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VOL. 22.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

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No. 51

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Joseph B. Boyle, of Westminster, is attending the Democratic National Convention, in St. Louis.

The Republicans carried Frederick in the municipal election, on Tuesday, electing Mayor, four out of five aldermen, and City Register.

Edwin M. Mellor, Sr., prominent merchant of Sykesville, died in that place, on Tuesday, from apoplexy. He was Mayor of the town, and prominent in many ways in the locality. He leaves a widow and four sons.

A negro lodge of Elks, in Annapolis, threatened to vote "dry" in the Fall, if they were denied their petition to sell liquor at their club house in the negro section of the city. The municipal board voted to give them the right to sell liquor.

There was a woman in the gallery of the Republican convention, who by her shrill cries and antics was generally called a "catamount" by the reporters. The probability is that she was safer to write about in that manner, than to personally address.

Col. Roosevelt is suffering, to some extent, from coughing spells, that have caused the breaking of muscles around a fractured rib received when thrown from a horse in 1915. He suffers twinges of pain in his left side, but the trouble is not thought to be serious. As he himself says, "It is ridiculous, but painful."

Mrs. Carrie Hickman, of Frederick, shot and killed her husband, on the street in Frederick, early last Friday morning. The act followed a family quarrel in which the alleged infidelity of Hickman figured. Mrs. Hickman claims that she did not mean to kill her husband, but only to scare him. The coroner's jury disagreed, and Mrs. Hickman will be held for Court trial.

The Progressive leaders are greatly upset over the result of the Chicago convention. Some of them have openly announced their intention of supporting Hughes, but most of them will wait until after the meeting of their National Committee, on June 25, before determining what to do. At that time they will have full advice as to what Col. Roosevelt will do, and they will take their cue from that.

Republican Leader Mann made a speech in the House on Thursday denouncing Democratic attacks on former Justice Hughes for resigning from the Supreme Court bench to accept the Republican nomination for president, and declaring the Democrats had furnished precedents in 1904 by nominating Alton B. Parker, chief justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, and by voting for Federal Judge George Gray at the same convention. Representative Gordon, of Ohio, replied that Judge Parker's situation was different, because he was holding a state elective office.

John Jones, aged 49 years, near Union Mills, died Monday from the effects of a gun-shot wound in his right leg. He lived alone and, fearing some one would rob him, loaded a single barreled shotgun, set the hammer and put it at the head of the steps on the second floor. Monday morning he got up to go down stairs and upset the gun, which went off, firing and shattering his kneecap. He lay on the floor for five hours, until his cries were heard by a farmer, who summoned medical aid. The doctors placed Jones in an automobile to take him to a Baltimore hospital, but he died before the start was made from loss of blood.

State Comptroller Hugh A. McMullen has issued a statement denying reports regarding his alleged connection with certain laws passed by the last Legislature. Mr. McMullen denies having had any connection with the passage of the law placing an additional \$100 on every liquor dealer as well as on hotels. The law was introduced by Senator Johnson, of Howard county. Mr. McMullen also denies the charge that he had an additional license put upon the small dealers and lowered the license fee on "big merchants." He also declares false rumors that he had any connection whatever with a law passed increasing the hours of work for females to twelve hours.

N. C. R. Elevator Destroyed.

Northern Central R. R. grain elevator No. 3, at Canton, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday, causing a loss of \$2,000,000. It is thought that ten men lost their lives. The only theories as to the cause of the fire, are, spontaneous combustion, or a hidden bomb. Two ships lying alongside had just been loaded, and these were heavily damaged, while a third vessel made a very narrow escape.

The vessels were the William van Driel, Sr., of Rotterdam, which had almost finished loading a cargo of wheat for the Dutch port and which would have sailed away from the elevator within two hours but for the fire; the Wellbach Hall, a British ship, which had just finished loading a cargo of oats for the cavalry of the Allies and which was ready to start for Marseilles with the oats and with 1,000 tons of steel billets for the making of bullets, which had been previously loaded, and the five masted schooner Singleton Palmer, with a grain and general cargo, bound for Rio de Janeiro.

Key Program at Keysville.

The additional program in honor of Francis Scott Key, held at Keysville, last Saturday, was a success in every particular. The program, as published last week, was carried out in full, except that Rev. M. H. Valentine, D. D., delivered the invocation. The part taken by the school was especially meritorious, and the acceptance of the flag, by Victor Weybright, was performed like a veteran public speaker.

The Vermont marble tablet was much admired, as well as the staff and flag. The addresses were all appropriate, well rendered, and to the point. An audience of from 700 to 800 was present, which would have been much greater had not the weather been so threatening.

As one of the speakers remarked, "Keysville has been placed on the map" by these two presentations by the P. O. S. of A., and no doubt in the coming years tourists will make it a point on sight-seeing trips. The P. O. S. of A. mean to keep the school permanently supplied with a flag, for use at the school; but expect the local patrons to keep up, and care for, the several items presented.

Letter from Winona Lake.

(For the Record.)
Traveling with the convention party from Baltimore and Pittsburgh, on the express for Chicago, wife and I were only able to secure Pullman, by wiring ahead to Pittsburgh, after leaving Westminster on June 6. The party was interesting and the trip pleasant.

After arriving in Chicago 10.15 a. m., June 7, we did not go to the political convention, but attended the commencement exercises of the Bethany Bible School of the Church of the Brethren. "A very excellent program was rendered, and the school can safely be recommended as a model school, with teachers equal to the Moody Bible Institute or the Dr. White Bible School of New York City. In fact the president is one of Dr. White's best teachers out of the New York Bible School.

On our return by day light to our church convention, we passed over some of the fertile prairie land of the West. Crops scarcely look as well as in the East, especially corn. Most of it is just getting above ground, and owing to the continuous wet, much yet to plant.

Our second night was spent in Goshen, Ind. The next day, arriving over the big four P. A. R., in Winona Lake Park.

We have now taken up a week's stay in "The Inn." The crowd is growing each day in attendance of our annual conference, and the Daily here now estimates that the crowd will reach 40,000. This hotel is now filled to the limit, as is also many other lodging houses. The tabernacle was filled this evening, and all were entertained by a number of most excellent talks.

As a member of the standing committee, I am confined to the three sessions daily, of this committee, getting in shape the business for the open conference next week. My wife attends the other meetings.

Today, Sunday, the vast throng of people is thought to never have been exceeded at Winona Lake. The day opened clear and bright; and ten thousand automobiles are reported to be in store in one ground set apart for their storage. Other hundreds, if not thousands were in other different parts of the Park. The total attendance of people for the day, is said to be one hundred thousand.

The first service of the day was Sunday School lesson analysis; followed by its application. Then followed a "Peace Program," with three splendid talks on "The Bible attitude toward militarism," and "Our attitude toward militarism."

The thousands upon thousands in attendance, were well repaid as expressed by them. Many overflow meetings were held. Educational subjects received also much attention.

The opening week promises to be a busy one for the convention. All seem to be more and more delighted with this Park as a permanent place for religious assemblies.

W. E. Roop, Cor.

Taneytown Mail Cut To Pieces.

A large mail pouch containing mostly newspapers and second-class matter for Taneytown, was cut into pieces, on Tuesday morning by the Fast Mail train running over it, at Middleburg. Taneytown mail for Middleburg R. D. No. 1, which is the largest and most important mail received at this office each day, is thrown off the Fast Mail, at Middleburg, while running at full speed, and occasionally a pouch will bound back and be caught by the train.

This train should be required to slack up sufficiently to handle the mail decently and safely. Sometimes the pouches fall into water and their contents become soaked. In numerous cases, parcel post matter has been crushed and broken, due to the great force with which the pouches come into contact with the ground. Unless protest is made, this practice will likely continue.

Unfavorable For Summer Resorts.

Summer resorts, hoping for a good patronage in June, have been quite discouraged by the almost continuous cold and rain, and the discouragement this has been to people to leave the city. As the vacation season—or summer resort season—is unprofitable when limited to July and August, hotel and boarding-house proprietors, and general resort managers, are quite "blue" over weather conditions; and especially so because automobile touring has for the past few years been a hard blow to their business.

As most people "vacate" in order to be out-of-doors, and to enjoy the air and exercise; and as most summer hotels are constructed largely for eating and sleeping quarters, and not for in-door guests, the wet and gloomy weather naturally produces discomfort at such places, and retards the development of that "tired feeling" which sends city folks abroad for change of scene.

HUGHES & FAIRBANKS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Roosevelt Conditionally Declines Progressive Nomination.

