

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State
and our Exchanges.

Angustus Clemm, of Woodboro, a printer there for a number of years, died on Wednesday.

A Moody Bible Conference will be held at Mountain Lake Park, in charge of Dr. Gray, from August 11th to 20th.

The State Tax Commission advises that new automobiles be assessed at 70 per cent of their value, cars one year old at 60 per cent, and two years and over at 40 per cent.

Local option was defeated in the New Jersey House by a vote of 40 to 19. The "drys" gained six votes over the vote taken a year ago, and say they will win the next time.

A female school teacher of a country school, in California, has resigned because she has had sixteen proposals of marriage. She says she can not stand it any longer, and that the school needs a man for teacher.

The car-barn of the Chambersburg, Greencastle and Waynesboro Street Railway Company, at Waynesboro, together with 15 of the cars, were burned early Wednesday morning. The loss is placed at \$50,000.

The Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives, has decided to postpone consideration of all equal suffrage amendments until December. Unless there is a reconsideration, this will be the verdict.

The President, last Friday, nominated Frank J. Shriver to be postmaster at Union Bridge, this county. The appointment for this office has been expected for some time, but for some reason has been slow coming. Mr. Shriver is in the furniture and undertaking business.

The bill requiring the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the state is likely to pass, as on Thursday the bill was passed in the House to its third reading after a somewhat stormy effort to defeat it. The requirement, however, that the "King James version" be used, was stricken out.

Louis Green, one of the best-known farmers of Hampstead district, died Sunday afternoon at his home near Tannery. He was 92 years old. Mr. Green was fond of fox hunting and he followed this sport until two years ago. He always kept a number of the best breed of fox hounds in the county. He was one of the oldest men in the county.

President Wilson has formally announced his candidacy for re-nomination. He stated that he was unwilling to enter a contest, but was ready to permit the use of his name at the coming primaries. His statement, of course, carried with it no surprise, as his candidacy has been a generally accepted fact, practically since his election, notwithstanding the Baltimore platform.

At a meeting of the directors of the Blue Mountain Hotel Company, it was decided to push the work of rebuilding the hotel to an early completion. Natural stone and concrete will be used. Each one of the 250 bedrooms will be a third story room. There will be 100 private baths. The swimming pool and gymnasium will be a feature and especially attractive to automobile tourists.

Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Grove, 74 years old, of Hanover, Pa., died on Tuesday of burns received Monday night when her clothing caught fire from blazing lamp which she intended putting on flannel and applying to her chest to cure a cold. She was alone in the house at the time, and when her dress ignited she ran to the front door, where people in the street saw her and extinguished the flames by rolling her in the snow.

Work of constructing a large modern flour mill at Union Bridge, which will have a daily capacity of 250 barrels, will be commenced shortly. It is planned to have the structure completed and in operation by the first of July. The mill will be built for and operated by the Union Bridge Electric Manufacturing Company, which is interested in many enterprises of Union Bridge. It is expected the new building will cost at least \$15,000.

With a view of securing from the State the sum of \$10,000 to compensate him for the loss of an eye, sustained while he was engaged in carrying out his duties to the State, Senator George L. Kaufman last week introduced a bill in the Senate to have that amount paid to Fire Marshal George Edward Myers, of Frederick. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. Friends of Marshal Myers claim that in case State officials are injured, as he was, they receive no benefit through the Workmen's Compensation law.

Congressman Charles H. Randall, just elected from California, is the first prohibitionist in the history of Congress to be elected to that body. He has already before the House several bills that strike a hard blow at the liquor traffic. The most unique of these is a bill that would debar from employment in the Government service anyone using liquor. There are 450,000 persons in the civil service. Another of the Randall bills would make it illegal for anyone to use the mails to advertise liquor.

Let the RECORD Help!

Transacting business—making sales—is getting to be a harder job every year. The merchant who does not realize this, and stir himself accordingly, is going to lose out. Old methods, good enough in their day, will not win now as successfully as they once did. Right principle, in business, is not a thing to change, but right principle alone will not draw customers.

The man who depends alone on honesty and square dealing, to bring business, is sure to get left. Don't sacrifice principle, but get busy with newer efforts, and play the game to win, and stay in it. There's no other thing to do—unless you want to quit!

Everlasting energy and hustle, shrewd buying, good salesmanship and care as to expense, are all necessary; but one man, or a force of help, can not do all that needs to be done along these lines. If competition ended with personal work, you could too, but it don't.

Competition is sending salesmen into the homes, in the shape of advertising and printed matter. Don't knock this plan, but use it yourself! You must, if you want to meet the "other fellow," and as long as you don't he wins some of your natural customers.

A Remarkable Mail Connection.

A remarkable mail connection exists between Taneytown and Middleburg, a distance of only five miles. Since the evening Fast Mail, (No. 2) east, omits Keymar as a stopping point, there is no way of sending mail east from Keymar the same evening, except by express messenger on Train No. 10 that follows the Fast Mail, and this service, from our own experience, is uncertain, at least so far as Middleburg—within sight of Keymar—is concerned.

As connections are at present, it appears that it is almost impossible to have the Record reach Middleburg by mail in the evening, and in order to reach that office in time for the R. D. Carrier the next morning, it seems safest to send the packages of papers to Baltimore, on No. 10, and have them returned the next morning on No. 1 (Fast Mail).

As the Carrier from Middleburg to Taneytown delivers the Record to subscribers only a mile from town, there is the ridiculous necessity of first sending the copies of these subscribers to Baltimore, then back, a distance in all of over 100 miles, in order to have them delivered within a mile of this office on Saturday morning.

In the language frequently used by our contributors, with reference to something big they have raised, we ask—"Who can beat it?"

The Road-side Tree Law.

(For the Record.)
Notice last issue of the CARROLL RECORD is opposed to Road-side tree law in towns. The law is even more obnoxious to the farmer. The locust is probably the only tree, that it pays to allow to grow along the roads, and it is a debatable question, as to whether the shade of even the locust does not do more harm to the adjoining crops than what the tree is worth. In Carroll county the state does not own the roads. Here in Keymar, when you buy a lot, you must pay for the land to the middle of the public road.

A few years ago, when all the properties were re-assessed, the method of assessing a farm here was to assess the bare land at \$30 per acre, then the improvements, such as the buildings etc., were assessed separately, then all were added together; this gave the total assessment for the farm.

One farmer who had about twice as many roads through the farm as usual, tried to have the roads exempted from taxation; this the assessors refused to do, saying that the state had use of the road, for road purposes; that the land belonged to the farmer as much as any other land of the farm; that the grass, trees, or anything else along the road that might be valuable, belonged to the farmer, and not to the state, and they would be taxed.

The farmers here are bitter against the tree law, but as far as I know none have made any effort to have it repealed. I have talked to several about it, they have answered, that, "its no use! No body around here pays any account to that law anyhow. Because, the county has only the right the way, and the legislature cannot legislate the trees away from the owners of them, without compensating the owners."

The law has evidently been gotten up by some city man, who does not understand country conditions, or else by politicians, to create new offices, for some idle politician to fill. I have failed to find anyone, who has any good for this law. If the object was to encourage the planting of trees, it has failed; it has just the opposite effect. Not many men will plant a tree, if they are not allowed to trim it, as they see fit.

I know a man who planted over one hundred locust trees along the public road, when he was a young man; last Fall that same man cut down a number of young locust trees from along the road, because in a year, or two, the trees would be over three inches in diameter, and he would have no control over them. If the same feeling against this law exists all over the state, no doubt that thousands of young trees have been slaughtered because of this pernicious law.

W. M. MEHRING,
Keymar.
West Virginia officers raided a W. M. R. R. train out of Cumberland, at Barnum, W. Va., and captured 140 pints of liquor. There were three men, with a lot of women and children, all Italians. The women carried most of the pints suspended on belts strapped around their waist, under their dress. One woman had 19 pints; two little girls each carried 12 pints.

SUDLER GUILTY OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER.

The Case Expeditiously Disposed of Without Argument.

The trial of Solomon Sudler, colored, charged with the murder of William F. Brown, near Silver Run, on New Year's evening, commenced in the Carroll County Court on Monday afternoon, the court room being packed with men and women from various parts of the county. The case was tried before the full bench, with State's Attorney Seabrook and E. O. Went for the prosecution, and J. Milton Reifsnider and Alexander McCormick for the prisoner.

Mrs. Brown, the widow of the murdered man, narrated the events of the evening when her husband was killed, and she and Murray Masenheimer testified to finding the body next morning at a ditch, a half mile away, whither it had been dragged by the murderer by means of a rope around the body, hitched to a horse. Clarence and John Bankert testified to seeing Sudler on the horse. Miss Caroline Yingling testified to meeting Sudler on the road walking rapidly toward Westminster. She was in an auto-bus going to Littlestown and recognized him.

The indictment charges Sudler with having killed Brown with a stone. Sudler himself, when arrested, confessed that he had committed the act and that a stone was the weapon used.

State's Attorney Seabrook and Mr. Went never accepted the theory of a stone as the weapon used and surprised the defense by the disclosure of the real means used. On Friday night last, at midnight, they had the body exhumed and an autopsy was performed by Dr. J. J. Stewart and John Eline, undertaker. Dr. Stewart testified that the autopsy revealed the fact that death was the result of a gunshot wound and produced a quantity of No. 6 shot taken from the brain. The gun with which the state believes the killing was done was introduced in evidence with the box containing shells from which that used in the killing was taken.

Aside from Mr. Brown being killed by shooting, instead of with a stone, no new testimony was produced and on Tuesday morning State's Attorney Seabrook commenced his summing up for the state, when Mr. Reifsnider, appointed to defend Sudler, offered to submit the case without argument, to which the state agreed and the court retired.

In a few minutes the Judges returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree and a sentence of hanging. Judge Thomas alluded to the brutality of the crime and the clearness of the testimony and the unimpassioned manner in which the case had been presented by the state and said that it was the unanimous verdict of the court that Sudler was guilty of murder in the first degree; that he was sane at the time of committing the crime and is sane now. After a few moments Sudler was asked if he had anything to say by way of sentence should not be pronounced. He replied in the negative.

Transfers of Real Estate.

James M. Stoner, Sheriff, to Grace E. Hotson, convey 6 parcels of land for \$1608.00.

James B. Galt and wife, to William M. Reindollar, convey 29652 sq. ft. land for \$5.00.

William M. Reindollar, to James B. Galt and wife, convey 29652 sq. ft. land for \$5.00.

Harry S. Owings, Trustee, to Myra L. Owings, convey 1 acre, 2 roads, 30 square perches of land, for \$275.00.

Harry S. Owings, Trustee, to Howard S. Kuhn, convey 16 acres, 1 road, 37 sq. perches of land, for \$3000.00.

Howard S. Kuhn, to Harry S. Owings, convey 16 acres, 1 road, 37 square perches of land, for \$3000.00.

George W. Staveland and wife, to Joseph Cookson, convey 2 acres, 32 sq. perches of land for \$65.00.

Sarah J. Warner, to Harry C. Warner, convey 5 acres of land, for \$140.00.

Richard C. Face, to George R. Face, convey 50 acres, 2 roads, 4 sq. perches of land, for \$5.00.

Roland H. Thomas and wife, to Isaac Pittinger, convey 1 acre of land, more or less, for \$300.00.

Benjamin F. Bosley and wife, to Jacob Gummell and wife, convey 11508 sq. ft. land, for \$5.00.

Harry B. Flegale, et al., to Joel W. Bollinger and wife, convey 15 acres, 1 road, 2 perches of land, for \$2025.00.

The W. C. T. U. to Hear Billy Sunday.

(For the Record.)
On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 29th., the members of the W. C. T. U. of Maryland, will have reserved seats to hear Billy Sunday. Every woman and man in Carroll county who is a member of the W. C. T. U., is invited to meet at the Waverly M. E. church, York Road and 31st Street, at 1.30 o'clock, sharp, and go in a body to the tabernacle, where they will have reserved seats at the Billy Sunday meeting.

Any local Union having a banner is required to carry it, and every woman is required to wear the white ribbon. This is a splendid opportunity to hear this noted evangelist and persons intending to take advantage of it, will communicate with the County Secretary, Mrs. D. F. Shipley, at once, that seats may be reserved for them.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Erwin P. Shearer, of Millers, Md., to Mary E. Hare.

Walter J. Wantz, of Union Mills, Md., to Mabel S. Wantz, of Pleasant Valley.

J. Albert Miller, of New Windsor, to Fannie Wagner.

Robert Milton Mathias, of Littlestown, Pa., to Alice Pauline Yingling, of Silver Run.

Daniel Null, of Taneytown, to Noda V. Smith, of Rocky Ridge.

Letter From Calumet, Mich.

EDITOR CARROLL RECORD:

As per agreement with yourself, Mr. Birnie, and others, I will tell through this paper a few things about Calumet, which are different from dear old Taneytown, and I thank you, Mr. Editor, for the use of your columns. If my description of this part of the country is interesting to anyone, and he so expresses himself to you, I shall be pleased to tell more.

I imagine the looks of this place correspond with Petrograd; in fact, the Finns who make up a large part of the population, say this is true. It has snowed daily for 44 days; Sun has shown only 2 days in this time and those two since I arrived. I suppose this was out of respect for the South. The snow is 5 ft deep on the level, drifts in proportion. They drag the sidewalks with a heavy piece of corrugated iron. This gets them down to about 40 in. and when they become slippery from the continual walking upon them, they go over them with a thing like the cylinder on a manure spreader—this they call "flicking out the ice."

The side draft sleighs and the heavy sleds keep the streets down to about the same level with the side-walks, only the Traction Co. plunges with its rotary plows—a thing like a boat propeller—its tracks, so you see about two-thirds of the car. Good place this for those 5th Ave. buses; you could jump on the roof from the snow. The houses back from, and many on the main streets, are snowed in to the porch ceiling and way above in many cases. Everybody uses his back door.

Our priest, Fr. Ten Broeck, took me to see some of the best people in town and right through the kitchen we went! When you get out into the country, it goes like this; the lighter sleigh pulls out according to custom, and the horse off the beaten track nearly always sinks into the snow up to his belly and lies there without a struggle, waiting for the kindly passengers to remove him, which is done by use of the other horse and a few ropes which the country sleighs always carry.

There are three large skating rinks here; they look like large armories. The water is turned in about Christmas and it freezes perfectly smooth—for these are ice, not roller rinks. Everybody, young and old, skates; on the cars and on the streets nearly all carry an extra pair of shoes on which are attached skates. This most delightful sport allows one to exercise some of his dancing proclivities in an equally enjoyable manner!

The scenery of this now snow-bound broken country, dotted with mining sheds, houses and their accompanying villages with the same name, Tamarack, Caledonia, etc., is very beautiful. I forget to tell you that snow shoes, and other indian pedal equipment, are much in use here, both for work and pleasure.

This "village," as it is called here, with a population of about 5,000, is 480 miles north of Chicago. It is the largest "village" in the world, its a group of towns each having its business and residential section. The different localities are known as Kearsarge, Laurium, Calumet, Red Green and Yellow Jacket, etc. The last named being mighty warm sounding for such a place as this. It will not be incorporated as a city for reasons best known to the copper capital, of Boston.

One would think everything would be made of copper around here, but I haven't seen a piece of copper since I arrived, and I heard two women the other day talking, who were much surprised over the fact that a native was buried in a copper casket. This is a good place to end.

CALUMET, MICH., Feb. 14, 16.
(We will be glad to have additional letters from Rev. Null, as they will be interesting to the Editor and his family of readers.—Ed.)

Banks Pay Phone Orders at their Own Risk.

A question of importance to banks and the public generally, in which it is virtually decided that banking houses pay out money on telephone orders at their own risk, was decided by a jury in the Circuit Court on last Thursday in the case of John T. Hemp against the Peoples' National Bank, of Brunswick. Arthur D. Willard was counsel for Mr. Hemp and H. Kieffer DeLauter represented the bank. The jury rendered a verdict for Mr. Hemp for \$251.71, the full amount sued for.

