards in the state that are not producing a revenue. Now is the time to make their fruit good by first giving them a severe pruning and good spraying. In many places, such as towns, a group of people should get together and employ some one to spray their trees. In this way the work can be done more cheaply and satisfactorily, by using a good barrel pump, than if the individuals attempt to do the work with small pumps. Orchardists who have been troubled with scab in apples should prepare to spray with Bordeaux mixture just as the bloom shows pink. Persons desiring further information should communicate with the Extension Service, College Park, Md.

#### EARLY HATCHED PULLETS MAKE WINTER LAYERS.

Poultry Keepers Are Advised As To Best Time And Methods of Hatching.

ROY H. WAITE,

Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

In order to get a flock of pullets that will produce well in early fall and winter the chicks must be hatched early enough so that they will have time to mature. A partly matured pullet cannot grow, keep warm, and lay eggs in cold weather. The time to get her matured is during the natural growing season when the weather is most favorable.

The period required for maturity varies with different breeds and it also varies with the way the chickens are cared for and fed. Two flocks of the same breed, hatched at the same time, may look very different when they are a few months old. Some flocks under favorable conditions may even mature twice as quickly as others poorly cared for.

Five or six months is usually considered about the proper time to allow for maturing the Leghorn varieties. They can sometimes be grown in a shorter period but it is not considered good practice to force them too much.

The heavier breeds like the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., require more time. Six or seven months should be allowed for them and with some of the extremely large breeds like the Light Brahmas an even longer time is required.

#### Hatch In April.

White Leghorns hatched during April will usually commence laying a few eggs about the first part of September and be laying in "full blast" in October. April is an ideal month in which to hatch this breed for the weather is usually such as to give the chicks a good start and they mature in time to fill in part of the gap between the moulting and the starting of the old hens to lay. White Leghorns hatched even as late as June sometimes begin laying about December and June hatched Leghorns are usually considered successful.

March is considered an ideal month for hatching the large breeds but it is often difficult, especially to those on farms, to have things in shape for such early hatching. In any event chickens should be hatched as early as possible.

Where one can make use of an incubator the problem is considerably simplified. An incubator is broody any time the lamp is lighted and the machine regulated, but it is often difficult to get hold of sitting hens before April.

#### OUR FARM BOYS AND GIRLS.

The boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and the girls of today will be the homemakers of tomorrow's men. Wherefore let every one, now careless concerning the boys and girls on the farm, wake up and go to work to solve the greatest of all the questions before the American people: how to save the bright, wide-awake youth for the land and for the right kind of living, and home-making and farming in the country.

Subscribe for the **CARROLL RECORD.**



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

UNION BRIDGE.

Miss Beth Buffington, of Baltimore, is visiting her aunt, Miss Dora Clary.

Miss Cleo Pitting spent from Friday until Sunday with friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. Claude Hiltner has returned from a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Frank Eppley, of Chicago.

Harry Null, the well known huckster, is ill with a very severe cold, which it is feared will end in pneumonia.

James Lindsey shipped his household goods to Washington, D. C., on Monday. He having secured employment as a machinist in the Navy Yard.

Clarence Hahn moved on Tuesday from C. E. Eyer's house, near the Square on Main St., to the Penrose property, South Main St.

Mrs. Rhodes, of New York, is visiting her son, James Rhodes and family.

William W. Farquhar received as a present a very nice cane on Tuesday morning from John M. Hollenberger, through Howard Frock. Mr. Frock, said it was a present from the oldest resident of town to the oldest man in town.

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UNIONTOWN.

Rev. Murray and Lewis Waltz and wife attended the funeral of Mr. Barrick, at Woodboro, on Monday.

Mrs. H. B. Fogle and daughter, Miriam, were week-end guests of her parents, Rev. Bangham and wife, at Berret. Mr. Fogle enjoyed a visit to his old home town, Detour, on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Anna G. Hollenberry spent part of the week at Jesse P. Garner's, at Linwood.

Miss Grace Saltzgeber, of York, Pa., is visiting her brother, Rev. Saltzgeber and wife, at the parsonage, this week.

Charles Lamb, who has been sick, is able to be out again.

The grip is losing some hold, but a number that have been victims feel bad effects from it.

The funeral of Mrs. Angeline Eckard was largely attended, last Saturday morning. There is a large connection of relatives. Rev. Murray, assisted by Elder Englar and Rev. Saltzgeber, held services at the Bethel, which place was the deceased's church home for many years.

Mrs. Martha, wife of C. E. Smelser, was laid to rest, Saturday afternoon, in the M. P. cemetery by the side of a little son who died some years ago. Funeral services were held at her late home by her pastor, Rev. Wright, and Rev. Saltzgeber, who paid loving tributes to her memory. She was a faithful member of the church, and the Missionary and C. E. Societies, the latter each sent beautiful floral designs. Mrs. Smelser was one of those genial and unassuming ladies, and was held in high esteem by neighbors and friends. The husband and son have the sympathy of the community. The pall-bearers were B. L. Cookson, J. C. Hollenberry, G. Fielder Gilbert, W. F. Romsperg, C. Edgar Myers and Milton Zollicoffer.

G. Thomas Mering died Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, at his home here, aged 81 years, 11 months, 21 days. He leaves a wife, three sons, John, of Great Bend, Kansas; Charles, of Owings Mills; Harry B., and two daughters, Misses Ida and Bessie, at home, and a sister, Miss Alexina Mering, of Clear Ridge. She is the last surviving member of a family of nine.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, at 1.30 o'clock, at the house, by Rev. Saltzgeber. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery. Pallbearers, Charles Sittig, W. Guy Segarose, Milton Zollicoffer, Ezra Caylor, George Lambert and John Heck.

He was in the employ of the Government Revenue Service, Baltimore, for twenty-one years. He was taken sick with the grip, and was brought from Baltimore to his home here, where he died.

Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Miller, of Hagerstown, were entertained at D. Myers Englar's, several days last week.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.

For your cold, for your cough, for your feverish throat, nose and head, use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Honey soothes the irritation, Pine-Tar cuts the phlegm, thus relieving congestion. Pine-Tar also acts as an antiseptic, as a result general relief follows. Breathing becomes easier and further inflammation is arrested. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It is an ideal treatment. Price 25c. Advertisement.

LITTLESTOWN.

The members and friends of St. John's Lutheran church will render "The New Minister." The play will be given in St. Aloysius Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 11, 1915.

The final number of the people's Lyceum Lecture course was rendered, on Tuesday evening.

The pupils of the Littlestown High School gave the play "Collegiate," on Friday evening, in which all took their parts exceptionally well.

Mrs. Augustus Mehring, of this place, moved to Hanover on Saturday, where she will make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sell.

Miss Laura Greenaway, of Hanover, spent Sunday with Miss Marie Duttera, of South Queen street.

Melvin Hill, of Gettysburg, spent Saturday with his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Hiltzbrick.

Mrs. Sarah Snyder, of West King street, spent several days last and this week in York, visiting her daughter.

Elmer Buckley, Jr., a student at an institution in Philadelphia, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Buckley.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath School here Sunday, at 10 a. m.; Divine services in the Church of God, at 2 p. m., by Rev. L. F. Murray.

There are several cases of scarlatina in this vicinity; all of whom are improving. Perhaps real winter weather will prevent it from spreading.

Our smith, Howard Miller, was absent from his shop several days with grippe. Sleighting on the state road was good for several days.

Walter Marker and bride returned home from their bridal tour last Saturday, after an absence of ten days. At night they were given a serenade at the home of the bride's parents, in this place. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

The eclipse of the Sun was noticeable through a smoked glass on Thursday, and many of our people took a look at it.

UNION MILLS.

Irvin, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Flickinger, is ill with typhoid fever. Jonas Flickinger, who had been quite ill, is able to be out again.

The I. O. M., of this place, are making extensive preparations for their oyster supper, which will be held on Thursday and Saturday nights of this week.

We are sorry to note that William R. Unger, of Westminster, will not return to this vicinity in the Spring, as was expected. He will rent his farm again.

Bernard A. Nusbaum, of Towson, spent Sunday with his father, C. E. Nusbaum.

Mrs. Sarah Byers has returned from a weeks visit to her daughters in Westminster.

Do You Find Fault with Everybody?

An irritable, fault-finding disposition is often due to a disordered stomach. A man with good digestion is nearly always good natured. A great many have been permanently benefited by Chamberlain's Tablets after years of suffering. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

HARNEY.

E. L. Hess's sale on last Saturday was largely attended, and everything brought good prices. He expected to move to Frederick on Monday, but owing to bad roads and the unfavorable weather, was compelled to put it off, and at this writing is still here, waiting for better roads and better weather.

Mrs. Josiah Hawn had the misfortune to get a fall while closing the cellar door, and fractured a rib, which is giving her considerable trouble. She is quite an aged lady and well known in this community.

Chas. Strickhouser had a bad day for his sale on Wednesday, and the crowd was not so large as it would have been had the weather been fair, but things brought fairly good prices.

We were compelled to ask what would next be expected of the people. The P. O. Department has certainly given us a fine money order system. A money order is issued and paid for here, then every day all the cash must be sent to the Taneytown postoffice. If we receive a money order we are compelled to take it to Taneytown to get it cashed, or hand it over to the station officials, and they send it in and wait until the next day for it to be paid, or until the money can be sent out from town. Of course, we are supposed to endorse the order before sending it, then it is gone, and we simply trust to the honesty of the officials, and wait for our cash to come. We think it is about the lamest thing we have ever heard of; but then, where little is known, not much can be expected. The old system was good enough, and we think should not have been tampered with.

But we suppose that it was thought necessary to do something, and it is a well proven fact that whenever this country is placed under administrations like the present, we always go backward instead of forward.

Every person is saying "Well, the ground-hog did not see his shadow this time."

John Snyder, our bread man, is building a large pigeon house. As soon as he has it completed, he has 200 thoroughbred homers that he expects to bring down and put in it. Outside he will have a large pen entirely closed with wire netting, so that they can take exercise in the open air.

When costive or troubled with constipation take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

NEW WINDSOR.

Maurice Ecker, of North Dakota, is visiting his parents, Ellsworth Ecker and wife.

The young ladies of the town gave a Leap Year dance on Monday evening. Ollie Haines is on the sick list and Alice Russell is suffering with pneumonia.

The Junior League of the M. E. church will have a pink tea at the church, this Friday evening.

Basket ball, on Thursday evening, in the College gymnasium, between Juniata College, Pa., and B. R. College.

February, though young, has given us one of the heaviest snows of the season.

The Farmers' Institute, held at the College on Tuesday, was well attended.

Dr. Whitehill took Thurston Cromie to a Baltimore hospital, on Thursday morning, to have his hand treated. He was bit by the horse he was gearing to come to the milk train. He had the little finger bitten off, tearing his hand considerably.

Mrs. George Stockdale is critically ill at the home of her niece, Mrs. Allie Richardson.