The Republican convention at Chicago, on Saturday afternoon, on the third ballot, named Judge Charles E. Hughes for President, the vote standing:

Hughes	949 1/2
Roosevelt	18 1/2
Lodge	18 1/2
Du Pont	5
Weeks	3
La Follette	3

Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was named for Vice-President on a single ballot, as follows:

Fairbanks	863
Burke	108
Borah	8
Burton	1

The Republicans made short work of the day's session and reached their conclusions in spite of the "stand pat" attitude of the Roosevelt following, and of the Progressives. The convention was unboasted, and was not an aggregation of shouters, but one of the most representative bodies of the kind ever assembled in any National convention.

Judge Hughes, on being notified, at once telegraphed his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, which was as promptly accepted.

He transmitted the following telegram of acceptance to the convention, which was received with great enthusiasm: "Mr. Chairman and Delegates—I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our nation's history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism, with firm protective upbuilding policy, essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country."

"I therefore I accept the nomination. I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency, and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens."

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinate to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of inaptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed and brave words have been stripped of their force by inaction."

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies, to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse, to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadily upon all our rights as mutual and fully performing our international obligations and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations."

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance."

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness. We only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both Army and Navy, but with all thoroughness, to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes; in view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country."

"We have no policy of aggression; no just territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength with self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency."

"Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business."

"Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprises here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements. We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the

one hand and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress. "I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration."

"I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted."

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity."

"I have resigned my judicial office, and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign."

Concerning Liquor Revenue Reports.

The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner for the ten months ending April 30, 1916, shows an increase in the revenue from distilled spirits, and, as might be expected, the liquor interests are using the figures to bolster up their pet argument, "Prohibition does not prohibit."

The reason for this increase is found, not in the greater consumption of whisky by the people of the United States, but in various changing conditions here and abroad. First, unusually vigorous measures have been taken by the department to compel certain manufacturers to pay the required taxes on their product. The good work of Commissioner Osborn in this direction is public history.

Second, the large quantity of spirits shipped from this country to Africa to take the place of the British product now barred from shipment because of the European war, is counted in the "increased consumption." During the year ending June 30, 1915, exports amounted to 1,663,000 gallons; during the nine months, July, 1915, to March, 1916, 5,850,000 gallons were exported.

Third, there has been a steady decrease in the supply of imported liquors due to difficulties of transportation. Some of the foreign distillers have opened branches in this country, and the taxes on their output are now added to the internal revenue of the United States.

Other reasons might be given, but these suffice to show how alert the liquorites are to seize upon any apparent advantage furnished by figures and how prone the public is to arrive at hasty conclusions. It is not within the province of the Internal Revenue department to interpret its report or to explain where or how the tax-paid liquor is actually used.

If the brewers and distillers believe what they are loudly claiming, that the Internal Revenue reports prove that more liquor is sold under prohibition than under license, we shall find them this fall lining up with the dregs; we shall find them during the ante-election campaign working and spending their millions to make six more states and the territory of Alaska dry.—W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

Transfers of Real Estate.

John DeMoss and wife to John H. Peeling and wife, convey 82 square perches, for \$300.

Jerome Kootz and wife to Trustees of St. Mary's Reformed congregation, of Silver Run, convey 36 square perches for \$1.

S. Raymond Senseney to Union Bridge Banking & Trust Company, conveyes streets, avenues and alleys, for \$5.

David Crouse to Charles A. and Jno. H. Crouse, conveyes 50 acres for \$2300.

Thrift Land Co., to John Oliver Etchison, conveyes parcel of land, for \$250.

Mary S. Shamer and husband to M. Estella Shamer, convey lot of land, for \$200.

Andrew J. Moore and wife, to Fannie M. Sappington, convey lot of land, for \$100.

Nettie S. Six to Walter H. Davis and wife, conveyes 9000 square feet, for \$250.

S. William Hutchins and wife to Helen J. Hailey and husband, convey 9100 square feet, for \$100.

Charles R. Myers et al. to Solomon Myers, convey lot of land, for \$200.

Campaign Activities.

With the nomination of Wilson and Marshall, the presidential campaign has been opened. It both camps the preliminary work is already being done.

Mr. Hughes is now in New York to see the manager of his campaign. The chairman of the Republican National Committee has not yet been officially announced. In view of the hostility of the national committee to Mr. Hitchcock, it is possible that Mr. Hughes may decide to let the committee have its way in the unimportant matter of selecting its officers, but in that event he will undoubtedly manage his own campaign, with Mr. Hitchcock as his principal adviser and manager of every important plan of action.

So, too, Mr. Wilson will manage his own campaign. Vance McCormick, of Pennsylvania, is to be the new chairman of the national committee, to succeed Mr. McCormick.

Marriage Licenses.

Fred Reed Muse, Oil City, Pa., and Fannie Deborah Ireland, Finksburg, Md., both of Statewood.

George S. Agnew and Grace S. Reese, both of Baltimore.

Willard H. Kress and Clara A. Brodbeck, both of Glenville, Pa.

Alvie Joseph King and Elizabeth Mary Richter, both of Westminster.

WILSON & MARSHALL NAMED IN ST. LOUIS.

His Administration Claimed To Merit Another Term.

The Democratic National Convention met in St. Louis, on Wednesday. The fact that its work was practically all finished beforehand, makes the convention largely a ratification meeting, lacking excitement and uncertainty, and naturally widespread interest. The making of the platform, even, had been cut out, in a large measure, by the Republican platform and Mr. Hughes telegram of acceptance. Its planks are largely replies to enemies, and many of them are President Wilson's own personal sentiments.

The Democratic leaders have been hoping for a "scrap" of some sort to liven things up, and to help them make the convention cover four days. Even Mr. Bryan early announced that he was "for the ticket" and had nothing up his sleeve, and when the President nominated, it was almost regretfully received. In reality, the business of the convention could easily have been concluded in two days, and with plenty of time to spare, but the St. Louis people who put up the expense guarantee had to be given a show to get some of it back.

The convention was opened on Wednesday by National Committee Chairman McCombs at 12.30. Ex-Gov. Glynn, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman, who in his address declared that "Americanism and Peace, Preparedness and Prosperity" are the issues upon which the Democratic party stands. When he predicted the re-election of President Wilson, the first big demonstration of the convention broke loose, lasting fifteen minutes. He dwelt at length upon the fact that the President had taken the country from war, and that it will be for the country to determine whether this policy shall be continued. He made an excellent address, extolling the President and defending his administration throughout.

Aside from the brief opening address of Mr. McCombs, and the "Key Note" speech of Glynn, the day was uneventful, and after the naming of Committees the convention took a recess.

Mr. Bryan, who was present as a stenographer, received an outburst of applause and considerable attention, but the Bryan of 1912 and the Bryan of 1916 were pathetically different figures, and many commented on the fact.

The following sub-committee to draft the platform was named: Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman; Representative Rainey, of Illinois; Senator Walsh, of Montana; Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire; Representative Fitzgerald, of New York; Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio; former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Senator Martin, of Virginia, and Governor Stanley, of Kentucky.

St. Louis, June 15.—According to schedule, though ahead of schedule time, the Democratic National Convention has renominated Wilson and Marshall, and the battle for the presidential chair is on. The nomination was made by acclamation at 11:52, Central time, and then to avoid a nomination on Friday Senator Kern dispensed with his speech placing Marshall's name before the convention and merely said: "I renominate Thomas Riley Marshall." Exactly three minutes after Wilson's nomination his running mate was also nominated without formalities.

On motion of Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, the rules were suspended and no ballots whatever were taken. The delegates simply roared "Aye." When the names of Wilson and Marshall were called Chairman Jones declared them nominated by acclamation.

As Judge Westcott closed with a mention of the name "Woodrow Wilson," the crowd broke into a great demonstration. Moving-picture flashlights blazed and flags were paraded in front of the stand. The band played the Star-Spangled Banner, while a huge banner bearing the President's likeness was unfurled from the roof of the hall.

Reports reaching the White House tonight that some Democratic leaders in St. Louis favored making the President's Americanism plank less specific in its denunciation of the activities of foreign-born citizens led to the declaration by administration officials that Mr. Wilson would not consent to such a modification.

It was said at the White House that the President was so strongly determined to make a platform declaration on the point which would raise a clear-cut issue that if persistent opposition developed he might ask the convention to remain in session until he could go to St. Louis and make a personal appeal to the delegates.

As approved by the President the plank charged a conspiracy on the part of some foreign-born citizens to participate in politics and influence foreign and internal affairs in the interest of foreign governments, and condemned any organization countenancing such a movement and any political party receiving benefit from it and failing to repudiate it. The plank is vigorously and emphatically phrased and the President was unalterably opposed to having it emasculated.

The plank as submitted to the convention by the President did not mention any specific organization or nationality, but is specific enough to carry an inference which some delegates thought might overemphasize the point. These delegates favored a more general condemnation of so-called hyphenate activities. Late tonight the President's representatives in St. Louis telephoned him assurances that the plank had been adopted exactly as approved at the White House and that action on the platform would be taken before the adjournment for the night.