The plaintiff alleged that the money was paid out on a telephone order from Philadelphia, and was never so ordered by him. It seems that Mr. Hemp, who is a resident of the southern part of Middle-town Valley, was a depositor in The Peoples' Bank and that on March 24, 1915, a phone message came to the institution from Philadelphia saying that on Mr. Hemp's authority the bank should draw from his accounts the sum of \$251.71 and pay it to the Roman Auto Co., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hemp claimed he knew nothing whatever of the occurrence, that he did not order the money paid to the Roman Co., and that he was not responsible for the telephone message. Mr. Bowers, cashier of the bank said he had arranged with Mr. Hemp to have the check cashed in Philadelphia. The money was paid out and Mr. Hemp brought suit to recover. At the trial the bank did not produce any check for the money. Lawyers take the decision of the jury to mean that banks pay out money on phone messages at their own risk.—Frederick News.

Russians Take Erzerum.

The Russian army under Grand Duke Nicholas, made a big strike this week in the capture of Erzerum, in Turkey, which opens up that country to the Russian forces and may lead to the over-running of the whole country, and thereby have great effect on the eastern war situation. The Russians claim to have captured and killed 100,000 Turks, and to have taken 1,000 cannons and immense stores of ammunition and supplies.

Advertising is news. Read the ads in the RECORD.

THE LEGISLATURE IS GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

Much Important Business Unsettled but Affairs in good Shape.

The legislature is at last hitting its pace and with this week has been making as much progress as in any session in many years, considering the great amount of important legislation that is promised and expected. And so far the files of both houses have been kept clear of accumulated business and the sessions would be even shorter were it not for the propensity of a few members to argue over small points that are of no importance to anyone on earth.

Speaker Laird is making a record in calling the House to order at the time set and keeping it right down to business. In the last few sessions it has been notorious that neither the House nor the Senate was called to order on the time set as often as one day a week. Mr. Laird has the old-time idea of keeping on schedule time, and with President Campbell of the Senate has not been as prompt some days, still he has not delayed the meeting of that body as much as it has been held back in former years.

While there has been criticism of the Democrats because the bills fulfilling the party pledges have not been started well on their way through the Legislature, the fact is that the delay has partly been because the party leaders have been waiting on the Goodnow commission which has been making investigations, and because some of the committees have been rather too deliberative.

A bill has been presented making the date for primary elections the second Tuesday in June, instead of between Sept. 8 and 15th as at present. The argument for it is that the late date does not give the voters time to recover from the sores left by the primary before election day.

Senator Bennett of Wicomico offered a bill providing a special license for the automobile bus companies and individuals operating motorbuses. The proposed law is intended to apply only to State roads in the various counties.

The Mothers' Pension bill was introduced by Senator Jones. The purpose of the bill is to provide partial support for widowed mothers having children under the age of 14 years. The compensation allowed under it is \$12 a month for the oldest child, \$10 a month for the next oldest child and \$8 a month for each additional child, but in no case to exceed \$40 a month for any one family. The allowances are to continue until each child becomes 14 years of age. It is estimated that such pensions will not increase the tax rate more than one-tenth of a mill, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the County Commissioners of the counties are directed in the bill to levy that amount for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

The effect of the bill will be to keep children under the care of their mother, instead of breaking up the home and sending them to charitable institutions supported by the state; and it is urged that the cost of the law will largely be compensated for in lower appropriations to such institutions.

The anti-distillery bill for Garrett county, passed the House on Tuesday, by a vote of 35 to 39. It is said that the vote does not represent the strength of House on the liquor question.

The State Road Commission will ask for \$2,500,000 for the continuation of State road work, for the next two years, and a bill providing for a bond issue is now being prepared. The amount to be raised is mainly for the purpose of completing gaps in secondary roads.

Senator Speicher introduced a resolution calling for the prohibition bill to be reported out of committee; but as the resolution was improperly drawn it went out on a point of order. It is believed that the bill will be reported next week.

Another "Constitutional Amendment" providing for the "initiative" in matters of legislation, is proposed by the same influences that backed the "referendum" proposition. If passed, this will be another fat job for the newspapers, and another incumbency to the ballot of 1917.

Senator Warfield introduced a bill appropriating \$75,000 to construct a State road from Westminster to New Windsor. Senator Allen introduced a bill which provides for a pension for disabled volunteer firemen, their widows and dependent children. The bill creates a Disabled Firemen's List, to be kept by the Secretary of State when the case of a fireman disabled while in the performance of duty is endorsed by the executive committee of the State Firemen's Association, the beneficiary is to receive a pension of \$360 per annum. When a fireman is killed his widow is to receive \$240 and each of the children \$60. Three thousand, six hundred dollars is appropriated annually to make the law effective.

Baltimore Getting "Worked-up."

The Baltimore papers seem to be indirectly showing their own preferences by giving the "wet" arguments and speeches against state-wide prohibition a great deal of space in their news columns—often a column or more at a time, with well displayed headlines—and this sort of campaign will likely be kept up, for the sake of effect on the legislature, until the bill is disposed of.

This is a sign that there is a pretty big scare on hand in Baltimore-town, and "personal liberty" and "home rule" arguments are being worked to the limit. When Billy Sunday opens up, nervous prostration cases are apt to be quite common, for there is no possibility of buying Billy off to "let up" on booze, though he says, modestly, that he will not attempt lobbying at Annapolis. Still, he might make an engagement or two for the moral benefit of Annapolitans in general, and the legislative transients in particular, before the bill is disposed of.

On the conclusion of the Sudler murder case, Court adjourned until next Monday, when the regular business of the term will be taken up.

Grangers Storm Insurance Company.

Messrs. Francis Neal Parke and Charles O. Clemson, Attorneys-at-Law, Westminster, Md., and Receivers for The Grangers Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company, of Carroll County, have obtained from the Circuit Court for Carroll County, an order requiring all persons having claims against the company to file same, with proper proof attached, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. This will require all persons who have heretofore filed claims for losses with the old board of directors and the officers of the company, to file their claims again with the Clerk of the Court, on or before the 3rd of April next.

There are about 1000 policy holders of this company scattered throughout Carroll, Frederick, Howard and Baltimore counties, and from time to time considerable misapprehension has arisen as to what steps were in progress to conclude the business of the storm insurance company. The Receivers have had a very difficult task before them to work out the problems that have arisen in connection with the affairs of this company. Many of the policies have been surrendered, and on November 9, 1914, the examiners from the State Insurance Commissioners office reported that there were then in force 824 policies.

The total amount of reported claims against the company for losses will probably reach upwards of \$20,000 and the Receivers will be obliged to collect the premiums from policy holders in order to make payments. The unpaid assessments levied for the years 1912 and 1913 total \$12,836.49, according to the report of the insurance examiners.

After the claims against the company have been filed, the Receivers, Messrs. Parke & Clemson, will be obliged to ascertain what assessment should be placed against each policy, then the Court's orders will be obtained to authorize the Receivers to make the collections.

"Uncle" Fred Zahn Dead.

"Uncle" Frederick Zahn, the oldest man in Carroll county, died Saturday at the home of his nephew, John T. Zahn, Westminster, where he had lived for 15 years. He was born in Carlsbad, Austria, March 3, 1820. His father was a man of some means and paid \$250 that he might learn the trade of turner.

Mr. Zahn's first work after leaving the factory was at Vienna, where he joined the "turners' guild." In 1842 he determined to join his two brothers, John and Henry, in America. Coming through Saxony, he reached Hamburg just as the great fire which had burned for several days had been extinguished, and saw the city in ruins. Here he was detained for 19 days. He spent 58 days on a sailing vessel coming from Hamburg to New York.

He walked from Baltimore to Westminster and as he entered town he met the late Michael Baughman, who directed him to the shop of his brother, Henry. Later he settled in Fountain Valley, where his brother, John, lived, playing his trade as wheelwright, millwright and turner. In 1846 he married a Miss Bishop, of Taneytown. In 1872 he returned to Austria for a visit. His wife died 28 years ago.—Frederick Post.

MARRIED.

NOLL-SMITH.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 17, 1916, at 5 p. m., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Taneytown, by Rev. L. B. Hafer, Mr. Daniel J. Noll, of Taneytown, was united in marriage to Miss Noda V. Smith, of Rocky Ridge, Md. The party was unattended. The groom is a son of Mr. John A. Noll, of Taneytown, and is well and favorably known. The happy couple were given a calathumpian serenade by their friends, after the ceremony. Their wedding tour will comprise a trip to Baltimore and other places. In the Spring they will reside at Linwood.

DIED.

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

EYLER.—Mrs. Celia Ann Elizabeth Eyer, widow of the late John C. Eyer, of Eyer's Valley, died Thursday, Feb. 10, at the home of her son, Allan Eyer, about three miles north of Thurmont. She was aged 76 years, 5 months and 29 days. The deceased is survived by the following children: Allan and Mrs. Charles Wildbide, Thurmont; Irvin, Emmitsburg; William, Hagerstown; Elmer, St. Louis; Charles, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. John Eyer, Emmitsburg; Mrs. Lewis Eyer, Baltimore, and David, Taneytown.

The funeral services were held in the U. B. church, Thurmont, last Sunday morning, conducted by Rev. H. O. Harner, assisted by Rev. W. L. Martin, Thurmont. The text for the occasion was chosen from Rom. 14:8. Interment in cemetery adjoining church.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Of my daughter, Mrs. Albert Frock, who died, February 21, 1911.

She has gone to meet her loved ones Who had journeyed just before. There to walk and talk with Jesus, On that bright and happy shore.

One by one our hopes grow brighter As we near the shining shore, For we know across the river, Wait the loved ones gone before.

By her mother, Mrs. J. D. CLINGMAN.

IN MEMORIAM

In sad and loving remembrance of my dear husband and daughter, H. A. Heck, who departed this life two years ago today, Feb. 14, and my dear daughter, Lula Heck Trostle, who departed this life three years ago, April 19.

They are sleeping, so free from all pain, Oh, wake them not, Sweet Spirits to suffer again. They slumber so sweetly, O, let them sleep on, Their troubles all ended, their sorrows all gone. These years have passed, our hearts are still sore.

As time flies on we miss them more. They sleep, we leave them in peace to rest, The parting was painful, but God knows best.

By wife, mother, sons and brothers, FLORENCE R. HECK, TRUMAN and EYSTER HECK.

THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so, and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision is to be considered merely as an extension of credit, or a favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule for all cases.

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 18th., 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.

Is It Change, or Expression?

We hear a great deal, these days, about change in public sentiment, and how difficult it is to keep track of it; but we doubt whether it is so much of a change, as there is a much greater freedom and force of expression of sentiment. Men always have had, and always will have, "many minds," and there is not now likely any great increase in this mental characteristic—human nature has remained much the same since the creation.

The change that has come about is therefore not one of nature, but largely one of action—of initiative, boldness, confidence inspired by greater intelligence, and greater knowledge of individual power. The spirit of unionism, too, is having more influence than ever, because there are more kinds of unions. The people have learned that the way to get things is to go after them in a body, backed by organization, and the result is that nearly every industry and occupation is now represented by some organized body.

When we say that the people are expressing themselves more effectively, we are apt to conclude that a change for the better has been made; but, this does not necessarily follow. Instead of being easily ruled by political leaders, the people are now more receptive to demagoguery. One evil has simply made room for another, and it is yet to be demonstrated whether the people have in reality been greatly benefited through a greater personal interest and expression.

The test of majority rule being fully advantageous and helpful, rests in whether the majority is led aright, and no majority ever fully leads itself, for the reason that it is always necessary to specialize—to get at questions and results scientifically, legally and exhaustively—and this the average voter is not able to do. Sooner or later, even with his increased interest and intelligence, he must depend on somebody for counsel and direction.

However, we see in the present changed condition of public sentiment, more of good than of error, for it means, eventually, a larger number of fit leaders, and there is always safety in this. Safety within the ranks, and the additional safety that this compels from without. The better posted people are, the less effort will be made to "put something over" them—the more Missourians there will be who "want to be shown."

Take our present local agitation of matters relating to taxation. Even though the present legislature will not give to the tax-payers all of the things they want, the chances are that the aroused interest of the people will continue, and that it will be whetted to stronger efforts the next time. The indications are that the people have learned that brief efforts in their own behalf will not accomplish results, but that they must stay continuously on the job with their interest and activity. This is the real secret of the power of all organizations—having well defined objects, and keeping at them continuously.

Remember The Sabbath Day.

There is a bill before the legislature to legalize the sale, on Sunday, of ice cream, soda water, cigars, candies, gasoline and lubricating oil. A strong argument in favor of the bill will be that these articles are commonly sold, anyway, and the custom might as well be legalized; also, that it is equally as right to sell gasoline as a motive power for automobiles as it is to have a horse fed at a livery stable.

We do not deny that the latter proposition sounds reasonably well. There is, however, this very good argument against it; in the case of the horse, food is necessary to sustain life, whether he is supplying power or not; while Sunday gasoline is not a necessity, either to the life of the machine, or to supply power, as a necessary quantity can be purchased on Saturday to last over Sunday.

As to Sunday business in ice cream, cigars, etc., the argument in favor of it is lacking in weight, as none of these are necessities, and their sale has a decided

tendency toward leading to a much wider field of Sunday selling, and to a general lack of observance of all laws restricting Sunday business.

Legislation of this sort is largely based on contempt for what are termed "Puritanical," or "blue laws," and is not urged by our best and most law-abiding citizens. Back of such propositions is the desire to commercialize the one day of the week set aside by God as a Holy day, and day of rest. Even in our desire to live rationally, in the present, and with due regard to modern changed conditions, we are nevertheless compelled to remember that none of God's commands have ever been repealed, and that taking into our own hands the responsibility for nominally repealing them, is going quite beyond proper human prerogatives.

We see in the present bill a temptation to commit a great wrong, no matter how many practical pleas may be put up for the change. We have no moral right to try to revise the code of righteousness given us in the Bible, nor to try to improve on God's plans. The bill deserves to be defeated.

Legislation Necessarily Slow.

Each year the General Assembly meets, about this time in the session, we hear the criticism that nothing is being done. We can not speak from experience, but from our general knowledge of legislative bodies of this character we think it quite impossible that important measures can be intelligently put through with any greater speed than is being done at Annapolis.

It is absolutely necessary that important bills be fully considered in committee, and in many cases in order to give this consideration, hearings must be held in order to develop the various sides of a proposition. Legislation, to be sound, must be deliberative; and in a body such as a state legislature, which is in session only ninety days, it follows that most of the deliberative work and investigation must be done in committee, as it would be quite impossible to fully debate every question on the floor.

Even in the Congress of the United States, a more or less continuous body, where the members are better equipped—often from long experience—to handle important questions, legislation is often very slow, and usually because of real necessity in order to serve the public interests best. We must remember, too, that legislation must be passed in both Senate and House, and that it is not always easy to reach an agreement between the two bodies.

Our opinion is, that as our assembly meets only once every two years, it would be wise policy to extend our sessions another month, notwithstanding the additional expense this would incur; then there would be no excuse for the "rail-roading" of bills through, during the last few days, without anybody except the few on the inside knowing what is being done.

Certainly, bills may be purposely held back in committee, for inexcusable ends, but there is likely not as much of this practiced as we imagine, for such legislation, unless pretty defensible, is apt to meet with a veto, and the aim of the manipulators be defeated.

The present legislature, it seems to us, is at this time as well up with its work as can be expected, as the last month, or few weeks, must necessarily be the time of the most important work—the final passage of the main bills.

The End not in Sight.

Pro-English newspaper writers have been telling us for a long time that Germany is using up its "man strength," and that by certain dates the German army must stop being able to recruit its forces, and consequently mark the beginning of the end. They have also told us of the inability of Germany to feed herself, beyond a certain time, and that for these reasons ultimate victory must surely rest with the allied forces.

As yet, none of these dates have arrived, but they are beginning to fall due, and still Germany shows no great signs of weakening; in fact, so far as field results are reported, she is decidedly holding her own. By April, we have been repeatedly told, the allies will force the fighting and invade German soil; that by this time the British army will be up to its full strength, and the beginning of the end will surely be reached.

All of this may be true—only time will tell—but we are of the opinion that the date will need to be changed. Unless Russia and Italy break through, and become much stronger factors in the situation, we doubt the combined strength of England and France to break down the western defensive. Besides, the southern situation—the campaign against Saloniki—looks to us greatly more favorable to the central powers than to the allies, and any great disaster to the latter there would greatly strengthen Germany and Austria in both east and west.