Sciatica's Piercing Pain. To kill the nerve pains of Sciatica you can always depend on Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates to the seat of pain and brings ease as soon as it is applied. A great comfort too with Sloan's is that no rubbing is required. Sloan's Liniment is invaluable for stopping muscular or nerve pain of any kind. Try it at once if you suffer with Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Pain in Chest, Sprains, Bruises, etc. It is excellent for Neuralgia and Headache. 25c. at all Druggists. Advertisement.

LINWOOD.

The residents of our village are having their houses wired for electric lights, Frank Englar and James Etzler, are having their barns wired also. The Union Bridge Electric Co., will produce the power.

Mrs. Morris Haines, at Forrest Home, entertained a few friends to a 5 o'clock tea, on Thursday.

Mrs. Clemmie Shriver, of Westminster, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. L. Shriver, who has been exceptionally well this winter.

Charley Spellman has purchased a house in Madsville, from Miss Janet Ecker, at one time the home of the late George Erb.

Miss Corinne Hollenberry, of Uniontown, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jesse Garner.

Miss Mildred Buffington, leaves on Monday for Mexico, Mo., where her brother Russell resides.

William Stem is confined to the house, with a broken collar bone, caused by an unruly horse.

Miss Mattie Pfantz is plying her needle at Mrs. Lee Myers'.

Mrs. Liza Rabold received a box of oranges and grape fruit from Joseph Englar, who is enjoying the pleasant climate of Miami, Florida, and we judge is not bothered about whether the ground hog saw his shadow.

Harry Bangs fractured his arm while working at the Cement Plant.

George Garver, on the Harry Haines farm, who has been confined to his bed with rheumatism for several weeks, is slightly improved.

Mrs. Adella Dorsey is nursing Mrs. Mollie Royer, of New Windsor.

The Bible Term at Blue Ridge College, was enjoyed by a number of our citizens, and was pronounced the best in the history of the institution.

The quilting at Linwood Shade, on Wednesday, was a pleasant memory of the week, and goes to prove, the elements outside do not control the fireside within. The Linwood Literary Co., will meet at the home of Jesse P. Garner on the afternoon of Feb. 7, 1915.

At this writing our very pleasant weather of over a week has plunged into real winter, with snow several inches deep and freezing temperature.

Mrs. Elsie Kinhardt left Thursday evening for Baltimore, to attend the funeral of Mr. Robert Hughes, an old friend of the family.

The Lend-a-Hand Book Club.

(For the RECORD.) The January meeting of the Lend-a-Hand book club of Statewood, met at the home of Mrs. John Spencer. A full and enthusiastic meeting it was; many visitors in attendance, as well as the members. The president called for the report of the committee on resolutions for the daily life, for the new year. Mrs. Wailes submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, a copy given to each member. It is to be read in unison, or repeated from memory at the opening of each club meeting.

A Challenge for the Daily Life. "Obedience to the laws of life is faith in the Providence of God."

"There is just one attitude of soul which will save you. Do not ask 'Is it customary?' but 'Is it right?' The strong man does not follow the crowd; he leads it."

"No light can pierce the darkness of the regime beyond, which does not shine in splendor at home."

"Many men and women fall, not because they are bad, but simply because they are weak and alone. They go down for lack of a steady touch on the arm. Human loneliness, there is no open door of opportunity. The world does not wait preaching and the giving of advice. It does want more of human friendliness."

"We can encourage others by being very courageous ourselves."

"Interpret your smallest task in the light of your highest ideal."

"God takes away our support that we may learn to stand."

"We are never in greater moral peril than when our lives are easy-going. The only thing that saves in the hour of crisis is history of fidelity to purpose."

"The call of Jesus Christ is a call to self-abandon. We simply cannot spare ourselves."

"O Lord! Make me real, that I may be truly great. Make me great that I may truly serve."

"The only heresy is selfishness. To be able to disagree and yet to love; to be able to differ radically and even passionately, and yet to love; to be able to feel the impact of varying temperaments upon us, and still love—is a searching test of the essential greatness resident in the human soul."

"We must never forget the dignity of the mediocre task. To do a small thing in a great way is the finest test of spiritual insight."

"Did you encourage when others were hurling their harshest criticism? Did you lift while others were dragging down the low?"

"The doctrine of the substitute must come into its own in the field of social work. The attractive social center is the most effective answer of the community to the challenge of organized evil. We show men that we have learned the fine art of social co-operation, when as Protestants and Catholics, and Jews, we can work together shoulder to shoulder, for the new social order—the dawning of God's Kingdom upon earth."

The club made arrangements to be federated with the State Federation. A musical and literary program followed. The social half hour was a delightful pleasure, and very daintily served were the refreshments, intermingled with exchanging of books to be carried home, where:

"Read, and a vision bright Thine eyes shall see, And yon lone candle's light A sun shall be. Memory and hope and dream Shall all be thine And Fancy's creatures seem A throng divine."

Did the Groundhog see his shadow on the 2nd? According to the old saying, he did not.

Sunday School this Sunday at 9 a. m.; divine service at 10 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Reinecke. C. E. Society at 7.30 in the evening.

Mrs. Clifton Bullock, of New Haven, Conn., formerly Miss Marie Yeager, spent a few days with friends in this place, and also visited the school of which she was principal last year.

Henry C. Helwig, who has been confined to his bed with the grip, is slowly improving.

Jacob Lawyer, another of our old citizens, who was confined to his bed, is about again.

J. Roy Myers was again taken to a hospital in Baltimore, but at this writing we are unable to learn of his condition.

Charles Black lost a valuable horse which had pneumonia, and a young bull committed suicide by hanging himself.

Mrs. Flora Harbaugh, of Hagerstown, spent last Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. George Roop.

Russell Ohler and wife, of near Emmitsburg, visited the latter's uncle, Peter Baumgardner, last Thursday.

Clayton Barnes, of Hanover, Pa., visited at Edward Knipple's from Friday until Sunday; from there he went to Union Bridge to see his children at George Eyer's.

Mrs. Ruth Ritter, son and daughter, of near Middleburg, spent Sunday at W. E. Ritter's.

George A. Royer and daughter, Lenore, visited among some of his parishioners last week before going to his new charge at Florence, Kentucky.

L. R. Valentine, wife and child, of Taneytown, spent Sunday at George Ritter's.

W. A. Naill, of Bridgeport, was a visitor at his daughter's, Mrs. Peter Baumgardner, last week.

Some of our farmers have been attending Farmers' Institute in the various districts.

MISS EDNA BOWERS, of Harney, is spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Edward Harner and family.

Wm. H. Flickinger, wife and daughters, Sadie and Anna, and Charles Lutz, wife and daughter, Annie, and son, Stanley, spent Friday evening with Howard Rodkey and family, at a wedding supper given in honor of Raymond Rodkey and wife.

Mrs. Deborah Flickinger, who has been quite ill, continues about the same. Mildred Selby is critically ill with rheumatism, with very little hopes for her recovery.

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

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 Feeder's Fountain's REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. Feeds Grit LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS TANEYTOWN, MD. Hen-a-la



"Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg"

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR. More than ONE MILLION now in use—500,000 more are to be sold this year. No other motor car in the entire world has such a wonderful record for service. This year's lowered prices mean the same Ford car of quality and reliability for less money—that's all. The Runabout is \$390; Touring Car \$440; 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. 1-28-'16, 17

Piano Bargains. New Pianos, \$125 up; second-hand, \$25 up. Organs, \$10 up. Easy terms, \$5 monthly, on new Pianos. Over a dozen makes at Lowest Factory Prices, including the Famous Lehr, sold 20 years at Birely's Palace of Music. Phone 455-R., CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Md. U-8, 15-1y. Dr. E. M. Demarest, Osteopathic Physician, Times Bldg., Westminster, Md. C. & P. Phone 51-M. Elliot House, Taneytown, Md. 1-7-'16, 17 Fridays of Each Week.



# MCCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE,

FREDERICK, MD.

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

### A Remarkable Sale.

Two thousand people attended the recent sale by the executor of the late Frisby Doubt, the eccentric old bachelor of Keedysville, Washington county, at whose place was found a few days before the sale, \$700 in gold in an old tomato can. The sale offering was the most unique ever presented at a public vendue in that section. It comprised a veritable museum of things quaint and curious and in quantities and variety out of all proportion to the needs of any living mortal. One room was a miniature arsenal. There were bottles filled and un-filled by the carload, clothing, gum boots and old furniture and bric-a-brac without end.

When his executor began to take an inventory of his effects in order to list them for sale, he was considerably surprised to find 111 quart bottles of whisky, and upwards of 500 gallons of wine, which he had collected during his life-time. Wagon loads of empties reposed in the cellar. He was not a man given to excessive drinking. In fact, so exemplary were his habits that he was for a long time one of the pillars of the Lutheran church at Keedysville, and when he died his will showed that he had set aside \$1,500 to be given to the church, expressing the wish that the church invest this sum and use the income only to apply toward the salary of the pastor.

The executor also found 12 pairs of new rubber shoes, 12 pairs of rubber heels, two pairs of new shoes, four pairs of new overshoes, and one pair of felt boots. There was also found 12 hatchets belonging to Mr. Doubt and about 200 pounds of laundry soap, 36 cakes of toilet soap and 100 boxes of matches. Eleven fly swatters were also found among his effects.

The room he kept as a private munition closet, was regarded as sort of dangerous by some. There was dynamite and powder enough to blow the house over into West Virginia. He had cartridges that cost \$8 a hundred, down to the paper ones that date from the Civil War. There were all kinds of tools. Also half a dozen each of overcoats, felt hats, five gallon copper bottomed coffee pots, big wine jugs, with rags over the necks; shirts never unpacked, chests filled with clothes he never had worn; gross boxes of nails, coal oil cans, all new and empty; bunches of tools, gross of old fashioned linen towels and all other such material.—Middletown Valley Register.

### Another Dangerous Situation.

That President Wilson is not over-magnifying the dangerous situation of this country, with reference to the European belligerents, is illustrated in the new question brought to us, this week, through the appearance of the British merchantman, Appam, brought to Hampton Roads, Va., in charge of a German prize crew.

It is current report that the Appam was captured near the Canary Islands by the German cruiser, Moewe, that by some means escaped from German waters in spite of the vigilance of the British navy, and is now privateering. The German government claims the Appam as a legitimate prize of the war; England claims that it would be a breach of international usage for the vessel to remain in German hands; and the English owners of the vessel demand the formal surrender of the vessel and cargo to themselves.

In the meantime, the United States has unwillingly and unexpectedly been made the arbiter in the case. Just why the United States was selected for a haven for the vessel, rather than other much nearer neutral ports, has not yet developed; and, pending settlement of the case, British war ships are patrolling the Virginia coast to prevent the escape of the vessel.

The Appam was brought here 4200 miles. Efforts to get detailed information have been poorly rewarded, as the German officers and crew are maintaining silence, so far as public information is concerned. On the Appam are 451 persons, including 42 Germans. Of these 155 are the original crew, 118 are passengers, 20 are German prisoners that were to be landed at an English port, 138 are survivors of other British vessels sunk by the German privateer, and 22 are members of the special German prize crew.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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 15th day of August, 1916; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 21st. day of January, 1916.

RICHARD M. KESSLERING, Administrator, W. A.