A general reassessment of all the property of the State will be carried out by the State Tax Commission. The task will be a great one and will require considerable time, but it is claimed that this is necessary, in order to equalize values.

Charged with Trespassing in a Cemetery.

Before Justice John L. Jordan Saturday, Rev. C. W. Hess, pastor of Bethany Lutheran church, Brunswick, L. B. Cline and G. R. Hess, members of the church council, were given a hearing on a charge of "trespassing on the old Berlin burying ground and interfering with the digging of a grave." The alleged offense occurred on Friday, June 2. The charge was made after Lawson House. The case was dismissed after the hearing of a few witnesses, the fact being brought out that no notice forbidding trespassing had ever been given by anyone.

The case grew out of an incident in connection with the death and burial of the late Abraham Vorheese. Bethany Lutheran church claims title to the "old graveyard," holding a deed for the property. A number of residents of Brunswick who have relatives buried in the graveyard dispute the claim of the church to the property. Upon the death of Mr. Vorheese, one of whose sons was buried in the old graveyard, Mr. House, acting as agent for the folks who dispute the church's claim to the property, it is understood, proceeded to make arrangements for the interment of remains of the deceased beside the grave of the son.

The official body of the church, with Rev. Hess as the leader, took steps to prevent the interment in the old graveyard and Mrs. Vorheese, according to her own statement made at the hearing Saturday, very gladly arranged for the burial of her husband's remains in the Park Heights cemetery, and also took steps for the removal of the body of their son to the new cemetery. When these arrangements were made, the three men named as defendants in the above case went to the old graveyard and told Robert Popkins, who was employed to dig the grave there that it would not be used and he could fill it up, which he proceeded to do.

Later Mr. House returned to the place and ordered the grave reopened, but when he learned that Mrs. Vorheese had determined upon the burial in Park Heights cemetery, he gave instructions to fill the grave. Mrs. Vorheese had to pay \$3 for the opening of the grave that was not used. It is expected that the case will not end here, and that the incident recited above will be only the opening gun of litigation over the disputed ownership of the property.—Frederick Post.

Frederick County Road Work.

A piece of new road work has been advertised for Frederick county—the Emmitsburg pike, 4 miles north from Thurmont—a link of the road to Gettysburg. The bids for this piece of work are to be opened on June 27, and the stretch is about 4 miles in length. Other work in view is the resurfacing of the Emmitsburg pike, the bids for this to be opened on July 5. This section of the road embraces what is known as beginning at the end of Section A and continuing for a distance of about 4 1/2 miles.

This will make a total of about 8 1/2 miles of road work to be done in Frederick county. If the commission awards the bids, it is likely that the work will be undertaken this summer, so that it can be completed before bad weather in the fall and winter. The improvements of this section of the road will be welcome news to autoists, who have long been complaining of its condition. When this part of the Emmitsburg and Frederick highway is completed, practically the entire road from Frederick to the Pennsylvania State line will be a modern State thoroughfare, and one of those kind for which Maryland is noted throughout the country.

Some time ago the State of Pennsylvania expressed a willingness to rebuild the highway from the State line to Gettysburg, if the State of Maryland made similar improvements to the road in this State. This will then give a complete chain of modern highway from Frederick to Gettysburg, or to make it longer, from Baltimore to Gettysburg.

The Mexican situation is still turbulent, and the American troops will not be withdrawn. A close watch is kept along the border to prevent ammunition from going into Mexico. The seaports will also be watched for the same purpose.

MARRIED.

POOLE—REESE.—At the home of the bride's parents, June 10, 1916, by Rev. L. F. Murray, Mr. Earl A. Poole, of Sams Creek, and Miss Eva G. Reese, of Unionville, Md.

DIED.

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

KANE.—Mrs. John D. Kane died in Gettysburg, Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, of Bright's disease, aged 65 years and 10 days. Funeral services and mass at St. Joseph's Catholic church, Taneytown, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

She leaves her husband, a well known hotel proprietor, of Gettysburg, and four children: Mrs. Cora Fox, of Baltimore; Miss Mabel and Herman, of Gettysburg, and Frank Kane, of Hanover.

IN REMEMBRANCE

Of my wife, who departed this life one year ago, June 18th.

The depth of my sorrow I cannot tell,
The loss of my wife I loved so well;
And while she lies in peaceful sleep,
Her memory I shall always keep.

LEWIS E. HANS.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

Of my beloved wife, FANNIE K. VALENTINE, who died 3 years ago, June 15, 1913.

Although thy hands, dear wife, I cannot clasp,
Thy face, I cannot see,
But let this little token tell,
That I shall never forget thee.

My heart has been crushed and wounded,
My life is lonely and sad,
Which only the presence of my dear face
Could ever make me glad.

HER HUSBAND.

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 5th 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, JUNE 16th., 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.

Who Pays The Wages.

If the "tariff is a tax" because it adds to the price of manufactured articles, then wages must also be a tax, for wages and expenses must be added to the production cost of any and every article made. Apparently, there is an opinion prevailing that increased wages simply reduce excessive profits, and that no employer has a just right to add increases to selling prices. Evidently, a good many people in this country need a little wider experience as producers of sale products.

A farmer, for instance, readily argues that because he must pay more for labor he should get more for his wheat and corn; but, when coal operators must pay their miners more wages, the same farmer is apt to think that the price of coal should not be increased—that the profits on coal will easily stand the extra wage cost.

We make this comparison with the farmer, simply as presenting a case, and not that the farmer, more than any other person, is apt to argue that way. The fact is, we unconsciously permit ourselves to be inconsistent when reviewing the other fellow's problems, while they are in fact likely to be identical with our own, and to be measured with the same sort of logic that we use in our own cost and selling price experiences.

We are all quite too willing to be unsympathetic for business affairs not connected with our own; to help somebody else to get something when it does not cost us anything, and to feel quite indignant when, after all, the influence of our sympathy comes back to us unexpectedly in the way of a tax in a higher price. This is often the case with our sympathies for strikes and labor union demands against companies and large producing corporations.

When the margin of profit to capital is reduced to the point when capital is not profitably or safely invested, the inevitable must happen—prices must be raised to the general public. A general increase in wages to railroad, or mine, or factory operatives, is quite apt to be paid, indirectly, by the public, and the public is quite as apt to place the blame on the companies, and not on the employees, regardless of the cold facts in the case.

The basis of business management is quite likely to be exactly the same with a large concern as with an individual. There are only two main factors—cost price and selling price—and because a company has more capital invested, and does a much larger business than the individual, is no ground at all for the latter to assume that the former is making larger profits, per dollar invested, than the latter. Very many of our conclusions in this direction are both unfair and untrue—based on pure ignorance of facts.

The Convention's Verdict.

After a tremendously critical siege at Chicago, the Republican convention stood the storm and came out strong at the end. The nomination of Judge Hughes, in spite of the "no-compromise" tactics of the Progressives and their candidate, pursued to the very end, showed a National spirit never before matched at a previous convention, by a convention that was itself unbowed and genuinely representative of the whole party.

The situation was an entirely new one in American politics. It was a genuine specimen of the "office seeking the man"—a real exemplification of the very root of our American form of government. A great party, under the severest stress, calling to its standard a man who never by a single word sought the honor, nor encouraged it. The act represented a conviction—an adherence to what was considered the best thing to do, no matter what results might be.

Col. Roosevelt now has the opportunity to show that he is really a big man. It has been made as clear as the day that the party did not want him for leader. He has already, in part, declined to accept the nomination of the Progressive party, an act that is to the credit of his political foresight, as so doing would merely have spelled defeat, and perhaps

sure victory for President Wilson, whose political course the Colonel has so severely lambasted.

In fairness to the Colonel, it may be true to say that he was not so selfishly ambitious to be President again, as that he had the firm conviction that he was the best man for the job—that he, above anybody else, was the best fitted to manage the affairs of the Presidency, which of course is a pretty big contract to assume in a country so great as this with its numerous "favorite sons."

Judge Hughes' letter of acceptance has rather taken the country by surprise in the clearness and vigor of its tone. If it be not "progressive" enough for the Progressives, they must be hard to please, and be so extreme that the sober sense of the American people would not follow them at the polls. The Progressives have little left to stand on, on which to base a call to the public for support.

Mr. Fairbanks, for Vice-President, strengthens the ticket. He is a man of real tried ability and conservatism, and will fit exactly with his leader. Perhaps a man like Senator Borah would have made the ticket more popular with the shouters, and still have been equally as good a man, but as Vice-President with Roosevelt, Mr. Fairbanks demonstrated his fitness, and no word can be attached to him that is not complimentary. Col. Roosevelt can not afford to do anything but support the ticket.