So, whether one is inclined to be pro-German, or not, all must admit that as a fighting unit the German-Austrian army has so far had the best of the contest, by large odds, and shows no material signs of disintegration, as yet, notwithstanding enormous losses; losses which, by the way, have been mutual on both sides. It will be wise, therefore, to be careful about setting exact dates for the beginning of the end of German militarism.

Old Soldier Sentiment.

Congress occasionally acts on sentiment, rather than in a business-like manner, and an illustration of this sort was given last week when a bill providing an Army and Navy Honor Roll and Medal of Honor, was passed. The argument in favor of the bill was that "only about 100" persons would be eligible, but the terms of the bill are so wide open and general that it is difficult to see why there may not be thousands of applications.

The bill also carries with it a pension of \$10.00 a month, in addition to the medal, and an effort was made to force on the member who presented the bill the acceptance of \$18.00 a month, instead of \$10.00, but he opposed it and the amendment was lost.

The House evidently passed this bill without exerting its best judgment, or insisting on definite terms, simply because it was an "old soldier" bill, and because their ranks are fast thinning out. It was also a noteworthy circumstance that southern members spoke for the bill and voted for it. The short time spent over the bill was spent largely in spread-eagle sentiment, and very little attention was paid to sound business considerations, so if 10,000 men, instead of 100, are beneficiaries of the law (if it passes the Senate) the House will have only its temporary lapse in favor of "heroes of the war" to blame.

The bill was presented by Gen. Sherwood, of Ohio. It was as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor honor roll." Upon written application made to the Secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of 65 years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be, by the Secretary of the proper department, entered and recorded on said roll. Application for entry on said roll shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks and instructions shall be, by the proper Secretary, furnished without charge upon request made by any person claiming the benefits of this act.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy to carry this act into effect and to decide whether each applicant, under this act, in his department is entitled to the benefit of this act. This act and the evidence in favor of each claimant's claim shall be liberally and favorably construed in favor of the applicant, and in cases of doubt the applicant shall be given the benefit of the doubt. If the official award of the medal of honor to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shall appear to show that the medal of honor was awarded to the applicant for such an act as is required by the provisions of this act, it shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the applicant to such special pension without further investigation. Otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered, and it shall be liberally construed and considered in favor of the applicant as aforesaid and without regard to technical requirements; but no evidence not now on file, as aforesaid, shall be admitted or considered. A certificate of service and of the act of heroism, gallantry, bravery, or intrepidity for which the medal of honor was awarded, and of enrollment under this act, and of the right of the special pensioner to be entitled to and to receive the special pension herein granted, shall be furnished each person whose name shall be so entered on said roll. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall deliver to the Commissioner of Pensions a certified copy of each of such said certificates as he may issue, as aforesaid, and the same shall be full and sufficient authority to the Commissioner of Pensions for the payment by him to the beneficiary named in each such certificate the special pension herein provided for.

Sec. 3. That each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this act shall be entitled to and shall receive and be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions in the Department of the Interior, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarterly-yearly. The Commissioner of Pensions shall make all necessary rules and regulations for making payment of such special pension to the beneficiaries thereof.

Slippery Roads.

Senator Archer has introduced a bill in the Legislature which requires all State roads to be hereafter built or repaired in such a way as to be safe for horses to travel. Farmers in this county will watch with interest the action taken on this subject. Those who have occasion to use the improved roads, to any extent, with horse-drawn vehicles will appreciate the need of some kind of improvement for the benefit of this sort of travel. Frequently, in winter, it is very dangerous to drive horses on the smooth surface of State highways. Numerous accidents have been reported in this county. Oftentimes persons with teams will take a round-about journey in order to avoid the slippery stretches of these roads.

Not only this, but not a few farmers have reported great difficulty in getting their produce to mills or to market because of smooth roads upon which horses are unable to get foot-hold. And then it is often the case that a team of horses cannot take as large loads on the improved roads as on the old highways. Of course, these conditions do not always

obtain, but after a freeze and after a rain or snow these roads are certainly not inviting to the farmer using horse-drawn.

It is, therefore, not surprising to see a bill introduced in the Legislature to provide for some relief in this direction. Whether it is feasible to meet the objections raised against the present method of construction is another question. Nevertheless it does seem that there ought to be some way to meet this trouble. One of the strongest arguments used in forwarding the good roads movement is that the roads will be a great convenience to the farmer in conveying his crops to market. As a matter of fact, the roads have apparently failed to a large extent in this direction, at least judging by the experience of many farmers in this county.

This comment is not intended as opposing good roads, for we believe they constitute one of the finest improvements which the State or county can make, but we should not lose sight, in the building of these highways, the importance of giving the farmer for his horse-drawn vehicles those facilities which improved roads are supposed to give.—Fred K. Post.

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.

Binder Twine Advance.

A complete monopoly of the sisal fibre output of Yucatan, Mexico, has been obtained by the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen (committee to regulate the sisal fibre market,) a body created by Yucatan law. A big advance in the price of binder twine will be one of the results.

The Comision Reguladora is now composed of supporters of Gen. Carranza, head of the de facto government of Mexico. To finance the monopoly the Comision has entitled the aid of New Orleans bankers, who in turn have prevailed on banks in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to take parts of the large loan required, and which will be secured by warehouse receipts on the fibre stored in New Orleans and elsewhere. A company composed of American bankers and members of the Comision has been formed and will receive a large commission on all fibre sales in addition to the interest paid the banks on loans.

The Comision Reguladora was created three years ago to buy surplus stocks of sisal fibre to prevent from being dumped on the market and bearing down the price. The Comision fixed a certain price as the one required by planters to make their crop profitable, but was unable to get sufficient financial backing in Mexico to carry out its plan. With the power of Carranza behind it the Comision has driven out the fibre dealers and no Yucatan sisal can be purchased through any agency other than the Comision.

Having a complete monopoly the Comision can dictate the price at all times. The price it is now demanding is 2 cents higher than the price it pronounced profitable to the planters in the beginning. It is 2 cents higher than the price which prevailed a year ago. It is 14 cents higher than the average price paid for sisal by binder twine manufacturers last season; hence, if no further advance is made, the price of twine is sure to be increased that much over the price of 1915. And there is no telling how high the price will be raised by the Comision before the required amount of fibre for next season's twine supply has been purchased, and in the succeeding years.

In advancing the price the Comision has ignored the law of supply and demand; for last year, notwithstanding the consumption of sisal fibre was the largest in the history of the trade, there was a large surplus in Yucatan. Under normal conditions of competition, such as existed before the Comision seized the market, the price would have declined from last year's figure. The price is therefore arbitrary and unwarranted.

Thus the American farmer is to be forced to pay tribute to a fibre trust financed with American capital; for until such time as other fibres suitable for binder twine can be obtained in sufficient quantities, the farmer must depend on sisal for the greater part of his twine supply. Conditions make it impossible to obtain an adequate supply of manila fibre at this time. For every cent added to the price of twine through the operations of the sisal monopoly, \$2,500,000 will be added to the binder twine bill of the American farmer.

Is this monopoly amendable to the anti-trust laws of the United States? If it were purely a Mexican affair, or if the financial backing were obtained from other countries, the United States would be powerless to interfere. But since the capital is contributed by American banks from deposits of American depositors, the combination should be amendable to American law. Justice to the farmer requires that the government take such steps as may be taken lawfully to prevent the financing of the monopoly with American money.—Farm Implement News.

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

New Goods for Spring have already begun to arrive and we invite you at any time to call and inspect Our Lines. We do not say we have the best in town. We are not in a position to judge, but are willing to let you be the judge.

Dress Goods

This Department is always well stocked with a Fine Line of Dress Goods, in all the leading colors and materials, at the most reasonable prices.

Embroideries

Our New Stock of Embroideries has just arrived and we are now showing a very attractive line of these, in almost any width you may wish.

Percales

We have on display, at the usual price, a big lot of the Best Quality Percales, in both light and dark colors and very attractive patterns.

Dress Skirts

They have just arrived. A very nice assortment of Dress Skirts for Ladies, made up according to the latest dictates of fashion and of the latest material, are now here for your inspection.

Ginghams

We are showing a large assortment of all the Standard Brands of Ginghams for dresses and Aprons, and invite you to give them your inspection. The prices are the lowest possible.

Galatea Cloth

This Cloth has become very popular for making House Dresses, Waists, Etc., and you can find a very pretty line here, in light and dark colors.

"Taylor" Tailoring

The New Spring Samples have just arrived. The values are just as good as ever and the variety for selection large. Come early and select your Suit for Easter. If you let "Taylor" do it, you will be tailored right.



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POULTRY and EGGS

HINTS ON INCUBATION.

Special Points to Observe in Handling the Hatching Machine.

Experienced poultrymen follow the general standard methods for incubating eggs, but as they adapt their practice to the local conditions under which they work the details of their methods shows more or less individuality, writes a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. For instance, the subject of cooling of the eggs has been widely discussed. Heber M. Cumberly of Union county, N. J., explains this cooling idea as largely a misnomer. He be-



The Barred Plymouth Rock of today is a wonderful improvement over that of former years, and great strides have been made during the last ten years. Size, shape and color have been improved, and we are able to breed them true to the standard requirements to an unusual degree. It is also true that their practical qualities have been improved, and in laying qualities and all other qualities they are improved today and better than ever before in their history. The bird shown is a Barred Plymouth Rock cock.

Heves that ventilation has been over emphasized and that in reality the purpose is to air the eggs. However, he thinks that it is very necessary for the eggs to be turned twice a day. The more often they are turned the better the hatch. Beginning then after two days, he turns the eggs twice each day. Among the other points to which he calls attention are the following: If the thermometer is below the level of the top of the eggs in the machine it will run about a half degree cooler than if hung above. The second week the eggs are run at an even temperature of 103 degrees. This is raised in the third week to 104 degrees. He believes it a good deal worse to have the temperature fall below 102 degrees than to have it rise to 105 degrees.

After the eggs begin to "pip" on the eighteenth day or so the machine is closed and the eggs are only viewed from the outside. The machine is not even opened to make a closer examination of the thermometer. After the hatch begins to come off a curtain is dropped in front of the glass, and the hatch is not observed at all. When the hatch is complete the chicks are dried off in the incubator at about 103 or 104 degrees. If the trays are too crowded the stronger chicks are put down below.

The lamps are filled and trimmed every day. From experience it has been found that the lamps will burn more evenly when filled only two-thirds full of oil each morning after turning the eggs. The wick is trimmed with an old toothbrush. This has been found to be a more satisfactory method than trimming with a knife or scissors. The charred part is scraped off lightly with a match stick. If the cellar in which the incubators are run is especially dry wet trays of sand are placed under the machine. If the conditions are very dry the eggs may be sprinkled, although Mr. Cumberly does not deem it advisable to have the eggs too wet.

Brooding Temperature.

It is impossible to state for each case at what temperature the brooders should be kept to raise young chicks. However, it will run from 90 up to 100 degrees, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Some broods of chickens seem to require more heat than others. An average is 93 to 95 degrees for the first week or ten days, when the temperature is gradually reduced to 85 degrees for the following ten days and then lowered to 70 or 75 degrees for as long as the chickens need heat. This depends somewhat on the season of the year and the number of the chickens. The heat generated by fifty chickens would raise the temperature under the hover to a higher degree than the heat given off by a lesser number. Consequently the amount of heat furnished by the lamp or stove will have to be regulated accordingly. As the chickens grow larger and need less heat the lamps may be used only at night and later only on cold nights.

The Full Crop Hen.

You can help to decide which hens are kept at a loss by going through the house just after dark and feeling the crop of each bird. Those hens whose crops are packed full are in all probability the hens which are laying well. You may well be suspicious of the hen which night after night has only a partly filled crop.

POULTRY NOTES.

Hens must not be allowed to become too fat before the breeding season. When the gobbler becomes too fat infertile eggs result. Don't forget to give your hens grit and charcoal. A hen that is laying needs more food than an unproductive one, and you may possibly get the latter too fat to lay. After the hen once gets started laying, she must have feed enough to meet the demands of her body and a surplus for egg production.

PROFIT IN RAISING GEESSE ON THE FARM

A California man who says he can sell geese for \$1.50 each wishes to know the details of raising them. writes a correspondent of the Country Gentleman. He asks whether they must be mated in pairs, each pair penned separately and whether it is necessary to have a pond to insure proper mating and fertile eggs. He has a good grass range, therefore has the most essential factor, for he is remembered that the goose is a grazing animal and an abundant supply of grass in summer and succulent feed in winter not only insures thrifty, vigorous stock and eggs with stronger germs and higher fertility, but cheapens the feeding materially.

So far as I know, nowhere are geese raised in such large numbers on single farms as are ducks and chickens. In many of the states, especially in the west and in Canada, they are raised on stock and grain farms at very little cost, because after the goslings are a few days old they can get a large part of their feed by grazing.

Many a small farmer, especially if he has low, wet land, is in a position to net a tidy sum by raising and fattening geese at a minimum of expense and labor.

The old notion that geese are monogamous and paired for life is a myth. The ganders will mate with two or three or even more geese. I have seen a goose which had lost her mate and refused to mate with another gander.



Geese should never be used as breeders until two years of age, and still older is better. Geese will lay more eggs when five or six years old than when young, and the goslings will be stronger. Geese can be used for breeders until they are twenty-five years old, and sometimes older. For market purposes alone the best plan is to mate two or three Toulouse geese to an Embden gander. The result of this cross will be stock that is easily raised, mature more quickly, grow to be larger and will fatten more quickly than any one variety. This mixed progeny should never be used for breeders, because they do not give good results. The geese pictured are of the Toulouse breed.

but I know that this is not true of all. I believe the wild goose and probably some of its crosses is an exception. Unless there is wide range it is better to have the ganders penned separately, each with his own harem, as they fight viciously, especially in the mating season.

I raised geese successfully for several years with water for drinking purposes only, so I know the belief that they must have a pond or stream while mating to insure fertile eggs is not well founded. Still I believe it is better for the breeding stock of all water fowl to have water to swim in. It certainly is more natural.

Not only are geese more cheaply and easily fed than other poultry, but they have several other advantages in their favor. They require little in the way of buildings. A low, cheap shed to shelter them from severe storms and to provide a nesting place is sufficient. They suffer little from disease. They require less care and attention than other poultry. The breeding stock does not require renewing so often.

In raising geese, however, it is advisable to confine the goose and her brood until the goslings are a few weeks old. Geese are great foragers, and the old goose will tire and wear out her brood unless they are allowed to first gain size and strength before being turned out to pasture.

The Aylesbury Duck.

The Aylesbury duck is preferred in England to any other breed. It is claimed that the Aylesbury will attain killing size a fortnight sooner than the Peking and a month sooner than the Rouen.

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WHEN THE MEAT IS BOILED

Some Simple Rules That Must Be Observed if the Best Results Are to Be Had.

Boiled meats to be palatable and juicy must be cooked with care and always below the boiling point. To boil meat plunge it into a kettle of boiling water, boil rapidly for five minutes to seal or cement the juices on the outside, then push it to the back of the stove where it cannot possibly boil, but will remain at about 180 degrees Fahrenheit for six or eight hours. A piece of boiled meat should be juicy, tender and rich in flavor. Add salt one hour before the meat is done.

In all methods of cooking the object is to make the meat tender, to increase its flavor, and to retain its juices. No matter which of the methods you choose to accomplish this, we must quickly seal the outside of the meat to prevent the entrance of water and the escape of the juices.

In making soups purchase the shin or leg of beef, and use cold water to draw out the flavoring juices. The object is directly opposite from boiling. By using cold water and cooking the meat at a low temperature, we get the flavoring and stimulating parts of the meat, but we cannot make a meat soup nutritious unless we add other materials. Clear and hot, it is stimulating, but has no food value.

DAINTY MENU FOR BREAKFAST

First Meal of the Day is of Considerable Importance to All the Family.

The question of the breakfast menu depends upon the individual taste. The fruit should not be too cold. The fruits in season should naturally be served. If the tray is of ample size a small compote filled with cherries and currants arranged together on shaved ice is attractive. Oranges should never be sent up on a tray unprepared. Hot toast, preferably unbuttered, seems to be growing in favor for breakfast, though other hot breads are frequently served.

Popovers and crisp corn muffins are excellent for breakfast if they can be served as soon as baked, and with them there should be marmalade of some variety. It is a wise plan to see that the tray is always supplied with a little jar of jam or marmalade.

Staffordshire English Mince Tarts.