## WANTED!

Your Job Printing Business

If We Can't Please You

Don't Come Again

### ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

## HITS POLAND HARD

Land of Graves Shows War's Greatest Desolation.

More Depressing Than Belgium or East Prussia Is Picture of Ruin and Destruction Over Vast Area of Country.

Warsaw.—Even more depressing than parts of Belgium and East Prussia, the worst parts, is Poland—a land of graves and trenches, of ruin and destruction on a scale that has been wrought nowhere else by the war. The conflict has been waged back and forth across the ancient kingdom so long that agriculture has had but little chance, and, except in those sections where the German forces have been in control for some time, the fields are barren and untilled, scarred by miles upon miles of earthworks.

From the East Prussian boundary to approximately the old Rawka position there is visible the maximum amount of order and peaceful quiet. At the Rawka, however, the interminable graves with their helmet adorned crosses, the deep slashes in the earth that once were trenches but now are the temporary "homes" of countless refugees, the maze of partly destroyed barbed wire entanglements and the succession of burned and ruined villages begin.

For miles, between Alexandrovo on the boundary and Warsaw, and between Warsaw and Lodz, the old trenches line the railroad, while graves, individual and common, line the trenches. Eastward of Warsaw, however, the trenches virtually stop, for the Russians moved fast once they abandoned the capital of Poland. The trenches stop, but the devastated villages do not. Rather they increase in number, and there is scarcely a railroad station—and no bridges—left standing.

The Poles from time immemorial have been accustomed to building their thatched cottages—huts would be a better word—close together. Accordingly, it was necessary only to set fire to one structure in order to burn them all. In consequence, countless villages have been reduced to forlorn rows of chimneys, which, being of brick and stoutly built, resisted the flames.

Unlike the cities of Poland, the country seems to have been stripped of young men. One sees little else than peasant women, barefoot, ill clad, who struggle under bundles of wood through the mud, and who generally avert their eyes as strangers pass.

The Germans, partly for their own benefit, partly to give employment to the Poles, have done much to put the notoriously bad roads in shape. They have also altered the railroad from the Russian to the German gauge—a stupendous work, for all the main lines are now double track, and at important points huge yards have had to be built to conform to military needs.

The destruction in many parts of Poland is so general that village after village has no single house standing. Both soldiers and the civil population have had to rely on their inventiveness to obtain shelter, and all along the railroad lines freight cars, Russian and German, are being used as houses. In the case of the Russian cars the wheels have been removed, the cars have been set flat on the ground and the interiors fitted up with some degree of comfort.

### TRIED TO WALK ON WATER

Clergyman Attempts to Show His Faith and Is Rescued by Fishermen.

Hannibal, Mo.—Rev. Sherman Potts of Lovington, Ill., jumped from the middle of the Wabash railroad bridge into the water of the Mississippi river to show his faith, as he expressed it. Potts was rescued by fishermen. He was detained by the police, whom he told he had unlimited faith and believed he could walk upon the water, as Christ did.

He said he did not intend to commit suicide, knowing that the Lord would save him. He probably will be taken before the county court for decision as to his sanity. Potts says he is a Holiness home missionary.

### INSISTS KAISER HAS CANCER

Matin Says Artificial Palate Was Considered by French Specialists Before War.

Paris.—The Matin revives the story that the kaiser is suffering from cancer. The paper says a telegram displayed at Zurich on December 24 said that the court physicians at Berlin were of the opinion that the kaiser's illness is due to a fresh manifestation of cancer.

The Matin adds that a practitioner living in Paris was consulted by the German emperor three months before the war concerning the manufacture of an artificial palate if a serious operation on the kaiser's throat were necessary.

Carried Baby 250 Miles on Back. South Bethlehem, Pa.—Joseph Danzko has arrived here after a remarkable trip from a northern Canadian town. Danzko carried his ten-month-old baby 250 miles on his back, Indian style, and sustained its life by feeding it with crackers and water.

### LIVE LIKE ADAM AND EVE

Spend Two Months in Maine Woods to Prove Man Can Survive in Wilderness.

Boston.—The weather sometimes gets cold in the Maine woods. In fact, it is said the mercury hibernates in the thermometer bulbs when the spruce trees start popping. And there are wild animals there, too—deer, porcupine, rabbits and even bears. There is no steam heat and there is not a delicatessen about the place.

But all these things did not prevent Walter F. Estes and his 114-pound wife from proving to their friends that they could live in the woods for two months, kill their own food and provide their own clothing, and come out in better health than when they went in.

The lives of Omg and his mate Ik of the paleozoic age were copied by the Estes couple. In the warmer weather when they first entered the forest their clothing was made of leaves and vines. Then came winter's



blasts and snow and ice. They wore then the skins of deer and other smaller animals they had caught in deadfalls. Mrs. Estes, by the way, was responsible for the first deer capture. One had run afoul of their trap and, when she discovered it, the animal was about to escape. Mrs. Estes flung her arms about its neck in true primitive style and hung on, too, until her mate arrived.

The flesh of the animals they trapped, with fish, nuts and herbs, made up their menu for the two months. Mrs. Estes came back to civilization—centered in this case—heavier, and insisting that woman can stand hardships today just as well as her "superior" mate.

### LOST GIRLS FIND RELATIONS

After Being Missing 18 Years Young Women Are Restored to Their Grandmother.

Macon, Ga.—Ida Mae and Ada Mansfield, the two young women who were located here after they had been missing for 18 years, received a letter from relatives in Missouri and will join them there. The letter from their aunt stated that both wealth and happiness await them, and they are assured of a good home for the balance of their lives.

The girls were placed in a Memphis orphanage after the death of their mother, and their father later died without telling any of their relatives what he had done with the girls. They were taken from the orphanage by Mrs. I. C. Wilson, who moved to Macon in 1908, and had resided here since then, not knowing that they had a single living relative.

It developed that the girls are nieces of the late Richard Mansfield, who was a member of a drug company of Memphis, the largest wholesale drug house in the South. The news from Missouri is that the grandmother of the girls was stricken dumb when she learned they were alive, and has not spoken since.

### SPELLING CAUSES HER GRIEF

Never Having Used Final "e" in Spelling "Corpse" Woman Misunderstands Message.

Portland, Ore.—Never having used the final "e" in her own spelling of the word "corpse," Mrs. Marceline Germain of Donaldson, Mich., was prostrated with grief upon receipt of an official communication announcing the fact that her brother, Joseph Eli Jollicouer, had joined the United States marine corps and had named her as next of kin to be notified in case of death.

"If my brother is a corps, of what did he die?" she wrote to Capt. H. T. Swain in charge of the local recruiting station of the United States marine corps, who had enlisted the man and was responsible for the notification.

The recruiting officer, by return mail, bade the sorrowing sister cease mourning, and assured her that the "corps" to which her brother had lately attached himself was the "livest" kind of an organization.

### Home-Made Wireless Kills Girl.

Astoria, N. Y.—Mary Roskingsy was electrocuted when she came in contact with the aeriols of an amateur wireless instrument in her employer's home. The aeriols had crossed with a wire of the electric light plant, which had sagged as a result of a storm.

## The Special Sale on First Floor

Will be changed to regular business, but all BARGAINS ON SECOND FLOOR

and many more added, will continue for a while longer.

New Goods will be Forthcoming

and a better and larger line will be carried than ever we handled before. A continuation of the business, with a brighter and more prosperous future, will be gladly welcomed, backed up with a most earnest effort to give more goods for your money, at all times.

### OUR SPRING LINES

are coming. Look them over, before buying elsewhere.

D. M. MEHRING & SON.

### CAUSED GREAT WORLD WAR



This is the first photograph received in this country of Wogo Tankositsch, the man who hatched the plot for the assassination of the crown prince of Austria and his wife, the denouement of which precipitated the present world war in Europe. Austria named Tankositsch in her ultimatum to Serbia, and peremptorily demanded his extradition to face a trial on the charge of murder—it was this ultimatum that Serbia acceded to in all its clauses except the trial of Serbian officers in Austria, among whom Tankositsch was the most prominent, a point of national sovereignty which Serbia asked to have settled at The Hague. Austria refused this proffer and declared war. Tankositsch is now a major in the Serbian army.

### BOY WORKS UP A ROMANCE

California Young Man Shoots His Hat Full of Holes for Love of Girl.

Willits, Cal.—Riva Lawrenson, a young man employed on the Silveria ranch near Sherwood, confessed to Deputy Sheriff Ed Brown that he had shot a hole in his hat and mutilated himself with the idea of spreading a story that would attach suspicion to a rival for the hand of a young girl of the neighborhood.

The inhabitants of the section have been mystified for the past week by vague rumors of assaults and hold-ups, and the confession of Lawrenson clears the mystery.

In the meantime his hated rival is calling on the girl and the sympathy sought by Lawrenson has turned to ridicule. He was given a severe lecture and allowed to go under promise to behave in the future.

### UP AND DOWN, INTO CAFE

So Runs an Automobile, Causing Damages to the Amount of \$500.

New York.—An automobile carrying four men at high speed ran up an embankment at the end of Smith street, in Belleville, N. J., in the rain last night, crossed a yard 30 feet wide and then dropped 30 feet down a precipice. The automobile continued 35 feet and crashed through the rear door of Berry Bros' cafe.

While the four men were separating themselves from the debris John Berry, who was tending bar, appeared before them and asked them what they would have. The service was perfect.

After the four had paid for their drinks they backed the automobile out of the building and continued on their way. Mr. Berry said it would cost \$500 to sell that drink.

### Come in

and pay that overdue subscription account.

Don't wait until the paper stops.

### REALTY MEN AIDED BY WAR

Millions Are Being Spent for New York Rentals in Place of Going to Europe.

After balancing fall rental accounts recently brokers throughout the ultra-fashionable district estimated that more than \$10,000,000 will be paid for Manhattan homes during the coming season by families that usually make their abodes in Europe, the New York World states. Their aggregate living expenses for the year are placed near \$50,000,000, most of which will be spent in New York.

More than 2,500 such families have rented apartments or private dwellings during the past few months. They have paid an average of \$4,000 yearly rental, some paying as high as \$25,000. Their competition for luxurious living quarters has forced normal prices to the highest levels on record and old families that have been in the habit of renting costly homes by the year, or for the social season, have had to pay fancy figures.

This was illustrated recently when Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, wife of the late senator from Rhode Island and closely related by marriage to the Rockefellers, paid at the rate of \$100 a day, more than \$30,000 a year, for Mrs. Kingsland's furnished home on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, for the winter season. Mrs. Kingsland herself leases it under long-term contract from William Waldorf Astor. A similar rental is being paid for the Judson Todd home.

### FOUND AFTER FOUR YEARS

Missing Japanese Stowaway Is Discovered as Cook on an American Barkentine.

Port Townsend.—Genjiro Suzuki, a Japanese stowaway, who arrived at Smith Cove on the Sado Maru four years ago and escaped from that vessel by jumping overboard and swimming ashore, was taken into custody a few days ago by United States Immigration Inspector H. A. Myers and will be deported.

After escaping Suzuki worked in logging camps and shingle mills. Last August he signed as cook in the American barkentine Koko Head at Port Angeles. Upon the arrival of the Koko Head here and while checking the crew he was recognized by Inspector Myers.