Political "Pork."

There has possibly been more outspoken objection, in the present Congress, against the expenditure of public money for practically worthless purposes, than in any previous Congress, and a large portion of the objection has come from members of the party in power. It would seem therefore, that opposition in the administration party to such expenditures, ought to stand for their defeat, but it is just as apt to develop that Republican members will vote for the schemes, in order to put them through and make the majority party responsible before the country.

It will be remembered that the Democratic party came into power with a solemn pledge of economy, and loud with condemnation of Republican extravagance; but it seems that this was one of the platforms used to "get in on," and not to stand on after getting in. At any rate, our country has piled up a big deficiency, and stamp taxes have been imposed, and an income tax devised, in order to bolster up the revenues, while Congress is going ahead with a proposition to dredge useless rivers, construct unnecessary public buildings, and continue with very doubtful public enterprises, in order to get "pork" for the faithful back home, and though the Treasury was overflowing with money, and plans had to be devised by stretching the proprieties, in order to spend it.

The average Congressman is not so much concerned about serving the country—the whole people—as he is about getting "his share" for his district, or a little more. It seems not to occur to them that when every member tries to do the same thing, it is sure to result in tremendous expenditures, and that thereby really worthy undertakings of National importance are quite apt to be interfered with, or needlessly require other revenue measures be devised.

If this stealing—that is the right adjective to be used—could be prevented, and if we could have men legislate for us with broad ideas at the front, either our National taxation could be greatly lowered, or we could accomplish vastly more of really big things for our country.

The same is true, however, of state legislation. Tax rates are easy to raise, but hard to lower. When a surplus occasionally accumulates, political ingenuity is exercised to spend it, rather than to lower the tax rate to the people; in other words, the few on the inside with "pull" are apt to appropriate the money to their own interests, rather than voluntarily surrender it back where it came from.

Pay Your Debts Now.

A calculation made by financial experts in New York last week showed that the purchasing power of a dollar in the Metropolis is now only sixty cents, as compared with the value of the same dollar a few years ago. Whether prices will continue to rise or the value of money to fall which amounts to the same thing, no one can foretell for the immediate future, although nothing can be more certain than the old rule that "what goes up must come down."

The farmer complains, and doubtless with reason, that he is not receiving his full share of the great advance in the retail price of his products, but must admit that he is handling more money than he did when corn was selling for fifty cents a bushel, wheat for sixty cents and beef cattle for five cents a pound. Of course, his expenses are also heavier, but if he can not make a profit at present prices he had better quit the business. It is true that his great drawback is the scarcity and cost of labor, but he must reflect that the very causes which have made labor scarce and high are those which are responsible for the higher prices of his crops. When he finds men begging for work at low wages he will find a poor market and low prices for his products.

Salaried people, or those with fixed incomes, arising from investments, are keenly feeling the pinch of high prices,

for most of them are receiving no more dollars than they did years ago, when their dollars would buy nearly twice as much as now, but all producers have an opportunity to meet higher prices of what they have to buy by charging more for what they have to sell. The man who is in a position to get the most out of the present boom is the one who bought on credit or borrowed money some years ago and who has not yet liquidated his debt. That debt was fixed in terms of dollars and is now payable in those same dollars, although they are only worth three-fifths as much as when he borrowed them. Instead of pyramiding, or expanding his business at the present high price-level, such a man should practice the utmost economy and endeavor to pay his debts with sixty-six cent dollars. The man who is putting back his profits into property now is not really making as much as he thinks he is, for his property will decline in value with the general slump that is bound to come.—Balt. Co. Union.

Col. Roosevelt's Position.

It must be remembered that Colonel Roosevelt has to deal with a body of followers actuated by a zeal that approaches the dimensions of fanaticism. The Progressive Convention was assembled at Chicago for no other purpose than to nominate him for the Presidency. Its membership was composed in large part of men who took Colonel Roosevelt literally at his word when he declared that the third party of 1912 was a permanent institution and that reunion with the Republican party was possible on no other terms than complete surrender and absorption. Their efforts have failed, and the Progressive delegates would be less than human if they as a body were able on the instant to abandon the one purpose to which they had set themselves and to accept their defeat with resolution as well as good grace.

The conditional character of Colonel Roosevelt's declination of the Progressive nomination, therefore, will afford time for sober second thought. It will give to the zealots in the Progressive army a breathing spell in which to cool off. For the utterances on the floor of the Auditorium in Chicago in the closing hours of Saturday make it clear that the peril of a third ticket was not banished by the nomination of Justice Hughes. Colonel Roosevelt's all too apparent unwillingness to accept the Justice as meeting his own definition of fitness, his frankly expressed doubts as to the adequacy of Hughes' "Americanism," undoubtedly influenced the opinion of the Progressives. But it is also without doubt that when the sincere and straight-forward confession of faith uttered by Justice Hughes in his message of acceptance is read and digested the futility, nay, the criminal imbecility, of an independent movement based on opposition to Hughes will become manifest to even the most irreconcilable of the followers of Colonel Roosevelt.

As for Colonel Roosevelt himself, his message to the Progressive Convention reveals unmistakably that he has already decided the direction in which his duty lies. His declination confirms the faith of his friends that he has been actuated by motives of the highest patriotism in his recent campaign for preparedness and Americanism, and that while he has been perfectly sincere in the belief that he better than another could most effectively translate his convictions into action, he has never for a moment intended to allow personal ambition or even a fancied obligation to party to stand in the way of the performance of his paramount duty to his country.

This all true Republicans will be glad to believe, and they will welcome the final steps that are to heal the schism of four years ago and unite all sorts and conditions of Republicans in undivided and unconditional allegiance to the flag and in defense of the higher interests of the nation. They will look with confidence to Colonel Roosevelt not only for acquiescence in the nomination of Justice Hughes, but for his powerful assistance in the completion of the task to which he and all genuine Republicans have set themselves, the rejection of a Federal administration which has been guilty of utter failure in preparedness and of an "almost unbelievable timidity and vacillation."—Phila. Ledger.

Steam railroads in this country burn 135,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Eighteen thousand bricks can be manufactured by the steam process in 10 hours.

Up to date about 2,500 miles of steam railroads in the United States have been electrified.

The working force of the British Navy, afloat and ashore, aggregates more than 1,000,000 men.

Twelve field parties will continue this year the government survey of the mineral resources of Alaska.

Nigeria has been added to the lands in which valuable deposits of coal have been discovered in recent years.

Uruguay has employed scientists from the United States to organize and conduct a government institute of geology.

Graduates of American colleges are conducting the department of agriculture and forestry recently instituted by China.

There is very little rain in Persia. Except along the coast of the Caspian Sea agriculture depends almost entirely on irrigation.

Mingling of Town and Farm Folks.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the noticeable improvement in cordiality between town and farm folks. It was always a mystery why there ever should have been any class feeling between the two since their interests are identical and there never was any intellectual or social superiority created by the borough or town lines. Farm folks are probably as much to blame for this attitude as were the town residents because they mentally granted, while resenting, the distinction.

The writer remembers, when a boy, of being called a "country Jake" by a little, dirty ragamuffin in a one-horse town, and he remembers also how he would have denied it if he could because, for some reason or other, he felt inferior to the town boy because of a then granted superiority of town over farm life. The writer also remembers how the farm women were shy of the town women, and there was probably good reason for this, especially if difference in dress be sufficient grounds for envy or shame; or, if it be granted that the difference between a market wagon and hired carriage as a means of conveyance establishes cast.

But whatever material, financial, or social distinctions may have existed, either real or imaginary, in the past, they are disappearing and there is no longer any excuse for feelings of envy or superiority. That they should mingle and co-operate is a social and economic necessity, but let it be done with full and free good will. There must be no evidence of patronizing on one side, or ill-founded suspicion on the other. Picnics in the country, and town fete days should be welcomed and attended by both so that the common acquaintance may ripen into mutual esteem and respect. Under the changed conditions of civilization each is necessary to the other, and the one can prosper best only as it recognizes the importance and equality of the other.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

To the Public.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable everywhere.

A Japanese Billy Sunday.

There has been an average of one convert every hour in Korea since the missionaries first went there 25 years ago. That alone is striking. In these times, however, the average mounted to 18 converts per hour. In some places church services must be held in relays to accommodate the crowds. Even at the mid-week prayer-meeting, which in America brings out a puny 30 or 40 people, it is not uncommon in Korea to have 1000 in attendance.

An evangelistic campaign is sweeping Japan, and all the Protestant forces in that country have united in order to take full advantage of their opportunity. One of the evangelists is especially picturesque. His name is Kimura. They bring great stories about him, stories which I can readily believe, for, during a recent visit to Japan, I heard Kimura preach to 5000 people in his great tent in Tokyo, and saw nearly 100 Japanese "hit the trail" every night. In two weeks' time he made 1300 conversions. Cynical Japan is an extremely difficult mission field, and such an achievement as this, though common enough in other lands, is absolutely unparalleled in the history of Christianity in Japan.