One-half pound of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, four ounces of lard and one teaspoonful of baking powder and enough ice water to mix dough. Sift dry ingredients, rub in lard and mix to a stiff dough with ice water. Let it stand for one hour in a cool place. Roll out thin and cover a pie plate with the paste. Fill with mince-meat, then put strips one-half inch wide across the top, in lattice fashion, to cover the pie. Brush with white of beaten egg and bake in moderate oven until well browned. When ready to cut place one teaspoonful of orange marmalade on each piece. Serve hot with a mug from the wassail bowl.

To brew the wassail—Place in a large punchbowl one lemon and one orange sliced thin, two sticks of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg; pour over this one gallon of boiling cider. Let this mixture cool and then cut into quarters four apples that have been previously roasted. Serve this drink in punch glasses or mugs.

Make the Beds Correctly.

To make up a bed so that it will be smooth, tuck the clothes in, one piece at a time, at the sides, and complete the work all but tucking the clothes in at the foot. Now draw the clothes down, one at a time, as taut as possible, and tuck them in at the foot. The bed will be far nicer looking than would be otherwise possible. If the bed is of iron or brass, which does not permit of tucking in the coverlet, tuck in the other clothes as directed, placing the coverlet over all.

Fish Souffle.

One-half pound cooked fish, two eggs, two ounces butter, pepper and salt to taste; anchovy sauce if liked. Pound up the fish, melt the butter, add it to the fish with the beaten yolks of eggs and seasoning. Beat up the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, add them lightly to the other mixture in the pie dish and bake in a quick oven about twenty minutes.

Barley Water.

Wash one and a half tablespoonfuls barley, cover with cold water and soak overnight; in the morning add water to one pint, boil until tender and the liquid reduced to one cupful. Strain, season with salt, adding a little milk or cream if desired. Rice water is prepared as barley water, only shorter cooking.

Lung-Trouble Drink.

Wash clean a few pieces of Irish moss, put in a pitcher and pour over it two cupfuls boiling water; set where it will keep at boiling point, but not boil, for two hours; strain and squeeze into it the juice of one lemon; sweeten to taste. If the patient cannot take lemon, flavor with vanilla or nutmeg.

Ironing Calicoes.

Dark calicoes should be ironed on the wrong side with irons that are not too hot.

To Darn Old Linen.

The raveled threads from old linen will be found best for darning tablecloths or napkins.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN PLANS IN TIME

Save Time And Energy By Having Long Rows And Proper Placing.

E. F. STODDARD,

Maryland Agricultural College. Long before the time of seed planting, the size of the plot should be secured and a plan of the garden drawn to scale. This will enable the grower to figure out just how many rows of vegetables he can have, and also just where each vegetable will be planted. Then when planting time comes, the work can proceed without further difficulty. An architect always draws a plan before he builds a house. Is it not just as important for the gardener to plan his work beforehand? The exact plan of the garden will depend upon the personal tastes of the owner and will be different for each individual.

Whatever the size of the garden may be, it should be oblong in shape, that is about twice as long as it is wide. In the farmer's garden, plantings are made in long rows, wide apart, to permit of horse tillage as much as is possible. Here every effort should be made to reduce hand labor to the minimum, for time is more expensive to the farmer than space. The main effort should be to produce the best yields with a minimum expenditure of labor, regardless of the space required. Twenty long rows require less turning of the horse at the ends than thirty-five short ones and this means time and energy saved. Time and confusion will be saved if vegetables are grouped according to their cultural requirements. For example, a row containing parsnips and salsify, or parsnips, late carrots and salsify, would make a good combination. But a row containing parsnips, cabbage and spinach would be a faulty combination. It would be well to place the root crops together; the cabbage crops in the next space and tomatoes, peppers, etc., in another space. Many men deem it advisable to run the rows north and south when possible. A tall crop like corn should not shade a low growing crop which requires a great deal of sunshine. All perennials such as asparagus, rhubarb, and horse-radish should be planted along the outside of the garden where they will not interfere with the preparation of the land for the annual crops.

Some gardeners begin to plant the earliest vegetables at one side and proceed across the garden as the season advances. This makes it easier to harrow the unplanted portion at any time desired and thus keep it free from weeds and in a moist friable condition. Other desirable features of this plan are; all similar crops in any row require the same amount and kind of tillage; crops occupying the land about the same length of time may be planted together; after early maturing crops are harvested it is possible to prepare a strip of land to plant late vegetables, if desired.

POTASH TOO EXPENSIVE FOR FARM USE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

H. B. McDONNELL,

Maryland Agricultural College. It is evident that potash at the present prices is entirely too expensive to be used in fertilizers, and the price is rapidly advancing, due to the exhaustion of potash supplies in the country, which are now very low indeed. Fertilizers containing potash for the fall trade will contain but very small amounts and in many cases only a fraction of a per cent. In other words, the potash content will be reduced to a point where the potash, so far as the amount is concerned, is for practical purposes a joke. One-fourth of one-half per cent of potash when fertilizer is applied at 200 to 300 pounds per acre will bake less than a pound of actual potash to the acre. This is too small an amount to have any practical benefit. It should be remembered that most soils contain an abundance of potash provided it can be made available. In nature, fortunately, potash like other plant foods is liberated but slowly from the soil, hence, it is impossible to remove the entire amount of potential plant food. In Bulletin No 70 of the Maryland Experiment Station we find that potash in Maryland soils is rarely less than 1% and in some cases will be found to be as high as 5%, the average being in the neighborhood of 2%. The problem for the Maryland farmer is by making proper use of the agencies within his control, by the use of fertilizers other than potash, by the use of lime when required, rotation of crops, growing of legumes and thorough cultivation, to make available so far as possible the potash already in the soil.

LIME VALUABLE IN FREEING POTASH IN THE SOIL.

H. J. PATTERSON,

Maryland Agricultural College. Lime has not only the effect of aiding in the formation of unions of potash which will be held in the soil, but it also has the ability to liberate potash from combinations which are locked up and unavailable to plants. This is particularly marked when lime is applied to land containing fragments of feldspar. Gypsum is particularly useful in rendering potash available, and the sulphate of lime in dissolved phosphates often have an indirect value in this way.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th., 1916.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

LITTLESTOWN.

The members and friends of St. John's Lutheran church, of this place, presented a play, "The New Minister." The play was given in a very satisfactory and pleasing manner, each member of the cast performing their respective parts very creditably.

Miss Daisy Selby and Mr. Francis McNulty, both of this place, were married Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Dr. F. S. Lindaman, of this place.

The pupils of the intermediate school, of this place, gave their teacher, Miss Helen MacDowell, a surprise party, at her home, last Friday evening. The young people arrived at the home of Miss MacDowell during her absence, where they awaited her return, and gave her a joyous welcome. The evening was spent in playing games and singing, after which refreshments were served.

Rev. Benton Rudisill, a student at the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, supplied the pulpit in St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sunday morning and evening, on account of the absence of their pastor, Rev. John Jay Hill.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of the Redeemer's Reformed church, will instruct quiet a number of little children for a play, "Tom Thumb's Wedding." The play will be given next Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd.

Miss Helen MacDowell entertained the teachers of the public schools and other invited guests at a splendidly appointed valentine party at her home, Monday evening. Hearts were everywhere in the home, and the color scheme of pink and white was carried out in the decorations. The evening was spent in several valentine games and cards, after which all were invited to the dining-room where delicious refreshments were served. Those present were, Prof. and Mrs. Roy D. Knouse, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Julius; Misses Nina Rudisill, Mary Hann, Julia Meling, Florence Kelly, Rose Barker, Sarah Harner, Prof. A. R. Hollinger, Lawin March, Mrs. Eliza Miller, Mrs. Minnie MacDowell and Miss Annie Yount.

Miss Mary Lau, of York, spent the week-end with the family, of her brother, Rev. I. M. Lau, at St. John's Lutheran Parsonage, this place.

Mrs. Mary Long, of this place, who had spent some time visiting her daughter, of Altoona, returned home, on Monday evening.

The Misses Maud Hess and Fannie Grimm, of York, spent the week-end with the Misses Rose and Ella Barker, of this place.

Miss Kathryn Feaser, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Baltimore.

The Misses Margaret and Miriam Cotling, of Emmitsburg, are the guests of the Misses Josephine and Sarah Marshall of this place.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

Hon. J. Bibb Mills, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, gave an address in the college chapel on Sunday evening. An offering, including subscriptions to the *American Issue* was taken to the amount of \$50.00.

The Beulah Buck Quartet rendered a musical program on Monday evening. On the whole, it was probably the best rendition by ladies that has come in our course for years. The sketch of "the girls and the auntie," at the close, was especially clever and appealing.

Baltimore City Team and Blue Ridge contested in basket ball on the gymnasium floor on Saturday evening. Baltimore City were the crown of victory in a score of 36-24.

Among the many visitors and former students who attended the basket ball game and the musical concert were Misses Murray and Davis, of Mt. Airy; Zentz, of Gamber; Harp, of Myersville; Hauer, of Frederick; Kable, of Woodsboro; Rowland, of Maugansville, and Finkbine, of Annapolis; Messrs. Bopst, of Frederick; Willard, of Mt. Airy; Young, of Hagerstown, and Anthony, of Hagerstown.

President Bowman went to Annapolis on Wednesday when the liquor problem in the legislature was being discussed by the vet side.

On Tuesday morning, Martin Anthony, an alumnus of '12, conducted the chapel exercises. He has recently been teaching Penmanship in Alabama schools, but lost his position because financial conditions eliminated his department.

Misses Pardew and Barto and Utz took supper at Dr. Norris' on Sunday evening.

DETOUR.

Charles Eyer and wife, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. Eyer's mother, Mrs. Hannah Weant, a few days this week.

Mrs. George Otto, of Middleburg, spent one day last week with Mrs. John Lawrence.

Mrs. Jane Birely is paying her son, Murton, of Thurmont, a visit of indefinite length.

Mrs. George Naylor and son, Wilbur, spent Tuesday evening with J. C. Whitmore and wife.

Quite a number of people from this section attended the Sudler trial, on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Hannah Weant is on the sick list. Mrs. John Hape and Mrs. Guy Singer and daughters, Mary and Evelyn, of New Midway, spent Thursday with Mrs. J. C. Whitmore.

Gertrude Royer, of Westminster, spent Sunday with her grand-mother, Mrs. Mary Westbright.

Don't forget the oyster supper to be held at Detour school house, on Thursday and Saturday nights, Feb. 24 and 25.

Wm. Adams has just returned home from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Della Houch, of Keysville.

Ella Duttra has returned after spending a week with her parents, near New Midway.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Eliza Wilson, formerly of Uniontown, died at the Home for the Aged, at San Mar, near Boonsboro, Feb. 4, 1916, aged 86 years, 4 months and 7 days. She was a member of the Church of the Brethren, for many years, and in her old age went to the home to be cared for. Her body was brought to the home of J. D. F. Stoner, of Clear Ridge, on Saturday afternoon, and funeral services held there on Monday afternoon, burial in Pipe Creek cemetery. One sister, Mrs. Lydia, wife of the late Augustus Morelock, near Westminster, survives. Service by Elder W. P. Englar.

Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Joseph Six, of Taneytown, moved to the home of her nephew, Charles Simpson, near Uniontown, last week.

William Rodkey, is assisting Rev. Stine, with revival services at Friendship, the past week.

Francis Bowersox, who has been confined to his room several weeks suffering with stomach trouble and rheumatism, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Clara Crabb, of Hagerstown, is with her sister, Miss Annie E. Banst, this week.

George Crumbacker and wife, near Taylorsville, spent a few days with their son, Charles Crumbacker and family, last week. They had been to Waynesboro to make arrangements for moving there in March.

Workmen have been getting some of the houses wired for electric lights, W. P. Englar & Son had their store room fitted up; B. L. Cookson and W. Guy Segafosse are having their houses wired, others will follow shortly.

The ladies of the M. P. Church will hold a Martha Washington tea, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 22, in the hall. Everybody invited.

For Rheumatism.

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

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

LINWOOD.

Miss Nettie Englar, of Rocky Ridge, was a visitor of Mrs. Ernest Senseney, and attended the entertainment at Blue Ridge College, Monday night.

Mrs. Frank Englar issued invitations to a number of her friends to dinner on Friday, 18th.

The S. S. C. E. will be entertained by Mrs. John Englar, on Thursday afternoon.

Oliver Angel returned on Monday from Friendship, where he spent the week's end at the revival meetings conducted by Rev. Stine. He reported a good attendance and 116 conversions so far.

One of the interesting events of the week will be a literary entertainment on Friday night, at Priestland Academy.

The teacher, Mr. Langdon, has spared no pains to make the evening a pleasant as well as a profitable one. A special feature of the program will be a debate on the question "Which is the greater, Abraham Lincoln or George Washington?" William McKinstry and Miss Adelaide Messler, affirmative; Charles Messler and Miss Edna Etzler, negative. All are welcome.

George Garver, who had been confined to his bed with rheumatism for five weeks, had a relapse last Tuesday, and his condition is serious.

Eliza Wilson died at the Farnhey Memorial Home, Boonsboro, Md., last Saturday. Her remains were brought to Linwood, on Monday, on the 9 o'clock train, and taken to John Stoner's, where the funeral was held in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock; interment in Pipe Creek cemetery.

Cards have been received from Miss Mildred Bullington of her safe arrival at Mexico, Mo.

Thermometer below zero Monday and Tuesday mornings of this week. Glad to say at this writing, we are having more moderate weather.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Sunday School this Sunday at 1:30 p. m.; divine service at 2:30 p. m., at which time Rev. J. W. Reinecke will address Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A. All members are requested to be present.

To the patrons and friends of Pleasant Valley school—prepare for a good time and a rousing laugh, on Feb. 26, 1916. Come to the P. O. S. of A. Hall at 7:30, pay your ten cents, take your place and you will begin to be happy, your happiness will continue until the curtain falls for the last time. Don't forget the date.

Miss Mildred Devilbiss has returned home after spending a few days in Baltimore.

Miss Bernetta Myers spent a few days with her cousin, Miss Margaret Eckard, of Union Mills.

Mrs. Elenora Myers is visiting in Pikesville, Baltimore county.

MAYBERRY.

Wm. Halter, of Westminster, spent Sunday with relatives in this place. Sterling Young, of near Roop's Mill, visited Edward Lawyer's, on Thursday evening.

Andrew Bittle and family, of Kump's, spent Sunday recently with Calvin Sloanaker and wife.

Roy Keester spent Sunday, recently with his uncle and aunt, Jonas Frock and wife, of Littlestown.

There will be preaching this Sunday, at 7 p. m.

How to Cure Colds.

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

UNION BRIDGE.

Rumors are floating around that there will be a change and also an increase in the industries of Union Bridge in the near future. In the first place there is a rumor that the Farmers' Exchange Co. has purchased the coal business of the Farmers' Fertilizer Co., and will consolidate it with their own. Also that parties are arranging to open an extensive coal yard on the line of the new Central Railroad, near its freight station on Locust Avenue.

Another rumor of a more pretentious nature is that a company is negotiating for land along the line of the W. M. near the Power and Ice Plant, upon which to erect a large flouring mill, and also possibly as a side issue, buildings for the manufacture of prepared foods. Also that a large building is to be erected on the site of a small one on North Main street, which among other purposes is to house a large picture parlor, or "movies," as usually termed. These are rumors; the future will be looked to tell whether they materialize.

Another fact, not rumor, is that disease still has a firm grip on our town. New cases of grippe are reported and old ones hang on. William W. Farquhar has had a severe experience with it this week, but appears to be better this Thursday morning.

B. G. Broadwater, little son of M. L. and Emma Broadwater, is very sick; he had the gripe quite recently, but this seems very much like a continuation of the same disease.

Richard Bond, son of H. H. Bond and wife, had a severe case of tonsillitis and is ending with gatherings in his ears.

Mrs. Raymond Strawsburg and her daughter, Miss Eva Davis have both been sick.

Miss Marie Baker, daughter of Mrs. J. Frank Baker, was taken to a Baltimore hospital, Saturday, for treatment.

Dr. W. D. Brown took Mrs. Oscar Wolfe to the Maryland General Hospital, Wednesday, and operated for an internal trouble.

K. Waskins and wife spent three days in Baltimore this week on business.

An elderly man, a contractor to remove stone from the quarry to the cars at the Cement Plant, was struck by a large stone Wednesday afternoon, which crushed his right leg between the knee and ankle.