## Advertising a Sale!

YOU don't leave your rig in the middle of the road and go to a fence-post to read a sale bill do you? Then don't expect the other fellow to do it.

Put an ad in this paper, then, regardless of the weather, the fellow you want to reach reads your announcements while seated at his fireside.

If he is a prospective buyer you'll have him at your sale. One extra buyer often pays the entire expense of the ad, and it's a poor ad that won't pull that buyer.

An ad in this paper reaches the people you are after. Bills may be a necessity, but the ad is the thing that does the business.

Don't think of having a special sale without using advertising space in this paper.

### One Extra Buyer

at a sale often pays the entire expense of the ad.

Get That Buyer



# A SCHEME TO RUIN

A Story For Christmas

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

I met Helen Lee at a young people's gathering on Christmas eve. Maud Penrose had been giving me encouragement to be companionable with her, and I had seen a good deal of her, but I had no thought of marrying her because, in the first place, I never looked upon her as a possible wife and, in the second place, I was not in a position to marry any one. At that Christmas merrymaking it was revealed to me with certainty that she considered me her own.

When I had danced twice with Helen to once with Maud Penrose, Maud showed by a flash in her eye as she passed me in Helen's company that something was wrong. As soon as I was relieved of Helen I sought Maud and asked her what was the trouble. She reproached me bitterly for what she called deserting her. I was young, high strung and inexperienced with women. I coolly informed her that I could not have deserted her, for she had never had any more right to me than any other girl. This, to my surprise, seemed to give her great pain, but since I did not consider myself bound to her simply because we had been a good deal in each other's company I did not see what I could do to make her feel any better. Indeed, I was impressed with the importance of breaking off our association at once. This I did.

My meeting with Helen was followed by something very different from what had been between me and Maud. I fell in love with her. I soon heard that Maud was accusing me of having treated her badly, and I was received coldly by some of her friends. I never asked any of them for the reason of their coolness or entered any defense whatever in the matter of Maud's accusations. A man is powerless against a woman in such a matter, for his lips are sealed, and she is likely to secure the sympathy of those to whom she tells her story.

Helen knew of all this. She believed my story, but told me that I should not have become involved with any woman I did not intend to marry. She had no idea of what "a woman scorned" may be capable. When Maud sent her word that she in turn would suffer from my perfidy it troubled her. But she had the loyalty to me to refrain from telling me of the message.

Since Helen and I had met on a Christmas evening we came to value that anniversary. The first Christmas after our marriage we invited our intimate friends to dinner and a dance. When our first child was two years old we brought him to the table on Christmas day, and as other children came we added them to our family circle around the board.

Alas, if the first Christmas anniversaries of our married life were the happiest there was one that was the most miserable. That one I cannot to this day think of without a shudder.

When the fifth Christmas after our marriage approached I was away from home, but promised to return in time to celebrate the day, as usual. A winter storm delayed my coming, and I reached my home only at the hour set for the dinner. What was my surprise to see the house dark! Instead of the lights that I had expected in every room not one appeared. In a wondering terror I opened the door, entered the hall and, turning on an electric switch, listened for a sound. The house was surely deserted.

Going up to my wife's bedroom, I saw evidence of a hasty departure. On the mantel was an envelope addressed to me, but I perceived at a glance that it was not in my wife's handwriting. I took it up and found that it had been opened. Taking out its contents, I read a letter addressed to me couched in loving terms, indicating that I was living a double life, dividing my affections between my wife and the writer.

Here was an explanation of the condition in which I had found my home. The letter had come during my absence. Helen had opened it and, convinced of my perfidy, had taken the children and gone away, that she might not meet me on my return.

But the letter. It must have been written to one of the same name as myself and reached the wrong person. I certainly knew no such woman as the writer, who signed herself Alice. Glancing again at the address, I saw that there was no street and no number on it. It had been delivered for me without this, I being well known to the carrier.

I was much chagrined at this breaking up of my Christmas through a mere mistake, and I was angry with my wife for not having given me an opportunity to rectify it. Where she had gone I knew not, but could doubtless find out through members of her family. But my Christmas had been spoiled. There was no time to mend the matter. I would go to my club and get my dinner, then would take steps toward obtaining an explanation from my wife.

At the club I took a table by myself and dined alone. The more I thought about my wife's going away

in this fashion the more disgruntled I was. When I had eaten a mere apology for a dinner I went to my desolate home, sat down in the library and thought. My wife's action by this time appeared to me little better than a crime. I was tempted to let her alone for awhile, that she might discover herself the wrong she had committed. The long evening finally passed without my coming to any decision, and I went to bed.

I did not expect much sleep, and I was not disappointed. When day dawned I was awake and continued my thinking. What a Christmas! Then it occurred to me that I might not find it easy to prove my innocence. Would it not be better to take no steps toward convincing my wife that a mistake had been made until I had ferreted out how the letter had been delivered to me? After weighing this matter till it was time to rise, remembering that I would have a bit of revenge on Helen by delay, I concluded to begin an investigation, leaving her to mourn over my presumed unfaithfulness till I had found a solution.

After breakfast I took the letter to the postoffice and showed it to the postmaster, who looked in the city directory for another person of my name. He found only mine. Calling in the superintendent of carriers, he made inquiry as to whether any of them delivered mail to any other person than myself of my name. None of them did so. I left the postoffice without confirmation of my theory.

I was much disappointed and began to realize that my chances of proving my innocence were not so good as I had thought them. All that day the matter ran through my brain like flowing water. I came to no conclusion and at bedtime returned to my lonely home. I made no inquiry as to where my wife and children had gone, for I had no explanation to offer as to the accusing letter. I studied the handwriting, but was not conscious of ever having seen it before. At last it occurred to me to place it in the hands of a detective and bid him make an investigation.

He spent an hour with me, asking questions with a view to assisting him in his work. They were so many and so varied that when he had finished I could not see that he had elicited anything to give him the remotest clue. While he was at work I was living alone at my home, taking my meals at my club. I learned that my wife had gone with the children to her mother's. I did not communicate with her, having resolved that I would not do so until I was vindicated and could show her how unjustly she had treated me.

One day my detective came to me and told me that while questioning me, when he took the case, from what I had told him as to my trouble with Maud Penrose before my marriage he had no doubt she had written the letter or, rather, had employed some one to do so for revenge. But he was unable to prove the charge. This had occurred to me, but I had dismissed it at once because I did not consider it reasonable to suppose that any educated and refined woman could possibly commit such a base act. This had no effect on the detective, who said that not all criminals were to be found in the lower classes. I did not convince him that he was wrong, nor did he convince me that his charge was unsupported.

A year passed, during which I was called upon to make a long trip on business and was for months traveling. The estrangement between me and my wife continued, I being too proud to attempt a reconciliation without proof of my innocence, she being convinced that my silence was proof of my guilt. A mutual friend told me that she remembered Maud Penrose's warning that she would in time discover my true character to her cost. This indicated to me that I had no chance to effect a reconciliation without proof, and I began to despair of ever being reunited to my family.

One day my detective came to me and said that for \$1,000 he could secure information as to the writer of the letter. I gave him a check for the amount and told him that if he could give me the proof I required before the next Christmas, which was approaching, I would add a handsome bonus for himself. The day before the anniversary he came to me with a specimen of penmanship identical with that of the incriminating letter. I seized it greedily.

"Who is the writer?" I asked. "I don't know," he replied, "but I do know that she was simply an amanuensis. I can get an affidavit from her giving the name of her principal if you will sign an agreement not to inquire as to the identity of the amanuensis or to prosecute."

I signed the agreement and the next day received the statement written in the hand of the writer of the incriminating letter. That was two days before Christmas. I sent a messenger to Helen that if she would return to our home at once I would meet her there with undisputable proof that she had been deceived and victimized. She replied that she would go home at once and if I could convince her of my innocence I would make her the happiest woman in the world.

We met on the morning of the day before Christmas. Without a word I handed her an envelope containing the evidence I had received. When she came to the name of the perpetrator of the accusation, Maud Penrose, she stood transfixed.

"I suspected this," she said, "but your silence convinced me that my suspicion was wrong. It seemed a confession of guilt."

The next day we spent the happiest Christmas of our lives.

## UTILIZING HIGH-PRICED MEAT

If Nothing Is Allowed to Go to Waste, Writer Asserts, It Is Cheaper in the End.

A good tenderloin steak may run in price today from 22 to 40 cents a pound; a round steak may be purchased for from 12 to 20 cents a pound. Now, which is the greater economy in handling the home pocket-book—to purchase the round steak or to take the high-priced tenderloin? The wife has it within her power to make the high-priced tenderloin an economy.

She serves it first as a broiled steak. With the remnants left, including the bone and fat, there are yet eleven different ways in which she can make palatable additional meals for her family and not have them feel that there is a monotony in their food. When she reaches the final rag end of that high-priced tenderloin she still has a fertilizer for her garden, and the steak has really cost her not more than seven cents a pound.

It is all in knowing how to do it, and in this knowledge or the lack of it lies the fact that the mother is either making or losing money for the home. The housewives of foreign countries have learned this lesson far better than American women.—New York Tribune.

## WHITE BREAD AT ITS BEST

Quick Method of Making Has Been Adopted by Those Experienced in the Business.

Two cakes yeast, one quart lukewarm water, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls lard or butter, three quarts of flour, one tablespoonful salt. Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm water, add lard or butter, and half the flour. Beat until smooth, then add salt and balance of the flour, or enough to make dough that can be handled. Knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, cover and set aside in a moderately warm place, free from draft, until light—about one and one-half hours. Mold into loaves. Place in well-greased breadpans, filling them half full. Cover and let rise one hour, or until doubled in bulk. Bake forty-five to sixty minutes.

One cake of yeast may be used with good results; but remember the quicker and stronger the fermentation the better the bread. The best bread bakers have adopted quick methods.

**Chocolate Sausage.**  
One cupful of bitter grated chocolate, one cupful sugar, two teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract, one-fourth pound of almonds, one-half cupful of powdered sugar and two whites of eggs.

Blanch and chop the almonds into very fine pieces. Crush the sugar with a rolling pin on a baking board and grate the chocolate. Beat up the whites of the eggs in a saucpan, then heat them over the fire and stir with a spoon until warm. Add the chocolate, sugar and almonds and stir until the mixture is hot. Remove from the fire, add the vanilla extract, pour the hot mixture into the powdered sugar and knead it on a baking board. Form into a large sausage or several small ones. Allow to dry for 12 hours, then cut into slices. This is a delicious sweetmeat.

## Fudge That Is Fudge.

Two squares of chocolate, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, melt these; a large piece of butter, one teaspoonful of vanilla; boil until it forms a ball in water; after removing from the stove put a scant tablespoonful of cream in the fudge and stir a few minutes. This makes it smooth and creamy. Just before the fudge is done put in a cupful of chopped walnuts or one-half cupful of raisins. I sometimes pour half the fudge on a buttered dish and over that a layer of marshmallows, then the rest of the fudge.—Boston Globe.