It was from Billy Sunday that "Hallelujah Kim," as Kimura is called, got his inspiration. Not that he is a mere imitator, for he had conducted many successful revivals before he began to study Billy Sunday. Recently, however, he spent ten months in America, studying the methods of the baseball evangelist.

During Sunday's month at Denver, Kimura attended every service, morning, noon, and night. He did the same at Des Moines and Philadelphia, and lived for a time with the Sundays. In April of last year he took the Sunday idea back to Japan.

All the business details of his campaign have been Sundayized, and his delivery is dramatic and acrobatic. But he doesn't quite go the Sunday limit. He uses the simple language of the street, but even the strictest missionaries confess that they have never heard him speak vulgarly.

"When I eat stewed cherries," he remarks, speaking of Sunday's methods, "I don't have to eat the stones. I put them at the side of my plate and say nothing about them."

The evangelistic movement in which Kimura and many other workers, both native and foreign, are taking part has not reached a conclusion, so that definite figures cannot yet be given out. The results, however, can be imagined from the fact that the Protestant missionaries in Japan have united in a call for 474 new missionaries to take care of the new business.—From "The World's New Turning to Christianity," by Willard Price, in the American Review of Reviews for June, 1916.

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere.

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Georgiana Crepe Flowered Lawn
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Dress Shirts

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For men. Our line is not to be surpassed. Our line is made up of this season's goods, in the best styles and straws, in the stiff rim and panamas.

Middy Blouses

For young women. Our line of these is very pleasing. Ask to see them the next time you call to see us. You will be pleased.

Ladies' Skirts

Our line is made up of White Linens, Shepherd Plaids and Palm Beaches, which sell at a reasonable and attractive price.

House Dresses

Our stock of these has just been replenished, so that you will be able to find just what you want.

Hose for Men and Women

A very pretty assortment of Hose can be found here, both in Silk and Lisle Thread, in all the latest colors and at low prices.

Dusters

The demands of the season find us well prepared to care for our trade in this line. Linen Dusters in Tan and Grey, at from \$1.00 up.

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From the handling of a few hundred thousand dollars each year at the time of the inauguration of our government to the position of practically the money metropolis of the world is the financial history of New York City.

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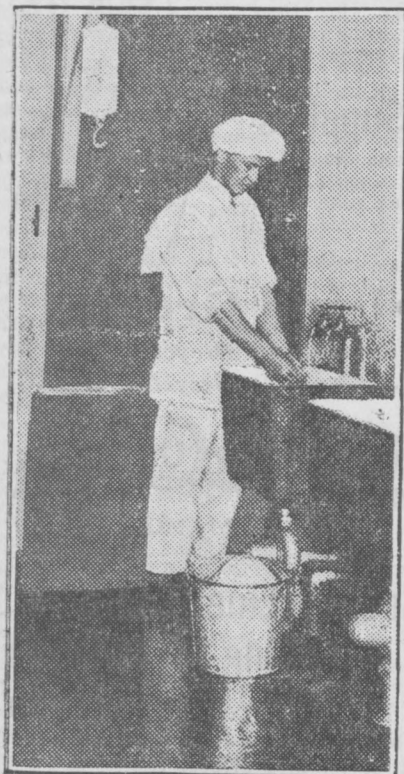
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DAIRY and CREAMERY

PRODUCING CLEAN MILK.

Precautions to Observe to Prevent Contamination in the Stable.
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Unless considerable care is taken large numbers of bacteria may find their way into the milk during the process of milking. Cows should be milked in clean, well lighted stables. By taking great pains it may be possible to produce good milk in a dark or dirty stable, but it is extremely improbable that the average dairyman under such conditions will obtain a desirable product. Grooming and feeding the cattle, as well as cleaning the stable and removing the manure, should not



Milker Washing His Hands After Milking a Cow and Before Milking Another.

be done just before milking, as these operations fill the air with odors, dust and bacteria, which may contaminate the milk. After grooming and before milking the udders, flanks and bellies of the cows should be carefully wiped with a damp cloth to remove any dust or loose hairs which might fall into the pails. In some dairies where milk containing an exceptionally small number of bacteria is produced the cows' udders are washed twice in clean water and then wiped with a clean cloth. Only those persons who are free from communicable disease should be allowed to handle milk or even enter the stable or dairy house.

After the cows are prepared for milking each milker should thoroughly wash his hands and put on clean overalls and a jumper or wear a suit, preferably white, which is used for no other purpose. The suit must be kept clean and occasionally sterilized with steam or hot water.

In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small top milk pail is a necessity, as it presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of a pail of this kind greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from dairies where it is used. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tinier by the addition of a hood can convert an ordinary pail into a small top pail.

Milkers should be allowed to milk only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy one and in the winter is liable to cause the cows' teats to chafe. Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow's milk is drawn it should be removed immediately to the milk house.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water and towels must be readily accessible, and the hands should be washed after milking each cow. This is commonly done on many first class dairy farms. The use of a clean milking stool will do much to prevent soiling the hands.

Shade For Cows.

The comfort of milk cows always has an influence on their production. In a few weeks they will be seeking shade during the hot part of the day if any is to be found in the pasture. If the pasture has no shade it is lacking in one of the things that contribute to the cow's comfort. Shade on the high points in a pasture is always more acceptable than shade in the hollows or draws. Such points are cooler and freer from flies. It takes time to grow trees and some pastures may be without shade of any kind. An artificial shade in the form of a low, open shed placed in a breezy location in the pasture will help to keep the cows contented when the hot days come.

Keep Salt In the Pasture.

The cattle will soon be on pasture. One necessity is salt and plenty of it. It should be conveniently placed so the animals can get it when they choose. A box full of salt kept under a shed is best.

AROUND THE DAIRY.

Five cows properly cared for and fully fed will return much more than ten half fed.
Cottonseed meal is a valuable feed in connection with pasture. Be sure that the meal is fresh, not rancid.

The testing machine is weeding out more poor cows in this country than any other agency.

The number of cows in the dairy does not mean success always, but it's the kind of cows that count.

For good churning qualities and uniform grade of butter avoid mixing cream of different skimmings.

CLEAN DAIRY BARN ARE NOT EXPENSIVE

Every up to date dairyman takes pride in the appearance of the place where his cows are housed and milked. Many years of experience have shown that the following points must be considered:

Milk drawn from filthy cows or from cows kept in a stable that is not well lighted or ventilated or that is filthy from an accumulation of manure or milk exposed to foul or noxious odors cannot be lawfully sold or manufactured into an article of food for sale.

Keep the barn clean, well ventilated, well lighted and free from dust.

Whitewash the barn at least once a year. It will add to its appearance, increase its value, lighten the dark corners and make it more sanitary.

It is desirable to have dairy cattle in a barn by themselves. The odor from horse stalls, filthy calf pens or hogpens is objectionable, because it will taint the milk when it is drawn.

When constructing a new barn, or if the old one is remodeled, see that the walls are smooth and that the ceiling is tight. The floor and the base of the walls should be constructed of cement in order that the liquid manure may be saved and removed.

Give the cow a chance to keep clean. She cannot do it if the stall is too long or too short or not high enough. Cow stalls should be so constructed that the cows will lie with their heads in the manger; otherwise they will be compelled to step backward before lying



[Photo by United States department of agriculture.]

It is suggested by the United States department of agriculture that, in order to prevent contamination of milk so far as possible, the long hairs should be clipped from the udders, flanks and bellies of dairy cows.

down, in which case they have no chance to keep clean. A large gutter and adjustable stalls that line all the cows up to the gutter are important factors in keeping the cows and floor clean.

An abundance of bedding in the cow stalls makes for clean milk, clean, contented cows, clean floors and the saving of the liquid manure. If bedding or other absorbents are placed in the empty gutter the liquid manure will be absorbed and held at the bottom. To some extent that practice prevents the cows from soiling themselves.

The manure should be removed daily and the manger kept clean. Cobwebs should be swept down and bespattered walls washed.

Manure should not be placed against the barn or where the cows will be compelled to wade through it in going to and from the barn.

Even when the cows live out of doors in summer and are in the barn only at milking time failure to clean the floor and gutter regularly will result in foul odors.

During the summer months cows should not be kept in the barnyard overnight. They should have a clean place to lie.—Wisconsin State Dairy Commission.

Profit in Pure Bred Cows.

According to former Governor W. D. Hoard, the first pure bred Holstein sire was taken into Jefferson county, Wis., in 1875, and ten years later the first pure bred Guernsey sire was introduced in this now great dairy county. Today the revenue of the farmers of Jefferson county from the sale of pure bred and grade Guernsey and Holstein cattle amounts, according to Mr. Hoard, to very large sums every year.