Harry Null has recovered from his recent sickness and is again moving around. Since the ground hog failed to see his shadow on Candlemas Day, and by that fact pronounced winter to be broken, we have had some experience with the thermometer that made us believe that cold weather was still with us. On Tuesday morning the heat measurer indicated 6, 7 and 8 degrees below zero at different locations in town.

To Cure Children's Colds.

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

NEW WINDSOR.

Walter Englar and Abram Snader are attending the Nursemen's Convention, at Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary Rowland, of Pennsylvania, a former student of B. R. College, is visiting Miss Anna Snader.

Charles Hibbard cut a 4-inch ice from his pond on Tuesday, and stored it for Wagner's ice cream factory.

Miss Alice Russell, who was taken to a hospital in Baltimore last week, remains about the same.

E. G. Richardson sailed from New York, Feb. 10, on the steamer "Sixaola" for Cuba and points in S. A.

The Beulah Buck Quartet gave the fourth of the entertainment course given by the B. R. College, on Monday evening. It was well rendered and was highly applauded. The complimentary number will be given on March 4. It is hoped by the committee to give it in the new gymnasium.

Mrs. Maurice Haines, of "Forest Home," spent Wednesday with Mrs. J. Walter Getty.

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.

The Dipper.

That beautiful constellation, the Dipper, hangs, silent and solitary, amid the northern star lighted firmament, like a veritable sky dipper indeed, or a sky plow driven around and around Polaris, the north star. As we all know, the dipper's "pointers," Merak and Dubhe, indicate pretty accurately the whereabouts of the north star. There are five other stars in the Dipper. They are respectively in order from the end of the handle Benetnash, Misar, Alioth, Megres and Pheco. Here in the United States we speak of this collection of stars as the Dipper, while abroad it is known as La Grande Ourse, Der Grosse Baer, Orsa Maggiore, and among the ancient Egyptians, who were not acquainted with the bear, it was known as the Hippopotamus.—New York Times.

Shot Squirrel With \$10 Bill.

Ground squirrels were damaging grain left in a field by Winfield Scott, manager of the San Fernando hotel in the town of that name, says the Los Angeles Times. A guest had left a loaded shotgun at the house a few days before.

Manager Scott decided to put an end to the squirrels and started on a still hunt, finally drawing a bead on one of the marauders. He shot it, and, having scared the others away, returned home.

The guest arrived and asked for the gun. When he discovered it had been discharged he wilted.

"I stuck a \$10 bill in the barrel for safe keeping," he said.

MRS. LANGTRY DRAWS MORAL

Celebrated English "Actress" Permits Herself to Preach a Sermon on Accepted Life in America.

Mrs. Langtry mentioned at a luncheon in Washington that she intends to write a book of impressions gathered during her recent American tour.

"One feature of American life which interests me," said the charming actress, "is the relation between parents and children. The independence—I almost said indifference—of American children towards their parents shocks the European mind. I believe that the young Frenchman of twenty-three is more under the thumb of his father and mother than is the American girl of sixteen. Your children desert their parents long before they should, but American parents accept this desertion as naturally as the hen accepts the desertion of her brood.

"I hope, though," she continued, "that the story a New York broker told me is exaggerated.

"Where have you been lately, Mary?" this chap once said to a young woman friend of his whom he had not seen for some time.

"I have been to Rochester to see my father and mother," the girl replied.

"By Jove!" the broker exclaimed. "And how did you find them?"

"Oh, I knew where they lived," said the girl.

HEAD BRUISED, PIANO RUINED

Instrument Falls Distance of Thirty Feet and Splinters on Man, Whose Injuries Are Trivial.

Only slightly dazed when he dropped 30 feet with a grand piano, which fell on top of him and was badly damaged, Morris Gross, twenty-eight years old, colored, was held for further examination in the West Philadelphia Homeopathic hospital, where the physicians were puzzled at being able to find merely a few scalp lacerations instead of the fractured skull they expected.

Gross is a piano mover. At Sixty-second and Arch streets he was one of several moving men who had been hired to hoist a piano to the top floor of a four-story building. Gross had the job of "riding" the piano to keep it from swaying into contact with the brick wall. Between the second and third floors the rope broke, and Gross and the piano were dropped to the sidewalk. A corner of the piano landed squarely on the man's head and shoulders. He was taken to the hospital, and a short time later appeared none the worse for his accident, which he says is his fourth. The cement sidewalk was cracked in several places.

Where Did the Kite Fly.

Where did Franklin fly his immortal kite?

Daughters of the Revolution wish to place a tablet near the spot, but three places have claimed the honor, Sixth and Spruce, Ninth and Ridge avenue and Ninth and Chestnut, according to the Philadelphia Ledger.

This same question was threshed over when Justus C. Strawbridge donated the fine statue of Franklin to the city. Mr. Strawbridge, after careful investigation, agreed that the post office occupies the field where the famous kite flew that summer day in 1752, and so his statue was placed where you now see it.

The university buildings—there were only two—occupied a part of that block later on. It was then an unbuild suburb.

Found It Hard.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman enlivened with an appropriate anecdote at the Colony club in New York an argument on domestic economy.

"I hope," she said, "that there are few men like Smith.

"Smith got married, and the evening of his first pay day he gave his bride \$14 of his \$15 salary, and kept only a dollar for himself.

"But the second pay day Smith gave his wife one dollar and kept \$14 for himself.

"Why, John," she said passionately, "how on earth do you think I can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"

"Darned if I know," he answered in calm tones. "I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

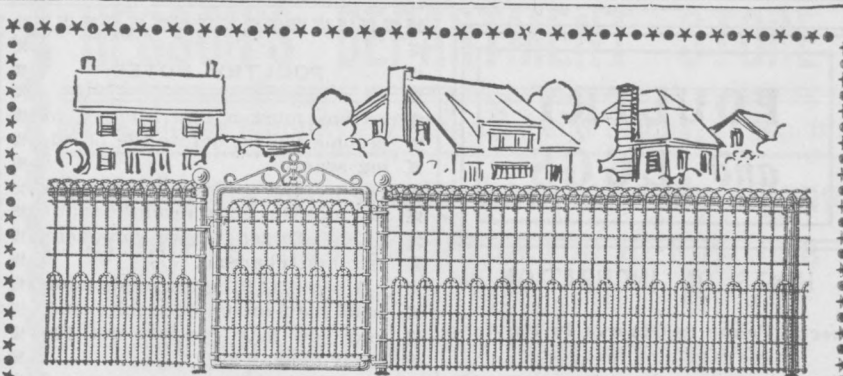
Moved Quinine Trees.

Sir Clements Robert Markham, explorer, traveler, archeologist, who introduced the cultivation of the quinine yielding cinchona trees from Peru in British India, an act of incalculable value to the world at large, is now eighty-five years of age. For many years he held the presidency of the Royal Geographical society. His life has been one of travel and adventure, beginning with the navy in 1844. He served in the arctic expedition of 1850-1851, and the following year left the navy. Then followed journeys of a scientific nature to Peru and Abyssinia, and in 1867 he became secretary of the India office. Many volumes of travels, history and of a general character came from his pen, including the masterly "The Incas of Peru."

Information.

"What does it mean," asked Willie, looking up from his history lesson, "when it says that the Roman neither asked nor gave quarter?"

"Why—er—you see, they had a different system of currency in those days," replied his father, "and so, of course, they didn't call them quarters. They called them sesterces or dinosauri, or something like that."



CLEVELAND-CYCLONE FENCE GIVES LONGER and BETTER SERVICE

If you were one of the thousands of farm and home owners who purchased Cleveland-Cyclone fence during the past twenty years—it would not be necessary to verify the accuracy of the above statement.

Cleveland-Cyclone fence is made of tough, springy wire, strong, durable and well galvanized.

In weaving Cleveland-Cyclone fence the cable strands are Reversely Twisted on each picket at the intersection of every picket and cable; positively and permanently locking picket and cable firmly together—no slipping—no sliding.

Cleveland-Cyclone fence has double strength along the top line—two cables in place of one—pickets overlapped.

Cleveland-Cyclone fence adjusts itself perfectly to any ground line—level or hilly.

Cleveland-Cyclone fence is artistic in design—pleasing in appearance. Cleveland-Cyclone fence is backed by twenty years of tried and proven merit.

These are some of the reasons why Cleveland-Cyclone will give you longer and better service than other fences.

Come in and let us tell you others. Now is the best time.

You look at the Fence before you buy, and back of it is our guaranty of quality.



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



Come to us to have that examination of your eyes made. We test by the most approved methods and know that our results are scientifically accurate. Ask to see our **FITS-U EYEGLASSES**, known as the most handsome and comfortable made. You will be delighted with them.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT
Taneytown, Md.

M. R. SNIDER'S
One Price Store,
HARNEY, MD.

My Friend Farmer:

It is all up to you now, about your Fence. My advice is for you to place your order at once, as the Manufacturers' prices are going up every week.

We have just received a Car-load of Wire and Nails.

We have only put a little advance on our prices at present; but no assurance how quick we will follow the market. All styles of Stock, Hog and Poultry Fence, Barb Wire and Nails.

A full line of

Queensware and Glassware.

A beautiful line of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Chamber Sets now on sale, at bottom prices.

Carpets and Matting.

We are now showing a beautiful line of these goods, at old prices, for high grade goods, and it will pay you to call and see our line before buying. Also Oilcloth and Linoleum.

DRY GOODS.

Just received large shipments of Spring Goods, making our line full and complete, at prices in reach of all.

Our February Clearance Sale

will continue until March 1st, and we are glad to say that our friends are taking advantage of our high grade goods at our way down prices. Never have we offered such a high grade line of Clothing and Overcoats for Men and Boys, at cost and away less. Also, Horse Blankets, and Lap Robes, Bed Blankets, Comforts, Cord and Wool Pants, Wool and Cord Coats for Men and Boys; Sweaters, what we have left, at all cost and less; Gum and Felt Boots. The above departments are all real bargains and extra good value at sacrifice prices. So don't wait.

HARNESSES.

We are glad to say, so far our Harness Department has been a great success. We feel sure we have the right kind and the right prices, the way they sell. So call to see us before buying, as we have just what you want.

GROCERIES.

This line is always full and complete at bottom prices.

We will allow you 94c for nice Lard, and 104c for nice dry Side Meat, in exchange for goods only.

Save your tickets, as it always pays you to pay cash.

Yours for business,

M. R. SNIDER,
HARNEY, MD.

SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For larger notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

FEBRUARY.

20th—1 o'clock, Edgar M. Staub, near Harney, Horse, Cow and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.

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

2nd—12 o'clock, Joseph Croft,

1-18-2t

The Chenoworth Baronetcy

It Was Lost and Was
Revived

By F. A. MITCHEL

When James Chenoworth, having lost both father and mother, decided to sell the homestead and go abroad for awhile he sat himself down to examine a large number of papers that had been accumulating for many years. Indeed, there were documents among them that dated back more than two centuries. There was a tradition in the family that the first Chenoworth in America had been a soldier of King Charles under Prince Rupert and, when the Protector Cromwell prevailed, had come to America to make a new home for himself.

The family documents were kept in what was called a hair trunk, from being covered with the skin of some animal from which the hair had not been removed. James Chenoworth spent many hours over the contents of the trunk, reading the papers. In time he took up a paper which he unfolded. It was a fragment yellow with age. The ink was also faded and almost illegible. James put it in his pocket, intending to try to decipher it later, for words in it which he could easily read seemed to refer to his ancestors. What he ultimately made out was this:

"At the beginning of the parliamentary wars James Chenoworth, son and heir of Sir Ralph Chenoworth, out to fight for the king. His Arthur, two years his brother, was enough. At the end of the war having been lost, went to America, his home and when the Chenoworth James, worth Chenoworth

Chenoworth resolved that during his travels he would visit England and hunt up his ancestral record. Placing the fragment in his portmanteau, he made his preparations and in due time went abroad. At a hotel in Switzerland, where he found a mixture of English and Americans, he fell in with an English family named Smithson.

The main attraction in this family was Miss Gladys Smithson, a girl about twenty years old. Both she and Chenoworth were fond of winter sports, and they were where they could enjoy them to perfection. Miss Smithson was the only child of her parents, and Chenoworth learned that through her mother she was an heiress. Since he possessed an income of barely \$2,000 a year, he repressed any desire he felt to make love to the young lady.

This was fortunate, for Miss Smithson's mother, who had an interest in her daughter's adding to rather than dividing her prospective fortune, not suspecting that there was any special interest between the two young persons, made no objection to their being together, and when they separated she invited Chenoworth when he came to England to call upon them at their home in that country.

Perhaps neither Chenoworth nor Miss Smithson realized the delicate bond that had been slowly forming between them till the moment of separation came. Gladys gave him her hand at parting, and he held it just a trifle longer than at an adieu between mere friends. Miss Smithson looked at the floor. Chenoworth looked into her face, then released her hand and turned away.

He met many young women on his travels, but none of them caused him to banish from a spot very near to his heart the image of Miss Smithson. He had planned a trip to Russia, but, bearing in his memory the image of his companion in Switzerland, he shrank from a visit to that cold country and resolved to forego the trip and give himself more time in England.

When Chenoworth arrived in London he sent his card to the Smithsons at their ancestral home in the county of Kent, with the result that he received an invitation to visit them for a week end. As he was driven into the place between two imposing gateway pillars and up to the manor house, through an avenue arched with trees that had been hundreds of years growing, his heart sank within him, for he realized that an American with a beggarly two thousand a year could never aspire to the hand of the girl who would inherit such a splendid home.

Whether Mrs. Smithson had discovered in her daughter a disposition to pine for Chenoworth and scented danger, certain it is that the mother received him without the cordiality he expected. Her daughter, on the contrary, welcomed him with a mingling of pleasure and embarrassment. During his brief visit there were moments of exquisite pleasure for both him and Gladys, succeeded by moments of depression. There was a union of hearts, but they were constantly reminded that any other union was impossible.

When Chenoworth was making this visit, one afternoon while Gladys was engaged, he was entertained by her mother. He mentioned the fact that his ancestors had come from England and his discovery of the fragment among his family papers. The lady was doing some kind of knitting while

he was talking to her, on which she kept her eyes, but Chenoworth noticed that as he passed from one point to another she was becoming deeply interested. Finally she asked abruptly to see the fragment to which he had referred. Taking it from his portmanteau, he handed it to her.

For some time her eyes were bent upon it, while the American's were bent upon her. Evidently there was something in this bit of yellow paper, torn in half, that moved her profoundly. She handed it back to him without remark, but he noticed a slight tremor of her hand as she did so. Presently, evidently nerving herself to something, she asked:

"Mr. Chenoworth, do you intend to look up your ancestry while in England?"

She awaited his reply with suppressed emotion.

"That is my intention," he replied. "But I don't know where to begin."

There was no reply to this. Later Miss Smithson reappeared, and the two young persons went out into the grounds together.

Chenoworth was to return to London the next morning. What was his surprise before going to bed to be asked by Mrs. Smithson to remain longer. He replied that nothing stood in the way of his doing so, and his departure was deferred. Mrs. Smithson's treatment of him seemed to be undergoing a change, though she did not seem to have made up her mind with regard to his attentions to her daughter. On the second day after her interview with him during which he had showed her the fragment she asked him to let her see it again. He did so, and she asked him if he would object to giving her a copy of it. He at once complied with her request.

The next day Mrs. Smithson announced that she must go to London to do some shopping. She charged her daughter to take good care of the guest during her absence, which was entirely unnecessary, for it was evident that Miss Gladys was as much enamored of Chenoworth as he was with her. The lovers were in a seventh heaven during the mother's absence, which lasted several days.

Chenoworth was puzzled. Why did Mrs. Smithson leave him with her daughter during this interval? Why had she changed in her treatment of him? There was no explanation. On her return the mystery deepened. She would not hear of Chenoworth's departure, saying that she was planning some social functions at which she desired his presence.

Chenoworth was beside himself. His attentions to Gladys were very noticeable, and her mother was encouraging them. She had no information concerning his standing in America nor as to his income, which, it was evident from his careful expenditures, was not large. Why, then, was she giving him every opportunity to win her daughter when that daughter might make a very advantageous match?