## Versailles Custard.

Cook a cup of granulated sugar over a hot fire until it becomes caramel. Turn quickly into your baking dish, moving it so as to coat the sides and bottom with the mixture. This must be done quickly, as the caramel hardens rapidly. Make a custard as usual, turn into your well-coated dish and bake until firm in the center. Chill thoroughly. To serve turn out on a glass dish. The caramel gives a delicious flavor and makes a splendid sauce.

## Hash With Eggs.

This is delicious. One cupful of boiled ham, chopped fine, one cupful of potato, mashed or chopped, one cupful of cracker or bread crumbs; season well, mix all together with water, put in a deep plate, smooth it over and then make little dents in the top large enough to hold an egg. Put it in the oven and heat it through, then remove and drop an egg in each of the places and return it to the oven till the eggs are cooked.

## Veal Salad.

This is nice when you have finished with a roast of veal: Cut up veal in dice, also bunch of celery diced, place on bed of lettuce leaves. Pour over dressing place a few olives; stuffed ones with red peppers look attractive and add a delicate flavor, too, by chopping in a few with the salad.

## Good Washing Material.

Two potatoes grated in a basin of warm water give better results than soap in washing delicate flannel or woolen goods, ribbons, etc.

# You've hit the right tobacco

when you fire-up some Prince Albert in your old jimmy pipe. And you know it! Can't get in wrong with P. A. for it is made right; made to spread-smoke-sunshine among men who have suffered with scorched tongues and parched throats! The patented process fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch. All day long you'll sing how glad you are you're pals with



It's an easy job to change the shape and color of unsalable brands to imitate the Prince Albert tidy red tin, but it is impossible to imitate the flavor of Prince Albert tobacco! The patented process protects that!

# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

You take this testimony straight from the shoulder, men. You can smoke a barrel of P. A. without a kick! It hands out all the tobacco happiness any man ever dreamed about, it's so smooth and friendly. It's a mighty cheerful thing to be on talking-terms with your pipe and your tongue at the same time—but that's what's coming to you sure as you pin your faith to Prince Albert!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

## Classified Advertisements.

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

### The Entrance Hall.

In planning for the entrance hall arrange for plenty of light. Have at least one window of ample size. Do not depend upon the light admitted through a small pane of glass placed in the top of an ugly so called "mission" door. The entrance hall may be made a very important factor in carrying out the general character of the home, and it needs the light equally with any other room in the house. Another mistake often made is in depriving the entrance of heat. Certainly the impression conveyed by a cold entrance hall in winter is not a pleasing one and does not suggest the spirit of rest that we have laid so much stress upon. Not only this, but in winter weather cold drafts of air are certain to enter the room through the opening of doors and through the cracks around the door. It will mean much to the comfort of the living rooms if this air has the chill removed from it before entering the general circulation.—Good Health.

### Reckless Eating.

Dietitians commenting on modern recklessness in eating quote the remark of Seneca, the Roman philosopher, "Man does not die; he kills himself." Originally made to live 1,000 years, man has fallen to an average of only one-third of a century. It has taken 6,000 years, the authorities tell us, to develop a race that will live, by hook or by crook, as long as thirty-three years, which is given as the present day average. The blame is placed upon our disregard of plain honesty in living. We scorn everything natural and surrender to artificial gratifications and indulgence that tend to ruin the natural health of the body. Our discretion cannot be trusted to do the common sense obvious thing. It is pointed out that animals live longer on natural food than on man's mixture. A sick horse turned out to pasture will get well, and if fed on bran, oats and other food prescribed by man he dies.—Exchange.

### Making a Rug "Antique."

How "genuine antique rugs" are manufactured and prepared for European and American markets is told by a writer in the National Geographic Magazine who visited Bagdad.

The shopping streets seem like tunnels, he writes. They are arched overhead with brick to keep out the heat. Thus they run, like subways, up and down the bazaar quarter. Through those long, stifling, faintly lighted tunnels throngs the eternal crowd of men, mules and camels.

Often you will see a fine rug lying flat in the filth of a narrow street, ground beneath the tramp of men and beasts, but there is method in this. Foreigners make oriental rugs, bright and new, in Persia and sell them through Bagdad. Since an "old rug" is worth more, wily brokers have hit on this shameful way to make a new rug look old.

### Between the Poles.

Although Lord Rayleigh is a noted scientist and a profound scholar, he has a humorous side to his nature, and he once played a neat little joke on a learned friend with whom he had been discussing some deep subjects.

"What is the difference between the north and south poles?" he asked gravely.

His lordship's friend thought he had a new scientific problem to grapple

with and brought all the weight of his brain to bear upon the question.

"I really must give it up," he said at last.

"The answer is simple enough," replied Lord Rayleigh with a smile. "There is all the difference in the world."—London Answers.

### The Bull.

The bull is a male ruminant, specifically a cow. The bull is a historical animal. He has been worshiped in Egypt, thrown in the cattle country, fought in Mexico and Spain and canned in Chicago. The Egyptians called him Apis and built temples to him, but bull worship was not a profitable business, as all the Egyptians who followed the bull are either dust or mummies and have been so for centuries. On the other hand, canning the bull has made a flock of millionaires, so the live ones everywhere have adopted the western idea and pretty generally can the bull. Don't be a bull thrower.—Judge.

### District of Columbia.

Maryland in 1788 and Virginia in 1790 gave land comprising 100 square miles. This was organized in 1790-91 as the District of Columbia and became the seat of government in 1800. Afterward the part ceded by Virginia was given back, not being needed. The present District of Columbia, therefore, consists of sixty-four square miles, all on the east bank of the Potomac and all ceded by Maryland.

### Serfdom.

Serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861, in England in 1680, in France not wholly until the French revolution, in Prussia in 1702, in the rest of Germany 1781, in Denmark 1786 and in Brazil 1867-88. There is now practically no legalized serfdom anywhere on earth.

### An Exception.

"No man would approve of the recall as applied to himself."  
"Oh, yes; an actor would!"—Baltimore American.

### Portable Hospitality.

"When I landed I took the car for a hotel."  
"What a singular mistake!"—Boston Transcript.

Thought and action are inseparable as is the thought, so is the life

### The Superior Humorist.

It is the mark of the superior humorist that he arouses thought as well as laughter, and George Meredith held this to be the test of true comedy of the loftier type.—Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.

### Threads of Khaki.

If a thread is pulled out of a khaki coat, unraveled and examined closely the khaki shade will be found to be composed of threads of bronze, light olive green, lavender and brown

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When it comes to neat and effective printing of any kind we will guarantee to give you satisfaction.



# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—First Quarter, For Feb. 13, 1916.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Phil. ii, 1-11—Memory Verses, 5-7—Golden Text, II Cor. viii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The topic of this lesson is "Humiliation and Exaltation," and the central person is, as in all the Bible, the Lord Jesus Christ, Creator, Redeemer, High Priest and coming King. From the day that Saul saw Him and heard Him on the way to Damascus he had no eyes nor ears nor heart for any one else, as is plainly seen in some of his words in this epistle: "To me to live is Christ." "Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether by life or by death." "I count all things loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord, \* \* \* that I may know Him and the power of His resurrection" (chapter i, 20, 21; iii, 8, 10). He never ceases to speak of the gospel or the good news concerning Jesus Christ (i, 5, 7, 12, 17, 27; ii, 22; iv, 3, 15), and he encourages all who believe the gospel by such assurances as that He who begins the work in them will not fail to finish it; that their names are in the Book of Life; that all their need here shall be supplied; that in the resurrection the mortal body shall be changed to an immortal body, like the resurrection body of the Lord Jesus, and that we should ever be looking for His return from heaven (Phil. i, 6; iv, 3, 19; iii, 20, 21). As to the present daily life we must count suffering a privilege and not be discouraged even by sickness in His service, content under all circumstances and free from all anxiety, fully yielded to Him, that He may work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure (chapter i, 29; ii, 25-30; iv, 6, 7, 11; ii, 13).

In our lesson verses we are led to consider the comfort that there is for us in Christ by fellowship with Him in the power of the Spirit. In the present conflict with the world, the flesh and the devil the only way is to run with patience, looking unto Jesus, and consider Him who endured such contradiction of sinners against Himself for us, lest we be wearied (Heb. xii, 1-3). If we are in Christ His God and Father is our God and Father, and He is the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort, and though we may have tribulation we need not be troubled (II Cor. i, 3, 4; John xiv, 27; xvi, 33; xx, 17). As we consider the meek and lowly One, who said "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me," we shall be ashamed of all strife or vainglory, for the servant of the Lord must not strive (Matt. xi, 29; II Tim. ii, 24; James iii, 14-16). How unseemly was the strife for greatness among the apostles on the last Passover night. Even Baruch, the scribe of Jeremiah, was told that he must not seek great things for himself (Luke xxii, 24; Jer. xlv, 5).

Few seem to have attained to that fulness of grace, which enables them to rejoice in the welfare of another church or denomination as well as their own, because they have not seen that to gather from all the world the Church, the body of Christ, is far more important than the welfare of any particular denomination or church or society. If believers had more fully the mind of Christ they would never consider their own reputation or name, but would live only to magnify Him who so emptied Himself for us. He who had such glory with the Father before the world was as we cannot before to imagine humbled Himself to Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and Gethsemane, and Golgotha, with all that each name suggests, that all who acknowledge their guilt and receive Him as their Saviour may become children of God and joint heirs with Himself and in due time share His kingdom and glory. To this end God hath raised Him from the dead and set Him at His own right hand, far above all power and might and dominion and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come, and hath put all things under His feet and gave Him to be head over all things to the Church which is His body (verses 9-11; Eph. i, 20-23).

It is this body and bride, that other Eve for the last Adam, that is now being gathered from all the world in this age to reign with Him in the next age, when every knee shall bow to Him and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father. This will be at the time of chapter iii, 21; Acts iii, 21; Rev. iii, 21, and the fitness for our taking part in it all is seen in Gen. iii, 21. He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet (I Cor. xv, 25), but He will not begin to reign till He has His Eve, His bride, His body, the Church, to reign with Him. We see not yet all things put under Him, but we see Jesus crowned with glory and honor, waiting for those other sons whom He is bringing to glory and fitting them for it by their present sufferings (Heb. ii, 8-11). Only as we by faith see and thus realize something of our heavenly calling and the glory that awaits us shall we be gladly willing to fill any place of lowly service now if only He can be magnified in us and use us to win others to Him and thus complete His body and bring the time of His marriage. The power of His resurrection and our fellowship with Him in it is the sustaining power in the fellowship of His sufferings (chapter iii, 10).

### Building a Small House.

When the prospective owner of a small house determines at last to build the home to which he has been aspiring for, perhaps, many years, he faces the consideration with the realization of a complex problem—the necessity of harmonizing the ideal that has formed in his years of anticipation with the stern realities of the actual building. Concisely stated, his problem is this: To combine the five desiderables—space, charm, distinction, utility and comfort—with the sixth, economy, within the apparently limited allowance of the small house. Sometimes he succeeds in this. Generally he yields to the difficulties presented and sacrifices one or more of the desirable qualities, thankful to get a finished house after all the dissension ensuing with building progress. When, however, a home builder succeeds in the combining of all these qualities in the construction of his house the achievement is worthy of record.—Raymond Comstock in Country-Record Magazine.