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75 years ago everyone wore homespun—

and, likewise, everyone used hand-mixed paint. To-day, when machine-spun cloth is so much better and cheaper, no one would think of wearing homespun. Many people are still using hand-mixed paint, however, because they do not know that

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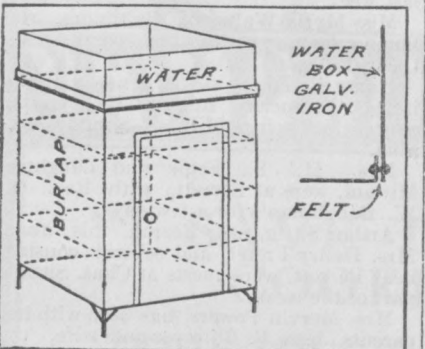
COOLER EASILY MADE

DIRECTIONS FOR ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT UTENSIL.

Little Trouble to Put Together Convenient Article That Will Be Appreciated During Summer—Illustration Shows Method.

An easily constructed cooler which is economical and efficient is here illustrated. In some places these coolers are regularly manufactured, but any handy man can make them.

They may be of any size, but a good ordinary dimension would be 18 by 36 by 48 inches, with the water box in addition on top. The frame could be made by 1 by 3 strips covered with burlap and fitted inside with three or more shelves, these shelves serving to stiffen the frame, assisting the top and bottom, which should also be of inch stuff. The next thing is the water box, the idea being to arrange some



plan by which water can be kept continually running down the sides of the cooler, keeping the burlap wet. The cooler is usually placed on an airy back porch or under a tree where a breeze will cause rapid evaporation and necessarily lower temperature inside. This box may be galvanized, the bottom and sides in two parts and joined as in the accompanying cut, or it may be wooden with partially plugged holes, sufficiently close together to answer the purpose.

The whole should be raised from the ground by legs formed by the extension of the corner posts of the frame.

A better idea of the construction is given by the engraving.—California Cultivator.

Cabbage Stuffed With Macaroni.

One head of hard, white cabbage, one and one-half cupsful of cooked macaroni, one tablespoonful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, salt to taste.

Cut the outer leaves from the cabbage and cut off a thick slice from the top. Stand in a vessel of strong salt water a few minutes to kill any insects that might be among the leaves. Wash in cold water and boil in salt water until it will pierce with a fork. Remove from water, drain and then cut out the center. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add the flour and, when smooth, gradually add the milk, cook until it thickens, add the cheese, and salt to taste. Put the remainder of butter over the cabbage and sprinkle over with cayenne. Fill the cavity with alternate layers of macaroni and the sauce and bake until cabbage is tender and browned over the top.

Banana Pudding.

After cutting a number of stale pieces of bread into slices and buttering them slightly, take a few bananas—not overripe—peel and slice them, and put them with the slices of bread in alternate layers in a greased pie dish so as to well fill it. Beat up in a basin one egg with a little water, sweeten it with two tablespoonfuls of powdered or moist sugar and pour into it while still stirring half a pint of boiling milk; then pour this into the pie dish. Grate a little nutmeg on top, and bake for about twenty minutes in a moderately heated oven. Sprinkle a little powdered sugar over the pudding before it is served.

Grilled Mutton.

Slices from leg of mutton, one shallot, parsley, bay leaf, thyme, one tablespoonful salad oil, fried potato chips, one-half pint piquant sauce. Cut some one and one-half inch thick slices from the thick end of a leg of mutton, season with pepper, salt, chopped shallot, parsley, bay leaf, thyme and a little salad oil. Let the meat remain in the season for one hour before cooking, then grill or broil the slices for one-quarter hour and dish on a pile of fried potato chips. Serve hot with piquant sauce.

Cooking Juicy Vegetables.

Sweet juicy vegetables should be cooked in as little water as possible. The water in which they are cooked should be served with the peas and beans, or in a separate dish, to be added by those who care for the liquid. It contains valuable mineral salts, which are the most important elements. Any surplus liquid may be used for soups.

Cook strong flavored vegetables rapidly; simmer gently the sweet juicy.—From the Delineator.

Stuffed Tomato Salad.

Peel a dozen large, smooth tomatoes, cut off the stems and scoop out centers, saving the solid portions. Chop and mix with one cupful chopped celery, one teaspoonful minced onion, two tablespoonfuls chopped almonds and salt to taste. Fill the tomato shells with the mixture, put a spoonful of mayonnaise on top. Stand each one on a fresh lettuce leaf and serve at once.

BREEDERS ASSOCIATIONS IN EVERY DAIRY COMMUNITY

How To Organize And Some Of The Benefits Resulting.

F. B. BOMBERGER,
Maryland Agricultural College
Extension Service.

The purpose of Community Organization for breeders of dairy cattle is to secure the co-operation of the various breeders of a community in the production and improvement of high grade pure-bred dairy cattle and in establishing a reputation for the community as a breeding center. The advantages of this plan are: concentrated attention along definite lines; co-operation of the breeders in establishing high standards for the community and encouragement for the owners of several herds to produce a distinct type and to supply a large number of such animals to meet the demand created by co-operative advertising. Through the meetings of the organization its members are kept informed of the progress in all that pertains to their work. Through co-operation they may secure protection against fraud and contagious diseases and may secure many advantages not available to the individual breeder. Breeders' associations can secure official test for advanced registry at less cost than where such associations do not exist.

Some Business Advantages.

Advantages in buying and selling are secured through co-operative advertising; through the purchase of best breeding males for use in several herds and through co-operation in purchasing and importing a number of choice animals. By exchanging animals the members may improve their herds with good blood without importing animals from a distance. The members may combine in selling to fill large orders for a distinct dairy type and thereby attract buyers from important dairy states. For instance, carloads of selected animals have been shipped from Wisconsin to many middle states, the Pacific Coast and even to Japan and Mexico as a result of such organization in that state.

The method of organization is for a leader in the community to call a meeting and get as many interested breeders as can be secured, this meeting to be addressed by a capable speaker on the value of such organization. A constitution and by-laws may be adopted and officers selected either at the initial meeting or at another meeting, as desired. Details of the organization may be varied according to local conditions. The co-operation of the College of Agriculture may be secured and wherever possible speakers will be furnished to address meetings held to organize such associations.

OBJECTIONS TO GROWING GRAIN CROPS IN THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

H. BECKENSTRATER.

Maryland Agricultural College.

Most of the grains make very objectionable companion crops in the orchard; in fact, many an orchard has been ruined by their use. While such crops, wheat, oats and the like, occupy the land, it can not be cultivated. They grow at a time when the trees need cultivation most and these crops at the same time consume large quantities of plant food and moisture, and have a strong tendency to make the land poor. There is no good reason why the above grains should ever be grown as a companion crop in the orchard.

Because of its great economic value and the many uses to which it can be put the orchardist is frequently tempted to plant corn in the orchard. Corn has not all the objectionable features that the other grains have. It requires cultivation, is planted later in the season and by the time it gets under way, the trees have completed a good share of their growth. If corn is used it should be kept a good distance away from the trees, the rows should be run north and south and it should be planted as late in the season as possible.

Hay should never be grown in a young orchard. It competes with the trees at every step. It robs them of moisture and plant food when the trees need them most. It provides excellent means for harboring insects and other pests. If hay must be grown, on the land occupied by the orchard, as some persist in doing, by all means cut down the trees and get them out of the way.

SPRING VETCH NOT SUCCESSFUL IN MARYLAND.

Owing to the high price of hairy vetch, many farmers are wondering if they can substitute spring vetch, thinking that this can be sown in the spring, as its name would imply.

Spring vetch is not suited to this State. It is an absolute failure.

None of the vetches grow well after our hot, muggy weather sets in late spring and early summer. Spring vetch will not make enough growth to amount to much before the hot, muggy weather sets in, hence there is seldom enough growth made to pay for seeding it.

Spring vetch is also sometimes called common vetch and sown in the fall, but it is not so successful as hairy vetch when sown in the fall, and, in fact, is practically as much of a failure when sown at that time as when sown in the spring.—Nicholas Schmitz, Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16th., 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.

UNION BRIDGE.

John N. Hymiller, of Westminster, spent Saturday in town. In the afternoon he visited for several hours with William and Joseph Farquhar, renewing past memories; he having lived with their father, Joel Farquhar, at his home on the old farm now occupied by the Portland Cement Plant, during the greater part of the Civil War, that is from the Spring of 1860 to that of 1865. The fact was brought out during the conversation that of a large company of men who forded in procession the Susquehanna river with nearly 100 horses for the purpose of saving them from the Confederates, who had made a raid into Maryland in search of new mounts, that W. W. Farquhar and J. N. Hymiller are the sole survivors of that party. In the procession were several farmers from Virginia with their teams, but all have passed to the beyond. The trio of old friends who met, are aged respectively, W. W. Farquhar, 84; J. N. Hymiller, 75; J. W. Farquhar, 74. There is no more boyish frolic left in them.