Chenoworth was anxious to hunt up the records of his ancestry, and he realized that to do this he must go to London. Gladys had told him that he had better go to an office of her. But whenever he proposed to depart Mrs. Smithson objected, and he deferred his going.

And so it was that Chenoworth kept putting off his departure until one evening, while out on the terrace with Gladys, under the moonlight, he told her that he loved her, but he knew that owing to his limited means a marriage with her was impossible.

Then they conferred together upon what Mrs. Smithson meant by encouraging this match, but as neither of them knew they simply wondered. It was finally agreed between them that Chenoworth should learn what was in store for them by asking for Gladys's hand.

He approached Mr. Smithson with doubt and fear. He was given to understand that if he was acceptable to the daughter he would be acceptable to the parents. This thrilled him, and he went to Gladys with the good news at once. At a subsequent interview he gave Mr. Smithson a statement of his financial affairs, to which the gentleman listened with respectful attention, but made no comment. If Chenoworth's mind had not been taken up with love, curiosity would have come in to claim its share of attention.

Chenoworth did not leave the manor house till he departed on his wedding journey. When he returned he was saluted by his mother-in-law and every one else as Sir James. When the first excitement attending the couple's return had worn off Chenoworth was informed of what had been going on during his courtship.

Mrs. Smithson had inherited her estate through the female branch of Chenoworths. She was aware that the heir to the title had two centuries before disappeared in America. On receipt of a copy of Chenoworth's fragment she had taken it to a herald's office in London, and they had given her the following reading of it when complete:

"At the beginning of the parliamentary wars James Chenoworth, son and heir of Sir Ralph Chenoworth, went out to fight for the king. His brother, Arthur, two years his junior, joined the parliamentary forces. The two brothers were enough alike to be twins. At the end of the war, the king's cause having been lost, James Chenoworth went to America. Arthur returned to his home and succeeded to the title. When the restoration came James Chenoworth had died, leaving a son, John. The sons of James Chenoworth are the rightful heirs to the Chenoworth title and estates."

Mrs. Smithson's action was explained. By taking James Chenoworth for a son-in-law she revived the baronetcy and secured for her daughter the estates which were legally his.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT

MANY PREPARATIONS THAT MAY
BE UTILIZED.

Macaroni Served With Kidney Beans
Will Be Found Entirely Acceptable—Vegetable Roast Also
Well Worth a Trial.

Are you looking for a dish that can be substituted for the expensive meat, and will yet be good eating and strengthening? Try

Macaroni With Kidney Beans.—One cupful macaroni, one pint kidney beans, one-half pint tomato sauce, one teaspoonful salt, one quart water, two tablespoonfuls flour, two tablespoonfuls butter, three-quarters cupful hot milk, one-quarter cupful tomato (strained).

Break the macaroni in small pieces and cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain, pour a cupful of cold water through it. In preparing the tomato sauce, heat the milk to the scalding point and stir into it the creamed butter and flour. Cook five minutes, add the heated strained tomatoes, drained macaroni and the cooked beans, with more salt if needed. Heat thoroughly, pour into a vegetable dish and serve. Sufficient for four or five persons.

Vegetable Roast.—One quart beans or peas, one quart nut meats, four slices zwieback, one cupful sweet cream.

Put the well-cooked beans or peas through a colander to remove the skins, then mix with the finely-chopped nut meats. Season to taste. Put one-half the mixture in a buttered baking dish, spread over it a dressing made as follows: Pour boiling water on four slices of zwieback, cover, let stand for a few minutes, then break them up with a fork and pour over one-half cupful of sweet cream. Season with salt and sage. Cover the dressing with the remainder of the nut mixture, pour over all the remaining half cupful of cream and bake for one and one-half hours. Serve in slices with cranberry sauce.

Potato Salad With Sardines.—One pint potatoes, one onion, half green pepper (sweet), three sprigs parsley, three olives or pickles, three teaspoonfuls olive oil, one and a half tablespoonfuls vinegar, one can sardines, one tablespoonful beets or olives, salt and red pepper to taste.

Boil potatoes in their jackets, then peel, and when cold cut into cubes. Mix together the potatoes, onion, green pepper, parsley, olives, salt and a dash of red pepper. Add the oil and vinegar. Mix lightly and put in a salad bowl. When ready to serve, open the sardines, drain and wipe free from oil and arrange on top of the salad in a circle. Put the chopped beets or olives in the center and serve. Brown or whole wheat bread goes well with this. This will serve three people. A salad of this description, with its fish and its olive oil, meets the requirements of an all around hearty and nourishing dish.

Have you tried not polishing your cooking stove, but keeping it well washed? It saves your own aprons, tea towels, etc., and the children's clothes, if they come around the stove in the kitchen.—Emma Paddock Telford.

Grapefruit Salad.

The grapefruit is a cheap and delicious fruit. It makes an excellent hors d'oeuvre when cut in half, the hard center and seeds removed, and a little maraschino or rum poured over it. It is equally successful as a salad. Select a large heavy fruit and separate the flesh from the bitter skin in good good-sized pieces. Line the salad bowl with tender lettuce leaves, chicory or romaine, add the grapefruit, and sprinkle over it a tablespoonful of finely chopped fines herbs, then pour over this a good French dressing, and garnish with white, hard-boiled egg rings with an olive curled in the center of each

Supper Dish.

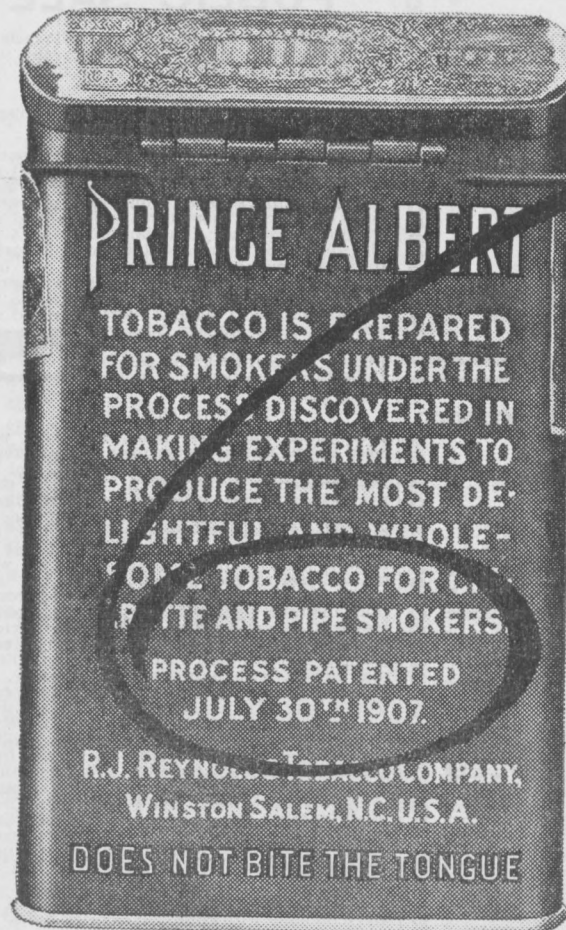
A novel and tasty way of serving frankfurts and tomatoes for either a supper or luncheon dish is as follows: Put about a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, and when melted slice in a large onion and fry brown. Add one can of tomatoes, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a small amount of red pepper and one whole clove. Take one pound of frankfurts and remove the skin and slice lengthwise into halves, and remove and cook ten minutes. Serve with baked potatoes.

Cream Mince.

Chop, not too fine, four large cold potatoes, about three-quarters that quantity of cold beets, and one-third onion. Mix all together and dust with flour, salt and pepper. Pick up one cupful of salt fish. Put water over the fish to soften. Make a cream with two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour and one-half cupful of hot water and same of milk. Drain water off the fish and add the cream with the vegetables. Heat and serve.

Fairy Ginger Cake.

One cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful lard, one egg, one cupful sour milk with one teaspoonful soda stirred in until it begins to foam over top of cup, one teaspoonful ginger. About a pint of sifted flour, making a rather thin light dough. It will be light like a sponge if not mixed too stiff. Can omit ginger and use spices and raisins if desired.



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Prince Albert
meets men's tastes
all over the world!**

The patented process makes Prince Albert so good in a pipe that its popularity is now universal! It satisfies all smoke desires! This patented process, which also removes bite and parch, is controlled by us. No other tobacco can be like

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

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It's easy to change the shape and color of undesirable 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 is so refreshing and delightful that it gives you a new idea of happiness. Any way you fire-up Prince Albert, it will win you quick as a flash—it's so good and so friendly!

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

Prince Albert can be bought everywhere tobacco is sold—in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome tin humidors and in that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition!

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SURGEON DENTISTS,

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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday
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I have other engagements for the 3rd
Saturday and Thursday and Friday,
immediately preceding. The rest of
the month at my office in New Windsor.

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**YOUR
PRINTING**

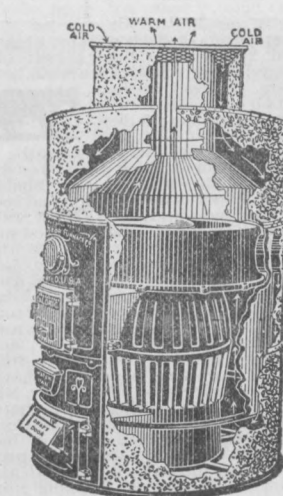
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No Furnace Like This

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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.

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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.

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More than a million Fords ars now in everyday use, everywhere. Here are some reasons for this remarkable record—quality—service—reliability—low price—economy of operation and maintenance and the character and responsibility of the Company—the Ford is certainly the only Universal Car. Runabout \$390; Touring Car \$440; Coupelet \$590; Town Car \$640; Sedan \$740, f. o. b. Detroit. On sale at
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When it comes to neat and effective printing of any kind we will guarantee to give you satisfaction.

WANTED!

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If We Can't Please You
Don't Come Again

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—First Quarter, For
Feb. 27, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts vi, 1-7—Mem-
ory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Gal. vi,
2—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D.
M. Stearns.

Increase of numbers, even in ordi-
nary church membership, does not
always tend to increase or even con-
tinuance of peace, especially if it
means pleasing more people, as is
often the case, though it should not be
so. Pleasing people is not the business
of the preacher or the session or the
vestry or the committee; not pleasing
men, but God, like the apostles in the
last lesson. In our lesson, while the
number of the disciples was multiplied,
troubles multiplied also, for some were
neglected or felt that they were in
the daily ministrations. Today some
people are not happy if they think the
pastor seems to neglect them in his
pastoral calls or in not noticing them
after church or on the street, and no
committee can rectify this.

The twelve decided, wisely or un-
wisely, certainly for their own com-
fort, that they could not attend to this
business of serving tables, but must
continue to give themselves to prayer
and Bible study and teaching the
Word. When compared with some
other lines of service that of prayer
and teaching would be to many a de-
lightful preference, but ordinary ser-
vice must be attended to also and often
requires more grace. The preacher's
wife may need more grace and pa-
tience for the housekeeping than he
does for the preaching, but any kind
of service needs a special anointing
of the Holy Spirit.

A committee of seven Spirit filled
men of honest report was chosen for
this special ministry, the first two of
whom we shall become better ac-
quainted with as we go on in our
studies. Stephen, the first of the seven,
occupies the prominent place in this
chapter and the next, while Philip
is the most prominent in chapter viii.
We do not hear of Peter again until
chapter xiii, 14, and that is the last
mention of John in the Acts except in
xii, 2, where he is mentioned as the
brother of James, who was killed with
the sword. It is possible that some
others may have wished that they had
been among those chosen as apostles,
but here are two of seven seemingly
ordinary men honored above some of
the apostles. It is well to remember
that the Spirit gives to every one sever-
ally as He will and to be content to
fill any place be its service small or
great.

It is written of Stephen that he was
a man full of faith and of the Holy
Ghost, full of faith and power; that
he did great wonders and miracles
among the people, and they were not
able to resist the wisdom and the
spirit by which he spake (verses 5, 8,
10); also that by the word of God the
number of the disciples in Jerusalem
multiplied greatly, and a great com-
pany of the priests were obedient to
the faith (verse 7). In chapter v, 24,
we heard the high priest and others
wondering where unto this movement
would grow, and we still see it grow-
ing even unto this day, but it does
look as if we had now come almost to
the completion of the growth of His
body, the church. The one thing to
do is to be full of faith and the power
of the Spirit and faithfully and fear-
lessly witness unto Him and His sal-
vation and His coming again until we
are called out of the body or up in the
air to meet Him. The power of Stephen
in overcoming those who disputed with
him (verse 10) was in accordance with
our Lord's assurance in Luke xxi, 15,
"I will give you a mouth and wisdom
which all your adversaries shall not
be able to gainsay nor resist."

This and similar assurances, such as
Ex. iv, 12; Jer. i, 7-9; John xiv, 13, 14;
xv, 7, are all for us today if we will
stand for Him as Stephen did, for His
eyes are still looking for hearts that
are whole toward Him, that He may
hold strongly with them (II Chron.
xvi, 9, margin). If we stand for Him
and with Him, as Peter and John and
Stephen did, we must expect to know
something of the hatred of the adver-
sary as they did, for we cannot know
the power of His resurrection without
knowing also the fellowship of His
sufferings (Phil. iii, 10). Those who
could not gainsay nor resist the truth
of God in the power of the Spirit by
the mouth of Stephen could hire men
to falsely accuse Stephen and make
him out a liar and a dangerous man to
be about.

That is one of the wiles of the devil
which he has practiced so long that
he is very skillful in it. He tried it
even upon our Lord Himself, and we
cannot hope to escape, for as the Lord
Jesus was persecuted, so must His fol-
lowers expect to be (John xv, 20). To
these false accusations before the
council we do not read that Stephen
made any reply (verses 11-14). Like
David and like the Lord Jesus, he was
Gamb before them (Ps. xxxviii, 13;
xxxix, 1, 2; Matt. xxvi, 63; xxvii, 12,
14). It is a great victory when one can
keep his mouth and his tongue at such
a time or at any time (Prov. xxi, 23).
Although Stephen was outwardly in
the presence of God, and it was
seen in his face (verse 15). God was
watching over His word and blessing
it to the salvation of many, includ-
ing a great company of the priests.

CANNOT STOP PAPER

Germans Fail to Suppress the
Libre Belgique.

Mysterious Belgian Newspaper Ap-
pears Regularly in Spite of All
Efforts to Prevent It—Is Bold
in Criticism.

Paris. — From Brussels the news
leaks out that in spite of the thou-
sands of German spies in the city the
Libre Belgique has succeeded in pub-
lishing a new issue.

The boldness and wonderful tena-
city of the mysterious Belgian patriots
who continue, in spite of everything,
to publish their daring paper, form an
amusing and amazing side to the war.

The Germans as soon as they had
entered Brussels took possession of
all the newspapers. The so-called Bel-
gian papers published by the Kom-
mandantur were in reality merely
German sheets printed in French.

Very soon after the Libre Belgique
appeared. Who was the editor? Where
was it printed? No one has ever been
able to find out, but it has had and
still has the courage to print all the
things which the Germans want to
remain unknown.

Until now it has appeared in about
sixty issues, that is to say almost
weekly, and it has published docu-
mentary proofs of the German mis-
deeds, has criticized German bulletins
of victories, and has prophesied from
the start the inevitable downfall of
Germany.

In most merciless manner it teases
the conquerors, it stimulates the Bel-
gians, gives publicity to the thousands
of little tricks which the irrepressible
street urchins of Brussels play on
the Germans, and flays the kaiser, the
military governor and German gen-
erals in every issue.

Von Bissing himself still receives a
special copy with exasperating regu-
larity, and invariably the governor
finds it on top of all the other papers
on his desk. It is as if a Belgian Ku-
klux Klan were at work.

Recently the Jesuit College of St.
Michel and the Redemptorist convent
of Jette were thoroughly searched.
Several persons were arrested, sus-
pected of being connected with the
paper, but all had to be released again.

The governor first promised a prize
of 25,000 francs (\$5,000) to any per-
son who would betray the names of
the editors and publishers, and the
prize was raised to 50,000 (\$10,000)
and then to 75,000 francs (\$15,000),
but in vain.

The following story appeared in one
of the recent issues of the paper,
copies of which even reach Paris.