### Never Eat What You Dislike.

I am constrained to protest against the advice given mothers to oblige their children to eat food which they like and dislike, and if it were punishment to them to eat a despised article how much more so it is to a child to whom small troubles loom as tragedies! The child's distaste should not be discussed, simply ignored until he has forgotten how much he hated a certain article. There are so many good and nourishing things that if one is at all disliked how much better to substitute something else, thereby avoiding issues and friction, which every one knows are harmful to a child's nerves and health and disposition as well. And, as for letting a child go without his needed nourishment till next meal if he refuses one article, the injustice of it is too apparent to need comment.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Big Guns Not New.

Modern howitzers and siege guns are giants of destructiveness, yet, making allowance for time and experience, we must still admire the good old burghers of Ghent, who 500 years and more ago turned out an iron "bombard" that weighed thirteen tons. This prototype of the up to date siege gun had a bore twenty-five inches in diameter. Out of it was projected a granite ball that weighed 700 pounds. Bronze guns as big were cast half a century later at Constantinople. And when only a little over 100 years since an earlier British fleet was fighting its way into the Dardanelles these big guns crippled six of the English men-of-war and killed or wounded 126 of those on board. One gun of this type weighed eighteen and three-quarter tons, had a twenty-five inch bore and fired a 672 pound stone shot.—New York World.

### Origin of the Gypsies.

When the gypsies first appeared in England in the fifteenth century the name gypsy was given to them by the English people, who believed them to have come from Egypt. The French, by a similar mistake, called them Bohemians. But a careful study of this race, and especially of their language, shows that they came originally from India. The gypsy language is derived from the Sanskrit, as are the other Aryan languages of India. A similar error was made by the English when they called a distinctively American bird a turkey, under the impression that it was an importation from the Ottoman empire, and by the French when they called the same bird coq d'Inde, believing that it came from India.—Christian Herald.

### Curious Manx Custom.

On July 5 every year all the officials of the Isle of Man, including the clergy in their surplices, walk to the top of Tynwald hill, and from the top of it the laws made during the year are promulgated in Manx and English. This promulgation of the laws on Tynwald hill is as necessary as the royal assent to the validity of all laws passed by the Manx legislature. This is one of the many relics which the old Norsemen left behind, and it dates so far back that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity.—Liverpool Mercury.

### Wonderful.

It was in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The little man with the hunted look on his face was standing before the mummy of an Egyptian princess. "Isn't it wonderful," he sighed, "to think that any one could make a woman dry up and stay that way?" And silently wiping away a tear he hurried out and caught a car, for it was only twenty minutes to dinner time.—Boston Post.

### Young Efficiency Expert.

Caller—So your son Willie has got a job as office boy. How is he getting on? Fond Mother—Splendidly! He already knows who ought to be discharged and is merely waiting to get promoted so that he can attend to it.—Boston Transcript.

### Well, Well.

"Did you ever aim at a deer in the Adirondacks and bag a guide?" "I did more than that. I aimed at a deer in a drawing room and bagged a bride."—Florida Times-Union.

### Experience.

"Experience would be a wonderful asset but for one thing." "What's that?" "You can never sell it for what it cost you."

Fortune has often been blamed for her blindness, but Fortune is not so blind as meek are.—Samuel Smiles.

# ARE WITHOUT WATER

## Curious Colony of Zoological Total Abstiners.

Island That Has No Water on It, Not Even a Swamp—Unless Dew Can Slake Thirst Must Do Without Drink.

Recent investigations on the little-known and rarely visited Henderson or Elizabeth island have led to the discovery of a complete and curious little colony of zoological total abstiners. The island, which is uninhabited, is situated about 120 miles northeast of Pitcairn island—itsself sufficiently out of the way, but famous as the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty.

There is no water on it, not even a swamp, and it is only six miles long, yet it harbors quite a menagerie—a kind of rat, a lizard, described as very abundant, and no fewer than four kinds of birds, all peculiar to the island. These are a fruit pigeon, a lorikeet or honey-eating parakeet, a little rail or crane and a reed warbler. The strange thing about the inmates of this curious little natural aviary of coral rock, surrounded by waves instead of wires, is that two of its inmates are birds, one especially associated with water—the rail and the warbler.

Yet it is evident that these, like the rest, must do without drinking, unless the dew can slake their thirst, or they have acquired toleration for sea water as a beverage. A similar case is that of the peculiar and very handsome wild goose of the Sandwich islands, which frequents the barren lava flows, where there is no permanent water supply, but thistle and berries. Here we get an even more aquatic type of bird marooned on dry land, but the Sandwich island goose takes to water readily enough when kept in Europe.

"As to the existence of animals without drinking, it is well known that many have the power of sustaining themselves in this way, and the phenomenon occurs irrespective of their diet being vegetable or animal, at any rate in some cases," says the Standard in commenting upon Henderson island life. "Rabbits as well known can live without water if given plenty of salad, and so can parrots if supplied with soap; yet both will drink on occasions. So will hawks and owls, but these birds can subsist for long periods without drinking in captivity; in fact, under the old management at the zoo the owls never had any water given them. Neither did the curious hornbills, which are by nature chiefly fruit eaters, receive any. They have the opportunity of drinking now, but do it so awkwardly trying to peck up the water with their great bills that the habit hardly seems natural.

"It has been recorded that a great bustard lived for months in captivity without drinking, although the species does drink occasionally; and it may be suggested that the bustards are a family of birds accustomed to frequent dry places and hence have acquired a power of abstinence.

"But, setting aside the fact that the great bustard is often found near water, this explanation would not serve in the case of parrots and hornbills, which are as a rule forest birds; moreover, the family of birds most especially associated with desert conditions—the sand grouse—does not show any tendency to dispense with drinking. Indeed they are very dependent on water, flying to their drinking place twice daily, and watering their chicks by soaking their own underplumage in the fluid, which is afterward sucked off by the young.

"The camel itself, proverbial for its adaptation to the desert and endurance of thirst, is equally in need of drinking, although on account of the water storage arrangements in its stomach it can do without a fresh supply for days. Yet its endurance of thirst can be maintained only about twice as long as that of the horse kept under similar conditions; and as an abstinence it cannot compare with the giraffe, the eland and some of the other antelopes, which can subsist without drinking for months at a time and probably indefinitely.

"Ability to exist without drinking is evidently a physiological peculiarity of certain species of families of animals, and it is obvious from what has been said above that this power is capriciously disturbed and has no necessary connection with the creature's environment, though under the pressure of circumstances it may become invaluable."

### Much the Same.

Said She—Yes, it was a case of spontaneous combustion, all right. Said He—Did the fire do much damage? Said She—What fire? Said He—The one you just mentioned. Said She—Huh! I was talking about a case of love at first sight.

### One Point of View.

The One—I can't understand why old man Solomon was considered such a wise guy when he married 700 times. The Other—Well, that's enough to put any man wise.

### In the Cornfed Class.

Tom—Has that pretty young widow any visible means of support? Jack—Has she? Well, you ought to see her navigate a muddy street crossing on a rainy day.—Exchange.

# For the Children

Prince of Piedmont, Heir to Italian Throne.



Photo by American Press Association.

Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, better known by his official title as Prince of Piedmont, was born ten years ago. In the early summer he embarked on the man-of-war Puglia with a naval tutor for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Heretofore the young prince has spent his summers with his mother and three sisters, but he wants to be a sailor and therefore went to sea. Doubtless his sail was of short duration, as conditions in the Mediterranean are anything but peaceful. The naval training of the Italian crown prince is a departure from established custom of the house of Savoy, for since the time of its founder, Umberto I, in 1032, all heirs of the house have been brought up as soldiers.

### Word Guessing.

"Haven't you something new for us, Aunt Ruth?" asked Bertha.

"I'm afraid I am thought out," Aunt Ruth said, laughing. "Though I believe something did pop into my head the other night.

"It isn't much of a game," she said presently, "but it may help out some of these rainy hours."

The four drew their chairs nearer, alert to hear what Aunt Ruth had to tell.

"We will begin with the first five letters of the alphabet. Alice, Bertha and Carl may as well use their initials, and Norton and I will take D and E. Alice, you may give us the definition of a word whose first or last letter is A. Then we will try to guess it."

"Well," said Alice, "my letter ends something I like in puddings and cakes."

"Sugar!" shouted Norton, and then joined in the laugh at his blunder.

"Vanilla," guessed Carl, which was right.

"Mine begins something we cannot live without," said Bertha.

"Bread?" ventured Alice.

"No. Besides, we can live without that."

"Breakfast?" asked Norton.

"No, indeed. Plenty of people don't eat breakfast."

"Breath," guessed Aunt Ruth, and then it was her turn.

"It ends a precious stone," said Aunt Ruth.

"Sapphire?" cried Norton.

"Right. Now give us a D word."

"Something I like to eat," said Norton.

"Dates," guessed Carl.

"Dumplings?" asked Aunt Ruth.

"No," laughed Norton.

"What can it be?" wondered Alice.

"The tinkle of a bell in the hallway told them it was dinner time.

"Let's go out and get it!" shouted Norton.

"Oh, dinner!" they cried. "Why didn't we think of that before?"—Youth's Companion.

### Legend of the Phoenix.

The phoenix of legendary lore was a delightfully interesting bird not only because of its beauty, having a purple body and a gold collar with a glorious tail of blue and pink feathers and a splendid crest, but because it had to die every 500 years by being burned to ashes. A small worm would be found in these ashes, which became a bird on the second day and a phoenix on the third, warranted to last 500 years. And because of this pretty legend the phoenix rising from its ashes is sometimes represented in churches as an emblem of immortality.

### Providing For Old Horses.

A certain Herr Franz Blzony, who died not long ago, was a great lover of animals. He dwelt at Miskolcz, Hungary, and in his will bequeathed \$64,000 to the city for the founding of a home for old horses.

More than a hundred horses, donkeys, cats, dogs and birds had their homes in outhouses and stables on his property during his lifetime. With the exception of his manservant, it is said that Herr Blzony had not seen another human being for twelve years before his death.

### Rimed Enigma.

Once in ages long ago I was a part of wrong and was, Was a burden hard to bear And a sign of shame to wear. Now I stand for glory, fame. Before me burns the sacred flame. Dying men may bless my sign And for me their all resign. Answer.—The cross.

# LIFE PRESERVER IS NOVEL

Looks Like a Traveling Bag and Can Be Used as an Emergency Hotel.

John L. Edmund, a young Norwegian, has just invented a novel life preserver. From all outward appearances it is a traveling bag, which, like all other valises, carries shirts, razors, etc., but which, like no other valise, can, in case of emergency, be expanded into a lifelike union suit of waterproof trousers and coat conveying their owner through the most perilous seas. The bag, the inventor avers, can be made to suit the purchaser as to shape, size and material. A brown waterproof cloth covers the bag, and the suit for the arms, legs and body is of the same material. This folds compactly into the bottom of the suitcase, leaving ample room for



anything one wishes to carry. The body of the case is equipped with a window and two air valves, which may be locked from the inside. The side flappers or arm holes may or may not be used, for they do not add or detract from the buoyancy. The arms may, however, be used as a propeller. The bag when in the water need not be closed, for it will not sink. This has been proved by a series of rigid tests. The position of the occupant is one of perfect comfort, for he may stand upright, lean on the arms, or rest on the back or sides without danger of tipping. Food enough to last a number of days can be taken into the compartment. In short, it is an emergency hotel.