Joseph Delphy and wife, of Baltimore, arrived in town last Sunday morning, on their summer outing.

Pearl Johnson, wife and daughter, Ethel, and Ford Musser, of Beekton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Franklin.

Grandmother Demmitt is visiting at the home of her son, Isaiah Demmitt.

Children's day services at the M. E. church, Sunday, at 7.30 p. m.

Earle Eichelberger arrived at home Saturday evening from Albion, Mich., where he had been attending Albion College the past school year.

Rev. Mr. Ibach, who has accepted the pastorate of the three Lutheran congregations at Union Bridge, Rocky Hill and Keyville, is expected to be here about July 1.

"When June rolls round with its roses," well, it is here, and the roses are also. Of exquisite colors and perfume, what more could be desired in a flower. Truly June is the month of roses, and equally true that the rose is peerless among flowers.

Jasper K. Morningstar and wife spent from Saturday until Monday in Hagerstown, visiting their son, Harry.

Mr. Stelter's addition to his house is rapidly nearing completion.

Mrs. Theodore Fowble spent Sunday with her daughter in Hagerstown.

David Utz was found last Saturday in his chicken house where he had been doing some work, laying on the floor unable to rise. He was brought to the house and put to bed, and is still unable to sit up. His heart appears to be considerably affected. He is near 76 years of age.

Edward Steele and wife, of near town, recently returned from very pleasant visits with his brothers in Dayton, O.

Three Italian musicians with harp and violins serenaded the residents of Main street, this Wednesday morning. The music was fine; whether the contributions were equal to the music is not known.

LITTLETOWN.

The Redeemer's Reformed church rendered their Children's day exercises last Sunday morning to a large audience.

St. Paul's Lutheran church rendered their Children's day exercises on Sunday evening to a large audience.

A band of boys from the ages of 8 to 16 from Tressler's Orphan Home, Louisville, Pa., spent part of the day on Monday in Littletown, where they rendered an hour concert on the P. O. S. of A. balcony to a large crowd. The boys were given dinner by the people of Littletown, and were donated with a large bunch of bananas and lunch boxes for the boys' evening meal. The collection which was taken amounted to \$42.85.

The Odd Fellows held their memorial services on Tuesday evening. The members marched to the cemetery in a body accompanied by the P. O. S. of A. Band. The graves of the deceased members were strewn with flowers, after which Rev. Welsh, of Spring Grove, delivered an excellent address.

The commencement exercises of the Parochial School were held on Tuesday evening in St. Aloysius Hall.

George Smith, of this place, is ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Maggie Feeser, near town.

Nevin Biehl, was the week-end guest of friends in Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Augustus Riffe and Mrs. Charles Riffe, of this place, spent Wednesday in Taneytown, where they visited the former's son, Albertus Riffe.

Mrs. Mary Long, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clara Ziegler, of Gettysburg.

EMMITSBURG.

Quite a serious accident occurred on Wednesday morning when Thos. Marshall of the neighborhood of Motter's Station, was driving along the road near John Baumgardner's when his horse frightened at a letter box on the road. The vehicle went over a culvert, when Mr. Marshall was thrown out falling on his face. Dr. Stone was immediately telephoned for; he responded at once to the call and brought him in his automobile, when he dressed his wounds; he was cut very badly about his face.

Our streets are already prepared for oiling, they are daily looking for the oil which has not yet arrived.

Miss Virginia Eyster visited Mrs. S. C. Ott, at Taneytown. She returned Monday evening accompanied by Master Clifford Ott.

Elnathan Kershner, of Bellevue, Pa., is the guest of his aunt, Miss Harriet Motter.

Our town is rapidly filling up with strangers prior to the commencement exercises at Mt. St. Mary's College, the 21st., and St. Joseph's College, the 22nd.

UNIONTOWN.

The Sunday School of the M. P. church is resuming for their children's day services to be held June 18, at 7.30 p. m.

In the absence of Rev. L. F. Murray, who will be at Sharpsburg, Md., Rev. J. H. Gonso, of Westminster, will have charge of services at the Church of God, in Uniontown, on Sunday.

Mrs. W. E. Saltzger, was called to her former home in Jefferson, last Friday on account of the illness of her father, John Burns; his condition being improved she returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Ephraim Bowersox, near town, has been seriously ill the past week. The S. S. room of the M. P. church has been greatly improved; the walls being newly painted and frescoed, the wood work and furniture all receiving a touching up.

Mrs. W. Guy Segafosse and son, G. Everett, are spending the week with relatives in Washington, and Baltimore.

Mrs. Annie Shriner, of Baltimore, and daughter, of Virginia, spent Sunday at Samuel Repp's.

Miss Idella Treadway, of Leeds, Md., was a guest of Mrs. Pearl McMaster, at the M. P. Parsonage, the latter part of last week.

Miss Myrtle Waltz, of Baltimore, was home a few days with her parents, on Clear Ridge.

Harry B. Fogle, visited a newly organized C. E. Society in the Presbyterian church, at Owings Mill, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. H. B. Fogle and daughter, Miriam, were at Berrett, with Rev. G. W. Baughman's for a few days.

Arthur Sittig, near Easton, his aunt, Mrs. Henry Freter, and several cousins, near Berrett, were guests at Chas. Sittig's part of the week.

Mrs. Mervin Powers, has been with her parents, Jesse F. Billmyer and wife, the past week.

On Sunday they entertained Mrs. Will Messier, of Linwood; Mervin Powers and wife, of Baltimore, and Harry Fowler and wife, of Uniontown.

George Eckenrode and wife, spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Clayton Hann.

John Romsport and Miss Hattie Mozer, of New York City, spent several hours on Sunday with W. F. Romsport and family.

Rev. L. F. Murray immersed three young girls in a stream near town, last Thursday; they were members of the Church of God.

Mrs. Rachel Caylor, of Clear Ridge, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. M. C. Cookson, and other relatives in town part of last week.

Miss Catherine Gilbert is visiting her uncle, Jesse Garner's family, at Linwood.

A heavy rain put a stop to the P. O. S. of A. festivities last Thursday evening, much to the disappointment of the crowd.

Those who have houses wired for the electric lights, are more hopeful, as the poles are most all in position, and we may look for more light shortly.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation.

"I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years' drug store service," writes S. H. Murphy, druggist, Wellsburg, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

MANCHESTER.

Monday was a gala day for our staid old town. Early in the morning people gathered by the hundreds. By noon, as the weather was all that could be desired, several thousands of people from the surrounding country were on hand to see the parade, and hear the music of both the famous Alesia and Carroll County Reed Bands. The troupe of performers did their part well, interesting the crowds.

During the afternoon, Wm. Masenheimer a well known and highly respected citizen, who for some time was in ill health, passed away. He was known widely on account of his connection with the C. M. Masenheimer Cigar Co.

The Rev. Dr. Land, pastor of the Reformed churches of the town and surrounding neighborhood, after a short illness, died while visiting in Pennsylvania. His remains were brought to the new parsonage, just finished early in the Spring, from which place the funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon last. A large concourse of people gathered to pay their respects to one who had faithfully labored in their midst for ten years. One strange but good feature was the closing of all the business places in town including the postoffice, during the afternoon, giving all a chance to rest or pay homage to one they loved so well.

Since many of the old-time pavements have been replaced by cement, and cement curbing put down all over town, and many of the trees cut out, our town is cleaner and more inviting. Even the stores have improved their inside appearance the past year.

George Hoffman, who met with a serious automobile accident several weeks ago, had a furlough from the hospital over Whit-Monday, but returned to Baltimore yesterday, to have the plaster-cast taken from the leg which was broken above the knee.

DETOUR.

Rev. Bowers and wife, of near Rocky Ridge, spent Sunday with E. D. Diller and wife.

On Sunday, Master John Boyer was given a surprise dinner in honor of his seventh birthday. Those present were A. E. Heidler and wife, and Mrs. Haines, of Frederick, and Mrs. James Warren and grand-daughter, Louise. John received many remembrances.

Charles Harner and wife and Mrs. A. C. Miller attended commencement exercises at Western Md. College, this week.

Harry Fogle, of Uniontown, spent a few days this week with Wm. Miller's Guy Warren, wife and daughter, Louise, and Mrs. James Warren spent one evening recently, with Nevin Martin and wife, of near Emmitsburg.

Mrs. H. H. Boyer and son spent Monday with Ephraim Fox, of near Ladiesburg.