It reprints the story told by the
famous English war correspondent,
Russell of the Times, who followed
the Prussian army in 1870, about the
destruction of the Chateau de Saint
Cloud. Russell visited the chateau
with a German officer named Strautz.
A few moments before the chateau
was set afire, Strautz exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, I am the last command-
ant of Saint Cloud. For the very last
time we will visit the magnificent
apartments. We will throw a last
glance at them, and in order that they
may forever remain in our memory
we will each take along a souvenir.
Take whatever you want—wines,
paintings, or books, whatever you
like."

Russell adds: "I went inside with
Lieutenant von Bissing and Major
von Glass and when they saw that I
carried away nothing they insisted
that I must do so. I explained to them
that my position was different and
that I could not take what had not
been offered to me."

"Then you ought to have seen what
happened. From all sides gifts poured
in on me, gifts so magnificent that it
would take the author of the Arabian
nights to describe them."

The Libre Belgique identifies this
Von Bissing as the present governor
of Belgium, who was born in 1844
and who served as a lieutenant in the
Prussian army in 1870.

COSTS MONEY TO BE PEER

London Society Interested in Seeing if
New Ones Will "Give Up" for
Regalia.

London.—In these days of war econ-
omy society is interested to see
whether the newly created peers will
go to the expense of purchasing full
regalia of their rank in the peerage.
The principal item in the bill is the
coronet, which the owner may not
have a single opportunity of wearing
during the rest of his life.

The market price of a coronet of
18-carat gold, with a jeweled cushion,
is about \$2,500. A viscount's coronet
is surrounded by 16 small pearls,
while a baron's is set with six large
ones.

Another expensive item is the robe
of scarlet and ermine, the cost of
which varies from \$200 to \$250. This
is a necessary purchase, as it has
to be worn when the new peer makes
his debut in the upper chamber. The
particular rank in the peerage is de-
noted by the number of bars of ermine
which traverse the robe from back
to front. The stripes of ermine which
appear to divide the mantle are sup-
posed to indicate that it has been
torn while the wearer was engaged in
mortal combat on the field of battle.
Another \$250 or more is needed for
the fees of patent of nobility, and for
the preparation of crests and other ar-
morial bearings.

Cromwell's Way.

In the days when Oliver Cromwell
was lord protector of England there
was no fine discrimination to favor
members of an embassy. When such
members committed crimes against the
law of the land they were held to the
same accountability as though they
had been natives. So it was that on
July 10, 1653, Don Pantaleon Sa, a
Portuguese nobleman, brother of the
ambassador from that country to Eng-
land and a knight of Malta, was be-
headed on Tower hill. He had killed
an Englishman, mistaking him for an-
other. The Portuguese took refuge
with his brother, the ambassador, who
claimed that by the law of nations his
house was an inviolable sanctuary for
all his countrymen. Cromwell sent a
messenger to state that if the criminal
was not given up to the civil authori-
ties the soldiers would be withdrawn
from guarding the embassy and the
mob left to do as it pleased. Every
effort was made by the Portuguese and
other ambassadors to save Don Pan-
taleon's life, but without avail. Crom-
well made no other reply than, "Blood
has been shed, and justice must be
satisfied."—Indianapolis News.

Thackeray at Oxford.

An old story of Oxford and Thackeray
is recalled by Thomas Plowman, who
vouches in the Cornhill Magazine for
the accuracy of his version. Thackeray
had to apply to the vice chancellor for
permission to lecture and found that
gentleman ignorant alike of his name
and fame.

Still, he had a trump card left, which
he had been accustomed to consider
would carry all before it wherever the
English language was spoken. So, with
a quiet smile of supreme confidence, he
simply ejaculated, "'Vanity Fair,' you
know?" Then at last, to his relief, a
look of awakened intelligence mani-
fested itself upon the vice chancellor's
countenance, and Thackeray awaited
the effusive outburst which would
make amends for all. It came in the
words, "Yes, yes, I have heard of
'Vanity Fair,' of course; it is mentioned
in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"—West-
minster Gazette.

To Make Copper Oxide.

An excellent way to make copper
oxide for use in batteries is as follows:
Take a quantity of copper filings or
fine copper shavings and heat them in
a cast iron container or in a crucible
till they are red hot. Stir them with
an iron rod, and while still stirring
sprinkle a little water over the filings
until they become ocher red. You will
then have a good quality of copper
oxide.

Copper oxide plates may be made as
follows: Mix the granulated or coarse
copper oxide with 5 per cent or 10 per
cent of magnesium chloride and heat
the heavy mass in forms made of iron
sheeting, the forms being of the size
of the wanted plate. The more
porous the plates will be. The coarser
the copper oxide the better will be the
results.—Popular Science Monthly and
World's Advance.

The Dog Rose.

The "dog rose" has provoked as much
ingenious explanation of its name as
the "horse chestnut." One solution is
that the "dog" is really "dagga," a
dagger, in allusion to the prickles, a
drawback from which the Alexandra
Day rose is free. Unfortunately for
this explanation, the flower bears a
similar name in countries where it will
not apply. The Germans, for instance,
have "Hundsrose," and Pliny tells how
a Roman mother was moved in a dream
to send some roots of the wild rose to
her soldier son in Spain. They arrived
just after he had been bitten by a mad
dog. He took them and was preserved
from hydrophobia, as were others who
adopted the same treatment. And from
that time the wild rose became the
"dog rose."—London Chronicle.

Gates In Norway.

A curious feature to travelers in the
highroads of Norway is the great num-
ber of gates—upward of 10,000 in the
whole country—which have to be open-
ed. These gates, which either mark
the boundaries of the farms or sepa-
rate the home fields from the waste
lands, constitute a considerable incon-
venience and delay to the traveler,
who has to stop his vehicle and get
down to open them.

Magnet the Thief of Time.

The magnet is responsible for a great
deal of trouble with watches, as any
jeweler will tell you. Never go near a
dynamo with a watch in your pocket
unless you are sure that it is made of
nonmagnetic material. This applies
especially to the hair spring.—Farm
and Fireside.

A Blessed Barrier.

"How did you like that interior set-
ting?" asked the realistic producer.
"For a real room, except that it had
only three walls, could you beat it?"
"Well," said the morose critic, "I'd
have been more contented during the
play if you had added the fourth
wall."—Judge.

Sure Sign.

Nellie—Do you think Paul cares for
Mamie? Emma—Did you ever hear a
young man refer to a red haired girl
as having Auburn tresses unless he
loved her?—Exchange.

The Traditional Nine.

Hokus—I have tried to kill that cat
at least eighteen times. Pokus—Well,
I suppose even a cat may lead a dou-
ble life.—Pittsburgh Press.

Very True.

Hazel—It's always to a man's credit
when he stops drinking. Omar—Some-
times it is due to his lack of credit.—
Indianapolis Star.

CANNED MUSIC FOR SOLDIERS



Miss May Taylor Moulton, well
known in society circles, is devoting
herself to a peculiar and splendid
charity. She had heard of the suffer-
ing of the men in the field hospitals
all along the front; how the ennui of
lying in bed all day waiting for the
opportunity to return either to use-
ful private life or to the trenches,
depressed the spirits of the men and
she resolved that they ought to have
music to cheer them up. One of the
most practical forms of supplying mu-
sic, wholesome, is by the talking ma-
chine. She issued her appeals to the
American public and response has
been generous. So many people buy
quantities of records, play them a
short while and then put them aside
that Miss Moulton suggests sending
these to the wounded soldiers through
the Vocation War Relief, at 58 West
Thirty-ninth street, New York city.
She has been aided in the work by
many colleges and war relief socie-
ties.

SOAP HIS CURE FOR GRIPPE

Another South Norwalk Physician
Says Use Sulphur in Shoes,
Clothing and the Bed.

South Norwalk, Conn.—The liberal
use of soap is a sure preventive of
grippe, states Dr. G. H. Nuxon, medi-
cal examiner of Darien.

Dr. Jack W. Vollmer of South Nor-
walk, advises sulphur as a preventive,
saying, "Put it in your shoes, in your
bed and in your pockets." He says
there is so much grippe and pneumo-
nia here that nurses are at a pre-
mium.

Many nurses are working night and
day, but not more than two-thirds of
the patients are getting professional
care. The demand for pineapple,
which is generally used here for the
relief of throat disorder, has been such
that the stores are entirely stripped
and the dealers cannot supply the de-
mand.

FOUR SISTERS ARE HONORED

Cross of War Is Conferred Upon Wom-
en Who Aided Soldiers of
France.

Vertus, France.—Four young sisters
have been decorated with the cross
of war in the presence of a regiment
of artillery. They were cited in an
order of the day of the — division
in the following terms: "Marie, He-
lene, Camille and Madeleine Vatel, at
the peril of life in a region occupied
by Germans, patriotically revictuated,
in the thick of the woods, from the
8th to the 12th of September, 1914,
seven French soldiers who were then
surrounded by the enemy at Fere
Champenoise, and who, thanks to their
care, were able to find their regiment
after the German retreat."

BIG GAME IS SLAUGHTERED

Wolves Are Causing Great Havoc
Among Deer in the North-
ern Woods.

Duluth, Minn.—Trappers arriving
here with wolf hides for bounty report
that hundreds of northern Minnesota
deer are being slaughtered by wolves.
The exceptionally deep snow and the
alternate freezing and thawing have
made a crust that will sustain the
weight of the wolves, but the sharp
hoofs of deer break through, and they
fall an easy prey.

The scarcity of rabbits, which have
been wiped out, has made the deer the
only food available for wolves, and
even the small brush wolves have as-
sembled in packs and become brave
enough through hunger to attack
young deer.

The Grand Teton.

The view of the Teton peaks from
Ashton, Ida., is superb and doubtless
has been the inducement for many a
tourist and sportsman to leave the
main line for the Teton range and the
Jackson Hole country in pursuit of
elk, sheep, trout and unsurpassed moun-
tain scenery. Owen Wister's "Virgin-
ian" was glad to get out of these moun-
tains because, as he explained, "they're
most too big."

The average American, who has only
a vague conception of the natural beau-
ties of the Rocky mountains and imag-
ines that real alpine forms are found
only in Switzerland, must be surprised
when he first sees the lofty peaks of
the Tetons. Even a man who has
climbed the Matterhorn would think
twice before daring to try Grand Teton.
According to local report, this peak
has been ascended only twice, in 1872
and 1894. As the snowcapped mountains
along the Alaskan archipelago, rising
to cloud reaching heights, stand with
their feet bathed in the ocean, so from
a viewpoint near Ashton the Tetons,
towering to the sky, rise from the bil-
lows surface of a sea of golden grain.
—Geological Survey Bulletin.

Howard and Prison Fever.

Typhus, which under the name of
"prison fever" was once rampant in
England, held no terrors for John
Howard, the prison reformer. While
in a cell he would hold to his nose a
vial of aromatic vinegar and on going
home would wash and change his
clothes, though even these precautions
he later abandoned. People thought
his powers bordered on the magical,
pressed him for his secret and refused
to believe his explanations that his
immunity was due to fearlessness,
cleanliness and temperance. He ate
no flesh and very little of anything; he
drank neither wine nor spirits and
went to bed early and rose early. And
his asceticism enabled him to let light
into the most noisome dungeons and to
live to the age of sixty-four.—London
Graphic.

Deal in Trousers.

The village innkeeper had been per-
suaded to lend a customer a pair of
black trousers for funeral solemnities.
The sad occasion was long gone, weeks
had passed away, and still Mr. J. looked
in vain for the return of his gar-
ments. They became urgently neces-
sary, and he sent a messenger to de-
mand them back again.

Said the messenger to the wrongful
detainer of the goods: "Mr. J. must
have 'em. He's going to a funeral."

"They won't do for a funeral," was
the reply. "I've been workin' at the
quarry in 'em."

"What will Mr. J. do, then?" asked
the messenger.

"Why, borrow a pair," replied the
other, "same as what I did."—London
Tit-Bits.

Largest Hydraulic Lift Lock.

The largest hydraulic lift lock in the
world is at Petersburg, Canada. It
consists of two great steel boxes or
 pontoons, moving up and down be-
tween guiding towers. When a boat
moves into one of the two pontoons the
lock gates are closed behind it, and
water is pumped into the other pon-
toon until it becomes heavier than that
containing the boat, which then, being
overweighted, rises bodily into the air
until it reaches the level of the upper
canal. The boats are lifted a total dis-
tance of sixty-five feet, the gates and
caps being operated entirely by
hydraulic power. The time of lockage
for boats is about twelve minutes, the
actual time of the vertical lift being
one and one-half minutes.—St. Nicho-
las.

Be Prepared.

Daniel Webster once told a friend
that his great speech in reply to
Hayne, which is the high water mark
of modern eloquence, but which at the
time was supposed to have been deliv-
ered without preparation, had been
substantially prepared long before.
When called upon suddenly to reply
to the fiery Carolinian's attacks, which
so alarmed the New Englanders at the
capital, he was entirely at ease and
ready for the fray, for, as he said, he
had "only to turn to his notes tucked
away in a pigeonhole" and refresh
his recollection. "If Hayne," he said,
"had tried to make a speech to fit my
notes he could not have hit them bet-
ter. No man is inspired by the occa-
sion. I never was."

The Liberty Boys.

The name of Liberty Boys is the
name by which the Sons of Liberty of
the American Revolution were fami-
liarly known. They were the men who
fought the first battles of the colo-
nists, who opposed the stamp act and
participated in the Boston tea party.
A flag hoisted upon the flagstaff that
stood beside Liberty tree, in Hanover
square, Boston, was the signal at
which they assembled.

A Giant English Oak.

Winfarthing oak, according to reli-
able testimony, was 700 years old at
the time of the conquest. William sur-
veyed it closely before making his fa-
mous remark, "Could I live to be but
one-fourth the age of this tree the
world would be mine."

Ending the Argument.

"There are always two sides to a
question."
"Quite so. And I don't like a fellow
who insists on expounding both of
em."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sure to Lose.

Gillet—See here! Did you tell Scott
I'd been cheated again? Perry—No; I
merely said you had made another of
your characteristic investments.—Sat-
ire.

Chance generally favors the prudent
—Joubert.



What Splendid Light the RAYO Gives!

ITS glow is so soft
and bright that you
can read all evening
without tiring your
eyes. The

Rayo Lamp

is the most popular
kerosene lamp ever
made.

—because it gives a clear,
powerful, mellow light

—because it is easy to
clean and light

—because it is durable,
good looking and
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
that bring comfort and
economy to the farm.

Matchless Liquid Gloss
Standard Hand Separator
Oil

Parowax

Eureka Harness Oil

Mica Axle Grease

If your dealer does not
carry these, 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.

SPURRED RESTA TO VICTORY



There is a story connected with
Dario Resta's brilliant record-smash-
ing victory in Chicago's first 500-mile
international auto derby. Even hap-
pier than Dario himself, who was re-
warded with the handsome sum of
\$23,000 for his efforts, was Mrs.
Resta, who was glad to see her hus-
band come home the victor in the
contest. Her joy was increased by
the fact that her husband finished
without any injury to himself. The
speed king admits that his wife was
really the goal that spurred him on
to victory. Mr. and Mrs. Resta were
married shortly after the last Van-
derbilt cup races, in which Resta
landed first honors.

Stray Bullet Kills Deer.

Iron Mountain, Mich.—A stray bul-
let has killed a deer instead of a man.
John Fry went hunting with a small
rifle. He shot at a stump for prac-
tice. Out darted a deer and then fell
dead with a bullet in his heart.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Frank E. Crouse came home from Frederick hospital, the first of this week, and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. John H. Hiltbrich was given a surprise birthday party on Tuesday evening, by quite a number of her friends.

Carroll C. Hess has been assigned to a Railway postal route, from Washington, D. C., to Bristol, Tenn., and is now on duty.

Friends and relatives of Rev. Thurlow W. Null, will be interested in the letter from him that appears on first page of this paper.

Mrs. George Clabaugh, of near Bridgeport, returned home on Tuesday, from a visit to friends in Baltimore and Mt. Washington.

The P. O. S. of A., will hold a class initiation, next Thursday night, the 24th. As many members as possible are requested to be present.

Pius J. Fink, of Palmyra, Pa., was a visitor to Taneytown, last Saturday. He is temporarily out of business, due to having been recently burned out.

There are a few who have not yet brought in the list of items for their March sale. They should do so promptly, as all such advertising should be out now.

The pupils of Tom's Creek school will hold a "Spelling Match" on the evening of Feb. 29. Everybody is most cordially invited. Ladies will spell against the gentlemen, in keeping with Leap year.