In case of accident to the outer covering, there is an emergency air bag which may be blown up from the inside. In the bag one may remain in the water for from four to five days without danger of sinking or death by exposure.

The upper photograph shows the bag floating on the surface of the water. In the lower picture the owner is seen in the bag taking a final look before jumping overboard.

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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

### KEPT HIS COFFIN 30 YEARS

Ecceitric War Veteran Arranges His Own Funeral—Fought in Both Armies.

Newcastle, Ind.—Moab Turner, seventy-seven years old, was buried in a coffin he had made 30 years ago when he suffered his first stroke of paralysis. It was built from a great walnut chest, which had been in his family for years. The coffin has been in the care of a local undertaker for the last ten years.

Turner, who was eccentric and arranged his own funeral, lived in Tennessee when the Civil war broke out. He was conscripted by the South, and after six months' service succeeded in having himself taken prisoner so that he could join the Union army. He was captured at Cumberland gap, exchanged, saw service daily in the Atlanta campaign and was again captured.

### HORSE KNEW HIM WELL

Animal Nipped at Man on the Street Who Trained Him Eight Years Ago.

Davenport, Wash.—The intelligence of the horse was strikingly shown here recently when County Prosecutor David McCallum passed by an equine which nipped at him and then began prancing at the railing next the sidewalk where it was hitched and by which the prosecutor had passed.

Struck by the queer actions of the animal the attorney turned around and recognized a mare which he as a farm lad had raised but which he had not seen in more than eight years. Those who happened to see the occurrence say the recognition by the animal was unmistakable.

### "Make-Up" Room for Divorces.

Los Angeles.—Judge Wood, sitting in divorce court during the absence of Judge Monroe, has instituted what is termed a "reconciliation chamber," where disgruntled couples are sent to see if they can't patch up their differences. It is proving a great success.



A Few Hours Real Pleasure in the Evening

THE bright light of the Rayo lamp makes reading and sewing real pleasures these evenings.

# Rayo Lamps

The Rayo gives a steady light that can't hurt the eyes. It requires almost no attention. Its simplicity of design makes it easy to keep clean. You don't have to remove the shade to light it—just lift the gallery and touch a match. Most convenient—most efficient—most economical.

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

The Rayo is only one of our many products especially suitable for use on the farm.

Standard Household Lubricant  
Standard Hand Separator Oil  
Parowax  
Mica Axle Grease  
Eureka Harness Oil  
Matchless Liquid Gloss  
If your dealer does not carry them, write to our nearest station.

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

### Cartoons of Truancy.

"Certain cartoonists," says a writer in Cartoons Magazine, "have been taken to task for picturing with too aluring a pencil the joys of going barefoot in summer, of hunting Indians, of climbing apple trees, when they should have been in school studying. Their work is an invitation to the small boy to play truant, especially when the birds are singing and the sun is shining and a dog companion clamors for an excursion over hill and dale. Enter the plea 'Guilty!'"

"Who would care to be the owner of a small boy who when the red gods called wouldn't follow, who wouldn't occasionally steal away from school and come back bramble scratched and sunburned? Any boy whose name is Johnnie and not Archibald or Ferdinand will need no invitation to run after the piper of happiness and seek relief from the eternal three E's under the willows or in forbidden apple orchards. Given a golden day, the smell of summer in the air, a south wind, a schoolroom, no more than iron bars, can a prison make. Nobody but an old fashioned schoolmaster would expect a 'feller' to be proper—always."

### Storks.

We have no true stork in this country, but we have the ibis, which belongs to the stork family. This bird, which breeds in the far southern states, often goes as far north as Indiana, for it is a bird of long and easy flight, standing thirty or thirty-one inches in its length of body. Its plumage is white, but wings and tail are black. It is considered a bird of gentleness and good nature, associating with ducks, geese and other water fowl on pleasant terms.

The white stork of Europe migrates to Africa in winter. It comes and goes in great flocks, returning year after year to Denmark, Germany and other parts of central Europe, where the birds are welcomed and protected on account of their value as scavengers. The common name for the stork in Holland means "the bringer of good," and in that country, as well as in Denmark, the people believe that good luck will attend the house on which the stork has built its nest.—Savannah News.



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Blanche Shriver is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bower.

Dr. Curtis Basehoar, of Carlisle, Pa., visited his mother, Mrs. Catherine Basehoar, last Friday.

John T. Myers, of Littlestown, Pa., spent a few days, this week, with his brother, Jesse Myers.

The Lutheran Mite Society had a social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mehring, Thursday evening.

Miss Mildred, daughter of Noah P. Selby, of near Copperville, has been critically ill for over a week.

Our citizens at Frederick Hospital are all reported to be progressing nicely, and will soon be at home again.

The grippe epidemic has practically disappeared from this neighborhood, and the parting guest is gladly speeded on its way.

Dr. and Mrs. Roup gave a birthday party, on Saturday evening, for their daughter, Helen. Twelve little girls were invited.

Michael Humbert, who has been seriously ill for some time, seems to be slowly improving from his last ailment, paralysis.

The snow covering on the wheat fields will likely be beneficial, though the wheat was looking very well before the snow came.

John Graham, living on Mrs. Motter's farm, has purchased the Reaver farm, on the Westminster state road, and will remove to it in the Spring.

The deepest snow of the season fell on "ground hog day," after a period of Spring-like weather. Maryland is hard to beat for variety in weather.

A partial eclipse of the Sun, was observed here, on Thursday morning, by a few who read the papers; otherwise, it would not have been noticed.

Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, a sister of Mrs. Milton A. Koons, is critically ill with a heart affection, but is reported slightly better at this time.

Amos Dutterra arrived home, on Thursday evening, from Salisbury, North Carolina, where he had been visiting his son, Rev. Dr. W. B. Dutterra and family, for about six weeks.

Automobiles are making their appearance in sales of farm personal property, this year, and hereafter will likely be as commonly sold at public sale as other items of property.

A telephone has been installed in the lodge hall, for the benefit of the members of the various lodges, and those who may have important business with them while lodge is in session.

Don't forget the party by the Tuesday Club, to-night, (Friday) in the Opera House. Part of the proceeds will be given to the High School fund. Tickets 25c. Come promptly at 8 o'clock.

J. Albert Angell is already preparing to build a two-story addition to his Middle St., home, to which he expects to remove some time in March. He will also extend the front porch around one side of the house, which will greatly improve its appearances.

Ralph F. Sell, proprietor of the bus line between Taneytown and Westminster, says his business this winter has been very satisfactory, and thinks it will be better still this Summer. He is now well equipped to handle the business, with a large and a small bus.

On another page, we mention the fact that our Calendar samples for 1917 are now in, and we are ready for orders. The RECORD is continually making the "buy at home" plea for home dealers, and as a matter of fairness we are entitled to the home business in our line.

From present indications—and they are not likely to change—there will not be as many public sales this year as there have been for several years past. The job of farming, even with its drawbacks, is about the best business there is, and there are less persons retiring than heretofore.

The Treble Clef Club will appear next Tuesday evening, in the Opera House, as the fourth number of the Entertainment Course. All lovers of music will be pleased with this performance. Come and crowd the house! Four young ladies will appear in costume, in many numbers.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer had the unusual experience of attending three funerals on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Last Saturday they received a telegram announcing the death of Mr. John Stoner, an uncle by marriage of Mrs. Hafer. On Monday they were taken to meet the fast mail at Westminster so as to be able to attend the funeral, and while on the way they learned of the death of General W. D. Dixon, the nearest neighbor of Mr. Hafer's home people. Still farther on the way, they received word of the death of Samuel Hafer, an uncle. The first two funerals were on Monday, and the last on Tuesday. General Dixon was a hero of the Civil War, and recently a member of the commission to celebrate the battle of Gettysburg. He was buried with the honors of war.

Dr. C. Birnie returned home, the first of the week, from Frederick Hospital, where he had been for rest and treatment.

Candy and crispettes will be on sale, on Tuesday night, at the Opera House, for the benefit of the Entertainment Course. The sale of course, will in no way interfere with the program.

### Two Years in State Forestry.

The Maryland Board of Forestry's Biennial Report for 1914-1915, now in press, shows that the past two years have been important ones in State Forestry. The Board's customary activities in the State, and its assistance to woodland owners of the State, have received considerably more attention than in any preceding period and a notable beginning has been made in planting up the waste lands of the State with forest trees; in growing such trees at the recently established State Forest Nursery; in the putting into operation of the Roadside Tree Law for the improvement of public shade trees; and in the development of several lines of work which have been organized within the past two years.

The amount of woodland work which the State has carried out in co-operation with owners of forest land has substantially exceeded that of any two previous years. Altogether, 57 tracts, 27,087 acres in extent, were examined and reported upon during this time, and the improvement work necessary carried out on 2,305 acres of this. One woodland owner who was assisted in this way realized just 200 per cent more from the sale of timber, which it was necessary to remove for the good of the rest, than he had been offered just previously for the entire tract. The latter would have meant a clear cut and no future crop, as will be the case at present. Here the Board has been able to give real assistance to the farmers and other owners of forest land in Maryland.

Under new work inaugurated and carried on comes the protection of publicly-owned trees in Maryland, with the improvement and proper trimming under State supervision of some 75,000 such trees since the Roadside Tree Law of 1914 became effective in the spring of that year. These included all of the shade trees of four large towns which were put in shape under the direction of State Forest Wardens at an average cost of less than 40 cents per tree. Special investigations have been made in willow culture and the State's wood-using industries, and an exhaustive study carried out which has included 10 of the most important commercial tree species occurring in Maryland.

With the establishment in 1914 of a State Forest Nursery, forest planting on a commercial scale has been given a considerable impetus locally, there being 59,725 trees so planted under State supervision in the two years. During 1915 State-grown forest planting stock to the number of 79,965 trees have been sold to Marylanders at an average cost price of \$5.83 per thousand, and there are now 143,400 young forest trees of nine different species which are similarly available for use this year.

### Many People Don't Know

A sluggish liver can cause a person an awful lot of misery. Spells of dizziness, headaches, constipation and biliousness are sure signs that your liver needs help. Take Dr. King's New Life Pills and see how they help tone up the whole system. Fine for the stomach too. Aids digestion. Purifies the blood and clears the complexion. Only 25c. at your Druggist. Advertisement.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Woodbine Charge, Messiah Church—Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; Preaching Service, 10:45 a. m.

Calvary Church—Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.; Preaching Service, 2:30 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Services, at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9:15; Prayer Service on Wednesday evening, at 7:30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30; Catechetical Class, at 2:15; Willing Workers, Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Chas. Cribbs.

Keyville—Service, at 2 p. m.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "Two kinds of Charity." After the sermon the Communion will be administered for the benefit of those who were unable to attend last Sunday. In the evening the sermon will be on "The Home versus the City."

Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9:30 a. m., Sunday School. Baust—9:30 a. m., Catechetical Classes; 10:30 a. m., Divine Worship. Subject, "The Cripple of Lystra." 7 p. m., The Young People's Society. Subject, "Fidelity and Force." Leader, Sadie Flickinger. PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

U. B. Church, Taneytown—Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.; Preaching, 7 p. m. Harney—Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; Preaching, 10 a. m. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Presbyterian, Town—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., Worship, with sermon by the Rev. Thurlow W. Null. 6:30 p. m., C. E. Consecration Service. Piney Creek—2 p. m., Worship, with sermon by the Rev. W. J. Marks.

How Mr. Davis Got Rid of a Bad Cough. "Some time ago I had a very bad cough," writes Lewis T. Davis, Blackwater, Del. "My brother McCabe Davis gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After taking this I bought half a dozen bottles of it but only used one of them as the cough left me and I have not been troubled since." Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

### Armory Wanted in Carroll.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, on Wednesday, by Senator Warfield, for an appropriation of \$35,000 to be used in acquiring a site and the erection at West-Croft of an armory to house Company H. of the First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, which is made up of young men residing in Carroll county. The bill names as the Armory Commission the Adjutant-General of the State, the commanding officer of the First Regiment, the commander of the company stationed at Westminster and Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh and Guy W. Steele. Senator Warfield says the company is larger and older than other organizations in the State that have been provided with armories.

## 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 is true, 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.

1-28-2t

### PUBLIC SALE

We will offer at public sale at our new Garage in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916, at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

BUGGIES, SURREY, SLEIGH. Second-hand Steel-tire buggy, 1 second-hand rubber-tire buggy, narrow track; 1 new runabout, 2 second-hand runabouts, 1 surrey, good as new; 1 sleigh, 1 set wheels, 2 hind wheels, lot of single trees, lot of cross pieces, shafts, hinges, locks, swedges, hoes, shovels, picks, vise, anvil, wheelbarrow, ladder, washstand, barrels, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest.

REINDOLLAR & LEISTER, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-4-2t

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to move, will sell at public sale, at his residence near Harney, Maryland, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1916, at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following property:

ONE ROAN MARE, 18 years old, will work anywhere hitched, a No. 1 leader, and safe for any woman to drive. GOOD MILK COW, carrying her 4th calf, and will be fresh in June; 18 head of Hogs, consisting of 1 Brood Sow and 9 pigs; these pigs will be 6 weeks old by time of sale; 8 shoats, will weigh from 40 to 60 lbs. each. 1 good 1-horse wagon, Weber make; falling-top buggy, Mounville single corn worker, shovel plow, corn coverer, dung sled, 1-horse drag, double and single trees, open rings, set of horse harness; set of buggy harness, 2 bridles, 2 collars, lead rein, 2 pairs flynets, riding bridle, dung fork, mattock, hoes, scoop shovel, bushel basket, half bushel, churn and bucket, etc. Also, about 100 bushels of corn fodder, about 30 chickens, about 75 bushels of corn in grain. Will also offer 1/2 acres of growing grain.

TERMS.—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.

EDGAR M. STAUB, Wm. T. Smith, Auct. 2-4-2t

### LUMBER AND WOOD SALE

Thursday, February 10, 1916.

On the farm of John Lehman, 1 mile east of Galt's Station, the following:

30,000 Feet of Lumber, Wood, Boards, Scantling

all full edged, 2x4, 3x4, 4x4, 30 Cords of Oak and Hickory Slab Wood, 12 inches long; 10 Acres of Uncut Tops, also Standing Timber, Oak and Hickory, in lots to suit purchasers; 10 Cords Wood with no brails, Tree Tops, Chips, Chunks and Edging.

Lumberman Shanty.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp. A credit of 3 months will be given to all purchasers giving their notes with approved security. All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. No lumber to be removed until sale is over.

N. H. MUSSELMAN, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. PUS MILLER, Clerk.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE

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

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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 25¢ 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. BRENDEL, Manager. Phone 3-J.

THE TREBLE CLEF CLUB, in the Opera House, next Tuesday, the fourth number of the Entertainment Course.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—Fancy, Comic and Postal Cards. Nice assortment.—N. B. HAGAN. 1-4-2t

100 DAY OLD CHICKS by February 9, at 6¢ each.—R. C. HILTEBRICK, Taneytown.

DON'T FORGET to come to hear the Treble Clef Club, in the Opera House, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

FOR SALE.—2 Horses, 2-yearling Colts 1 Fresh Cow and 2 Springers, Harrow and Roller combined, 2 Double Corn Plows, 1 riding and one walking, 3 Barshear Plows, 3 Harrows; 1 Advance Mower.—JOHN GRAHAM. 2-4, 16-t

WANTED.—150 Shoats from 40 to 100 lbs.—Farmers Produce Co., H. C. BRENDEL, Phone 3-J.

WAR! WAR! WAR!—On the screen at the House of Amusement, Saturday, Feb. 5, entitled "Old Glory." This show is not over 30 days old. Don't fail to see it! 5 large reels.

RUBBER BOOTS, SHOES and Arctics.—Full line of Ball-Band and Goodrich.—KOONS BROS., Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—A good fresh Cow—by HAROLD MEHRING.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BUSINESS?—I have location for butcher, baker, saddler, tinner, or blacksmith; 4 Houses and Store for rent, farm to sell, and gravel and sand.—S. WEANT, Keymar.

THE BEST NUMBER of the Course on Tuesday, Feb. 8,—the Treble Clef Club. Be sure to hear it.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Cow and Calf, and one Springing Heifer.—MRS. LAURA HYLE, near Uniontown.

HOUSE FOR RENT, near Keyville. Apply to WILLIAM STONISFER, Keymar, Md. 4-2t

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

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

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

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. 1-28-8t

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-tf

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

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

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

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

### Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat ..... 1.29@1.29  
Corn ..... 70@70  
Rye ..... 75@75  
Oats ..... 50@50  
Timothy Hay ..... 1.50@1.50  
Mixed Hay ..... 12.00@14.00  
Bundle Rye Straw ..... 8.00@8.00

### Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly  
Wheat ..... 1.36@1.36  
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

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." Standard Sewing Machines  
**Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.**  
TANEYTOWN, MD.  
Store Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 p. m.

## Greatest February Clearance Sale of Men's, Women's and Misses' Wear, Brings Forward the Season's Choicest and Most Desirable Styles at Unmatchable Prices.

This is your chance to supply the need for astonishingly little money.

<b>Men's and Boys' Clothing</b> Garments of the Highest Quality—all correct in style and thoroughly satisfactory in wear—at far lower prices than you'd have to pay anywhere else. Men's \$12 to \$20 Suits, Now \$7.50 to \$13.00. Boys' \$3.50 to \$6.50 Suits, Now \$2.00 to \$5.00.	<b>Women's and Misses' \$5 to \$15 Coats</b> Now \$2.50 to \$7.50.
<b>Women's \$13.50 Suits</b> Trimmed with Fur. Now \$8.50.	<b>Dress Gingham</b> Standard lines of 10c and 12c Gingham, at 8 3/4c.
<b>MIDDY BLOUSES</b> Sizes 14 to 20. Heavy White Linen, trimmed in blue, pink and green, that sold for 75c. 49c.	<b>Apron Gingham</b> Good quality Amoskeag Gingham that sold at 8c per yard, 5 1/2c.
<b>Ladies' White Skirts</b> Good quality Cambric, trimmed with 10-inch Embroidery. Sold for 75c. 49c.	<b>Ladies' Shirt Waists</b> White Linen, all over embroidered, low neck. Sold for 75c. 48c.
<b>Men's Heavy Fleece Underwear.</b> That sold for 50c. 37 1/2c.	<b>Men's Suspenders</b> Heavy Police Suspenders, that sold for 25c, 19c. 25c Dress Suspenders, 15c.
<b>Turkish Towels.</b> Extra Heavy. Size 24x45 inches. Sells for 50c. 25c Each.	<b>Bleached Crash</b> That sells for 7c yard, 4 3/4c.
<b>Men's Heavy Work Shoes</b> Guaranteed all leather, that sold for \$2.50. \$1.98.	<b>Unbleached Muslin</b> Full yard-wide, fine finished Muslin, per yard 6 1/2c.
<b>REMNANTS</b> Embroidery and Lace.	

**Brussels RUGS Wool and Fibre**  
Without doubt the most Popular Line of Brussels Rugs in Taneytown.  
Axminster, Velvet, Tapestry, Wool and Fibre, Crex and Mattings.  
In the most useful size, 9x12 feet,  
\$4.95 to \$20.00.

**CHAS. O. FUSS. FURNITURE!**  
**MERWYN C. FUSS. FURNITURE!**  
Perhaps most of the readers of the RECORD are aware of the big advance in prices in some lines. This is, indeed, true of the Furniture Line. We have been paying advances on almost all of our purchases, since January 1st., but with few exceptions, we have permitted our old prices to stand. The notice of further advances which almost all of our manufacturers have sent us, is bound to compel us to mark up the price on all Furniture. The purpose in our bringing this matter to your attention is to save you money. If you are going to purchase Furniture in the Spring, you will have to pay a big advance; if you buy from us now; we will give you the advantage of the old prices and keep the furniture for you until you desire it. Quite a few of our appreciated customers have already shown their wisdom by purchasing now, at the old prices, for goods desired in March and April. We give this notice in the RECORD so all our customers can avail themselves of this opportunity of saving money. We will gladly serve you if you but give us the opportunity.

**We Welcome Mail Order House Competition.**  
All we ask you to do, when desirous of purchasing Furniture, is to look the cuts over furnished in the catalogues, read the description given, then come in and look our line over, compare the prices, but above everything, the quality. We have studied the catalogues furnished by the Mail Order Houses and compared our prices with theirs, and in some instances have found them to be as much as \$10.00 higher on certain articles than we were. We admit that they sell some goods cheaper than we do—goods that we could not sell you, if we carried them in stock, for then you could see it, you could examine it, and if you did so you could easily see that it did not represent service. You see a cut, it displays the piece of Furniture to a big advantage, and then, "Why such a low price!" "Why our home Merchants must be trying to rob us!" That is what you say. Then you mail your order; the article arrives; you unpack it. Then you see what cheap goods you purchased. You say "I won't keep it." Well, you can send it back, providing you pay the freight; then you are out that much more, so you decide that you will have to keep it. You have paid for your learning.

Why can't you believe your home Merchants in the first place, without an incident like that given above to prove to you that you cannot believe cuts; that you must pay for goods of quality, goods that represent service? If you decide that you would rather trust the Mail Order Houses than us, it is all right; we have done our part to secure your trade. We gladly offer you our services; if you care to save money by purchasing Furniture from us that will give you service, we are at your command. We ask that when you think of purchasing Furniture, you bear these few words in mind:  
**We don't show you cuts; we show you the Furniture.**  
**We don't ask your money until you get the goods.**  
**We will save you money, if you care to deal with us.**  
**We carry no goods but that will give service.**  
**CHAS. O. FUSS & SON,**  
Taneytown, Md.