Read the public sale advertisements as they appear in the RECORD. You may find just what you want by making a study of the items of the various sales, and you can do it at home at your leisure.

Our subscribers at Kump failed to receive their last week's RECORD until Monday, due to no fault on our part. Strange to say, we have more trouble to have the RECORD reach points nearby, than far away.

Monday and Tuesday mornings were the coldest of the winter, the mercury resting about the zero mark, according to the thermometer and location. Sleighbing, though a little rough, was considerably indulged in.

We have already booked one nice Calendar order for 1917. As our patrons have the time, we will be glad to have them call and look over our handsome line of samples, and place their order for last of November delivery.

There will be a morning and afternoon session of the Taneytown Grange, on Tuesday, Feb. 22. Prof. Chas. S. Richardson, of the Agricultural College, is expected to be present. Lunch will be served at Grange hall. This is a members meeting only.

News was received here, on Thursday evening, of the death of Mrs. William W. Witherow, at North Girard, Pa., the home of her son Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Witherow had been visiting in Ohio for about two months, and were on their homeward trip when Mrs. Witherow was taken sick about two weeks ago. The body will arrive in Taneytown this Saturday morning. Arrangements for the funeral are not known.

A friend of the Editor suggests that the RECORD give its readers an explanation of the unusual beauty of Venus and Jupiter, last Sunday night. We must admit our inability, but in plain English the two planets were in "Apposition" in the same longitude, which means, close together. Perhaps Venus was taking "leap year" liberties—we don't know about that. The fact is, the least we say about the matter the more it will be to the credit of our knowledge of astronomical facts.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, February 14th., 1916.—Thomas A. Harrison, administrator of James O. Harrison, deceased, reported sale of personal property and returned inventory of current money.

Martha A. and George C. Humbert, administrators of John C. Humbert, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

TUESDAY, February 15th., 1916.—Letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Gustavus Barnes, deceased, were granted unto Louisiana E. Barnes, who received order to notify creditors and returned inventory of debts and money.

The last will and testament of Susan Myerly, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Minnie D. Runspert, who received order to notify creditors and returned inventory of debts due.

The last will and testament of Jacob Gummel, late of Carroll county deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Emma A. Gummel and John H. Stansbury, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Letters of guardianship for Annie M. Miller and Clarence F. Miller, were granted unto William F. Ward.

The Court will sit on Monday and Wednesday of next week.—Tuesday being Washington's Birthday.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Woodbine Charge, Messiah—Sunday School, 9.45 a. m., service in interest of Foreign Missions, 10.45 a. m. Calvary—Sunday School, 1.30 p. m.; Foreign Mission Service, 2.30 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Service at 10.15 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9.15; Prayer Service, Wednesday evening, at 7.30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30; Catechetical Class, at 2.15. Keysville—Service, at 2 p. m.

Foreign Mission Day service at St. Mary's Reformed church, Silver Run, Md., Sunday, Feb. 20, at 10.30 a. m. S. C. HOOVER, Pastor.

Regular divine services at Winters at 10.30 a. m. At Mt. Union at 2.30 p. m. W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

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 First Church Council." 7.30 p. m., Young People's Society. Subject: "Putting the Bible into Life." PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning a special service will be held in the interest of Missions. In the evening the pastor will preach on "The Doom of the Slothful."

Presbyterian—Town: 9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., worship. Vocation Day service, with sermon on "God's Call to America in the World's Crisis." You're the loser—if you aren't present. 6.30 p. m., C. E. Education Day special service. A program entitled "The Kingdom First" with special musical features will be rendered. Mr. G. H. Birnie will speak on "The Society's Value to the Community." Dr. McKinney's subject will be "The Progress in Education," certainly you and your friends won't want to miss such a service as this.

Piney Creek service at 2 p. m. Text: Esther 4:14. The invitation is cordial and real.

U. B. church—Taneytown, Sunday School at 1.30 p. m.; preaching services at 2.30 p. m. Harney—Sunday School at 9.00 a. m.; preaching at 10.00 a. m. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

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.

RECOGNIZE A LEADER HERE

Bright Youngster of Such Ability Bound to Become an Acknowledged Captain of Industry.

Little William received for Christmas a book of stories entirely about English children, and he has been greatly interested in acquainting himself with the unfamiliar English words and expressions, which at first he failed to understand. The other day at school he put his newly acquired knowledge to practical use.

"I was the only kid in our class to get 100 for the written language lesson today," announced William at the dinner table.

"Good work!" said daddy. "How did that happen?"

"Well, the teacher told us to write a story about a big colored picture that she held up. It was about a boy who ran an elevator in a hotel and one night there was a fire—

"Yes," interrupted daddy, "but how is it you were the only pupil to receive a perfect mark?"

"Why, the teacher said she didn't come across a single paper that had 'elevator' spelled right!"

"Then how could you get 100?" objected daddy.

"Oh that was easy," explained William airily. "You see, I didn't know how to spell 'elevator' either, but I remembered what I had read in my English book; so in the story I called it a 'lift'!"

TURN TO STUDY OF FUTURE

Government of France Considers Plans to Send Young Men to America for That Purpose.

Etienne Clementel, French minister of commerce, has received favorably a suggestion made by Jules Bois that the French government should create a fund for sending young men to America to study the "future" there, as now young men are sent by the government to Rome and to Athens to study "the past." M. Bois said to the minister that America could teach France as much concerning organization and methods of doing with extreme efficiency everything connected with practical life as the memorials of Rome and Athens taught Frenchmen beautiful things of ancient life. Europe could see in America the germs of the future, and young Europeans ought to go there for inspection and inspiration. M. Clementel has considered the idea and will recommend it to the chamber of commerce, which, he thinks, ought more directly to be concerned than the government. M. Bois says that those Frenchmen who have visited America have obtained there a largeness of view which they did not have before and that he believes one effect of the war will be to cause Europeans, and especially Frenchmen, to visit the United States.

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

Catalogue Houses will have Stiff Competition

If the plans of the Retailers, Factory Catalog Company, of Chicago, Illinois, does not fall short of its mark, it will puncture a large hole in the mail order business of the country. This corporation acts as a clearing house for over 700 concerns, manufacturing complete lines of farm tools, heavy hardware, furniture and, in fact, everything used on the farm. The goods produced are the first quality, guaranteed satisfactory in every case, and in every instance, the prices are as low, if not lower, than those quoted by any of the large Mail Order houses.

Chas. C. H. Shriner & Son, of Taneytown, Md., have been appointed by the clearing house as their representative at Taneytown, Md., and will in the next week send out his catalogues. The prices in his catalogues will "meet and beat" every price made by the large Mail Order houses, with this advantage: if the goods are not as represented and are not satisfactory in every respect, they can be returned and all moneys paid, plus any transportation charges will be returned to the purchaser. This new co-operative plan on the part of the large manufacturers who make standard merchandise, promises to draw the trade away from the catalogue houses.

When it is known that practically \$425,000 was sent from Carroll County to the large catalogue houses in 1915, it's time something was done to assist the local merchants in keeping at home that profit money which is now being sent to large catalogue houses. It seems that people will trade with catalogue houses just so long as they believe they are buying cheaper, whether it hurts the community or not, and the only way this can be eliminated is through a service such as Chas. E. H. Shriner & Son is now in position to give the public, and it is believed that the people of Carroll, Baltimore and Frederick counties will see the advantage of making their purchases at home, where they can get better service and guaranteed merchandise at a saving. Advertisement.

Defends the Yorkshire Breed.

There is one enthusiast in this city who thinks that the Yorkshire terrier is destined to become the pet in society and will eventually displace the other small breeds that are so much in vogue at the present time. This is Mrs. William C. Thompson, who has the leading kennel of this breed. She is a Yorkshire woman and is in the game for the love of it and not for the profit that might accrue from the breeding of these dogs. Most of the puppies that she has bred she has given away to fanciers of the breed, and she says that before she gets through she is going to have the Yorkshire come into the popular favor to which she thinks it is entitled.—New York Herald.

Palmer on Munition Cookery. Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, said at a dinner in New York:

"Girls all over England are making ammunition now. Lady Mary Hamilton, Miss Nancy Cunard, Lady Diana Manners—all these lovely girls are making ammunition.

"They say a girl was talking one day at tea about her ammunition factory work.

"Oh," she said, "it's just as easy as anything to make a high explosive shell. You take a tablespoonful of nitroglycerin, two cupfuls of gun cotton, half a cupful of trinitrotoluol, three cupfuls of liddite, and so on, just like the cook books, you know."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Constipation.

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

Tunnels.

A New York newspaper remarks that "ferries come and ferries go, bridges rise and bridges fall, but tunnels last forever." There is a scientific truth in the observation. Of all works of man earthworks, plain earth mounds sodded over, are about the most enduring. A properly constructed tunnel is essentially a work in earth and so almost as permanent as the great globe itself.—Exchange.

Advice.

Married Man—Not married yet? Old Chum—No, I'm not. Married Man—Now, see here, old boy, times are changing mighty fast. You take my advice and marry before women get any more emancipated than they are already.—New York Weekly.

May It Last!

"Is their married life happy?" "Nothing else. She thinks he is the wisest person on earth and he thinks she is the most beautiful. Perfect, eh?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Difference of Attachment.

Romantic Ruth—Love wants all or nothing. Practical Pete—Then love's not like our sheriff, for he'll take anything he can get.—Baltimore American.

A Cinch.

Dubbins—Do you know where I can find a lot facing south? Stubbins—Why not try around the north pole? That's a very likely place.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, 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. Highest Price for 14 to 2-pound Chickens. Squabs 28¢ pair. Poultry received until Thursday of each week. A few Duck and Goose Feathers for sale. —SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

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

WILL CLOSE MY SHOP, on Feb. 19, until further notice.—HARRY E. RECK 2-11-2t

FOR SALE.—Fine Red Durham Cow, will be fresh in a few days.—ALBERT M. ROWE, near Sell's Mill.

THE HOUSE OF AMUSEMENT will give a special show for the benefit of the Taneytown Drum Corps, Tuesday, Feb. 22nd. Doors open at 7.30. This will be a good show that will please everybody. Don't fail to see it and help the Drum Corps along.

BROWN LEHORN EGGS, 40c a setting.—RUSSELL ZILE, Uniontown. 2-18-3t

FOR RENT.—Half of brick house on Baltimore St.—Apply to C. H. LONG, Taneytown. 2-18-2t

NOTICE—All members of Washington Camp No. 2, Md., P. O. S. of A., are notified that the revision of the Local Laws of the Camp will be the special order of business on Thursday evening, March 2, 1916. As ALL are interested in this, a full attendance is requested at this meeting, as well as at the Class Initiation next Thursday evening, Feb. 24.—ORDER OF CAMP. 18-2t

JUST RECEIVED new lot 42-piece Dinner Sets. Holders of coupons can have them redeemed.—R. S. MCKINNEY.

TWO IRONCLAD INCUBATORS, in good condition, for sale by Mrs. HOWARD LEMMON, near Marker's Mill.

SIX FINE SHOATS for sale by D. W. GARNER.

DOUBLE HEATER for sale—no further use for it.—Geo. E. KOUTZ, Taneytown.

WANTED.—About 100 head of Shoats weighing from 35 to 100 lbs.—EDWARD FITEZ, Taneytown, R. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE.—1 pair of extra large Bay Mules, 3 years old, well broken.—OSCAR HINER, near Pleasant Valley. 2-18-2t

SATURDAY, Feb. 19, will give a special 5 reel show, entitled "By whose hand," 2 reels "The law of the lumber jack," 2 reels "Which way did he go?" a comedy played by John Bunney.—HOUSE OF AMUSEMENT.

GOOD, CLEAN CLOVER SEED for sale.—DAVID EYLER, near Taneytown.

BAY COLT, 3 years old—Circulator and Plato stock—for sale by PAUL EDWARDS, near Otter Dale school house. 2-18-2t

400 BUNDLES FODDER at 4¢ bundle. JERE J. GARNER.

HOUSE FOR RENT, at Keysville, Apply to O. R. KOONTZ, Keymar R. D. 1. 2-18-1t

EGGS HATCHED for customers at 2¢ per egg.—F. P. PALMER, Taneytown.

SPECIAL PRICES on Lard and Bacon for ten days. Will pay 9¢ cents for lard, and 11¢ cents for bacon a pound.—H. J. WOLFE, Harney. 2-18-2t

FOR SALE.—New home-made Wheelbarrow, several good Coal Stoves, several good Cook Stoves and Ranges, heavy Spring Wagon Bed, good Tire Benders.—S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge. Phone 15-J. 2-11-3t

FOR SALE—2 R. I. Red Cockerels, 1 R. I. Red Cock, 2 Barred Rock Cocks.—HERBERT W. WINTER, Taneytown. 11-3t

FOR SALE.—2 Horses, 2-yearling Colts, 2 Double Corn Plows, 1 riding and one walking, 3 Barshear Plows, 3 Harrows; 1 Adriance Mower.—JOHN GRAHAM. 2-4, 16-1t

10% Special for February and March 10%

We will allow a 10% Discount to all starting housekeeping this Spring, on all household goods. We have the best and biggest line. REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

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. 1-28-2t

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

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

Piano Bargains

New Pianos, \$125 up; second-hand, \$25 up. Organs, \$10 up. Easy terms, \$5 monthly. Over a dozen makes at Lowest Factory Prices, including the Famous Lehr and others, sold 20 years at Birely's Palace of Music. CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Md. Phone 455-R. 11-8, 15-1y

Dr. E. M. Demarest,

Osteopathic Physician,

Times Bldg., Westminster, Md.

C. & P. Phone 51-M

Elliot House, Taneytown, Md.

1-7-16, 1t Fridays of Each Week.

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store." Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

The Delight Enamel Kitchen Set

98¢

First Quality Chemically Mottled Blue and White Tint White Lined Enamel Ware

CONSISTING OF

6-Quart Berlin Kettle

With Enamel Cover

5-Quart Preserving Kettle

5-Quart Pudding Pan

4-Quart Lip Sauce Pan

Under an agreement with the manufacturers, we can furnish this

\$2.00 Blue and White Mottled Kitchen Set

to all those whose purchases amount to \$5.00, and 98 cents cash. The \$5.00 may be made up in small amounts at different times, or in one purchase.

COME IN AND GET A CARD.

This Ware is Guaranteed First Quality and sells at \$2.00 a Set.

HEAT YOUR HOUSE WITH THE CELEBRATED EMPIRE PIPELESS FURNACE.

THE SYSTEM FOR HOUSE WARMING.

ANYONE WHO IS INTERESTED IN A HEATING PLANT THAT COSTS HALF AND LESS THAN HALF OF WHAT THE AVERAGE HEATING PLANT COST, WE WILL BE GLAD TO MAIL THEM DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR EXPLAINING THIS HEATING SYSTEM. BETTER STILL, CALL AND SEE US.

ALLISON & ELLIOT,

Heating and Plumbing Contractors.

TANEYTOWN, MD. 2-18-1t

MR. FARMER!

The time of the year is near when you will have to get up earlier, and arrange for the busy days. To do this you need something reliable to awaken you on time. We have a line of Alarm Clocks with an assortment of tones, Bells, Rattlers, and Gongs.

We have the finest line of Clocks ever shown in this town. All Clocks fully guaranteed. We are sure you will find something here to please you. Hitch in front of our Store the next time you are in town and look at our line of Clocks.

We have a line of Bar Pins, at 50c and 75c; that are worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50. This cut price is only good for a short time. Solid Gold front. Guaranteed for 10 years. A real bargain.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT,

Jeweler and Optician,

Taneytown, Md.

CALORIC Pipeless Furnace!

Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer to be satisfactory. Saves fuel. Easy to instal and operate. Can be seen in use at John E. Buffington's on Middle St. Apply for information and cost, to—

J. W. BUFFINGTON, Agent. TANEYTOWN, MD. 2-11-1t.

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Wheat	1.28@1.28
Corn	75@80
Rye	70@70
Oats	75@75
Timothy Hay	15.00@15.00
Mixed Hay	12.00@14.00
Bundle Rye Straw	8.00@8.00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected Weekly	
Wheat	1.34@1.34
Corn	75@80
Oats	48@53
Hay	1.00@1.02
Timothy	19.00@20.00
Mixed	18.00@18.50
Hay, Clover	17.00@17.50