Herbert Essig, wife and children, of near Westminster, visited E. D. Essig and wife on Sunday.

P. D. Koons, Jr., wife and daughter spent Sunday with relatives in New Windsor.

Emily Boyer visited Rev. and Mrs. Aurice Parsells, at Westminster a few days this week and attended the College and High School commencements.

Several new cases of measles have broken out in town; those who were among the first victims are gradually recovering.

BRIDGEPORT.

Miss Zona Smith recently visited her sister, Mrs. Maurice Baker, near Taneytown.

Miss Pauline Baker is spending her summer vacation at home.

The new barn which is being erected on "Meadow Brook Farm" owned by Harry W. Baker, was raised last Friday, June 9. One hundred and forty-five friends and neighbors were present and took dinner. Among these were friends from Waynesboro, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Thurmont, New Windsor, Harney, Fairplay and Emmitsburg. In another week the barn will be completed and in use.

Miss Rose Harner visited her sister, Mrs. Wm. Martin, at Four Points, last week.

Those who spent several days at "Meadow Brook" were Mrs. Mary Hoover, of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Flohr and wife, of Skyesville; Harry Topper, wife and son, James, and Miss Effie Ovelman, all of Waynesboro.

Wade Stonestier, of Gettysburg College, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith.

Little Neva Brower is just recovering from the measles.

Little Clara and Aaron Adams have returned to their home, near Stony Branch, after spending a week with Aaron Veant and wife.

John Hockensmith and wife, of Taneytown, called on Wm. Hockensmith on Monday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith entertained, on Wednesday, Mrs. Mary Hoover, Mrs. Mary Hockensmith and Mrs. Louise Fuss, of near Emmitsburg.

Harry Cunningham and family, Mrs. Norbeck and Miss Mary Herbst, of Gettysburg, called on Mrs. H. W. Baker, on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Carrie Nail recently made a trip to Gettysburg.

LINWOOD.

Dr. Bixler, of Blue Ridge College, preached in the Brethren church here, on Sunday morning in the absence of their pastor, Rev. Earle Riddle, who was called to Indiana, on account of the death of his brother. He expects to return in time to fill his pulpit this Sabbath morning.

Robert Patterson and wife, of Washington, D. C., made a short visit in their auto, to Mrs. John A. Englar's, recently. Charles Englar accompanied them home for an extended stay.

Misses Helen Englar, Helen and Edna Etzler, attended the W. M. College Commencement this week.

Maurice Erb, of Hagerstown, was home over Sunday.

The party of delegates who autoted to Mauretown, last Thursday, returned on Sunday evening, without a mishap, delighted with their trip, and report an interesting conference.

Charles Meisler spent Sunday in Baltimore. While there he called on John Buckley, who is improving slowly.

Will Eicher and wife, of Virginia, spent Sunday and Monday with Mrs. John Englar, on their way to Washington, D. C., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Fletcher's mother, for the summer.

NEW WINDSOR.

Orville Bohn and family, of Westminster, spent the week's end with Mrs. B's parents, Albert Harman and wife.

Edgar Frounfeiler, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting his parents.

Quite a number of persons from here attended the picnic at Whitehill's woods, at Unionville, on Monday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and daughter, Annie, who have been visiting relatives near Gettysburg, returned home on Monday last.

B. F. Shriver & C., commenced canning peas on Wednesday.

Mrs. Norval Shoemaker and children, of Taneytown, are visiting her parents, Charles Lambert and wife.

The Radcliffe Chautauqua gave their first numbers on Wednesday, to a good audience.

Quite a number of persons are being entertained in town, and are attending the Chautauqua.

Elder Walter Englar filled an appointment at Frederick, on Sunday last.

Arthur Smelser and family attended the commencement exercises at Johns Hopkins University, on Tuesday, to see their son, Paul, graduate.

Prof. Etzweiler, of New York, a former teacher of New Windsor and Blue Ridge College, spent Thursday in town, with friends.

Mrs. Walter Bower and family, of Taneytown, are visiting her parents, J. H. Roop and wife.

Miss Irene Roop and Mr. Thomas, of Walkersville, spent Wednesday with friends in town.

Jesse Stevenson left on Thursday for a visit with friends at Dayton and Mansfield, Ohio.

BARK HILL.

Children's day Sunday, June 18. Service by the children at 2 and 7.30 p. m. All are invited.

Mrs. Nathan Rowe went to Frederick on Wednesday to attend the commencement exercises of the Frederick City High School, of which institution her sister, Miss Elva Welty, was one of the graduates.

Quite a number of our young people attended the festival at Uniontown on Thursday night.

Harry Shewey, of Union Bridge, was a visitor at Levi Rowe's on Friday.

John Smith and wife, of Hagerstown, are guests of David Winters and wife.

Rev. W. G. Stine, preached on Sunday at 10.30 a. m.

Rev. Brown preached in the M. P. church (colored) on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The following persons were visitors here on Sunday: Frank Rowe and wife of Union Bridge, and Thomas Rowe, of Westminster, at Levi Rowe's; Frank Boone and family, of Union Bridge, at John Rowe's, and Miss May Welty, of Union Bridge, at Nathan Rowe's.

The Church of God held a meeting on Saturday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. O. Angel, John Rowe, Frank Boone, Harry Eckard and Evan T. Smith, Trustees; M. O. Angel, Abram Harris and John Rowe, Elders; Harry Eckard and Frank Boone, Deacons; Abram Harris, Treasurer, and M. O. Angel Clerk.

Rex Biddinger and wife were visitors at E. O. Biddinger's on Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Wolfe was taken suddenly ill on Monday.

FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath school here, Sunday, 10 a. m. Rev. J. W. Reinecke will preach to Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 132, K. of P., this Sunday, in the chapel here, at 8 p. m. The members of the Order are urgently requested to be present, and this express your esteem for the brotherhood. Badges will be worn. The public is invited to attend.

Mrs. Geo. Myerly, of Chambersburg, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity, this week.

Clifton Null is confined to his bed, this week, with an attack of tonsillitis.

Glenn Warehime went to Hagerstown, last Sunday, where he expects to remain if he finds employment.

Wm. Harver and wife, of Baltimore, made a brief visit to this place, Tuesday, stopping with Roy Zahn and wife.

Raised Decorations on Eggshells.

It is easy to work out a design in relief on an eggshell, whether the contents of the egg have been removed or not. The first step is to draw with a pencil the design or the lettering that you wish to appear on the egg. Make only an outline and the leading points of the design. Then melt a small quantity of candle wax in a shallow tin and let it set a little, but while it is still soft take it out of the tin and spread it over the design on the egg. If there is any difficulty in getting the wax to hold touch it here and there with the heated blade of a penknife.

Take vinegar enough to cover the egg completely and soak the egg in it for a period that may be half an hour or may be an hour and a half, according to the strength of the vinegar. At the end of that period take the egg out and peel off the wax. The design will then stand up in relief against the rest of the shell, for the acid of the vinegar will have eaten away the uncovered part and left untouched only that part which the wax protected.—Youth's Companion.

Tipping in Constantinople.

The tipping evil is no joke even in this country. But it has hardly reached the degree of insidiousness marked by this tale from the near east:

"On the morning of my departure from Constantinople I gave the letter carrier who had brought my letters during my sojourn here half a medshid as a tip.

"In the afternoon a man came up to me and said: 'My lord, I am a stranger to you. You never received a telegram. But may I please you to know that I am the telegraph messenger. May I please you to know that it was up to me to deliver telegrams to you if such had been received for you in our office. I surely would have brought them to you most quickly. I know you will be just and you will not harm a man who has always been ready to serve you. I cannot be blamed that I have never been called upon to be of service to you. I, too, deserve half a medshid.'—Bruno's Weekly.

Masking the Guns.

Against air craft observation one of the first precautions taken is to splash guns, limbers and ammunition wagons with different neutral tints so that they will blend with the ground about them. Any earthworks, pits, etc., that are erected or dug are strewn with leaves and branches and the earth disturbed generally, so that from above nothing unusual shall be spotted by keen eyed air men.

A battery of guns is seldom placed along the sky line, for there it is an easy mark. Generally the guns are concealed some distance down the incline in front of the sky line, unless the guns are howitzers, in which case they can be best served from behind the ridge. The idea of placing the guns in front of the ridge is that the rising ground behind them serves as an effectual screen, as the guns themselves are painted to represent earth and foliage.—London Standard.

He Wanted to Know.

The late E. H. Harriman, says the Wall Street Journal, was a stickler for facts. He cared little for an approximate statement. When he asked his employees for information he wanted it definite.

While traveling through Nevada one day with a number of the officials of the Union Pacific the train passed a little station with much platform, a bleak background of sagebrush and junipers and no habitation within sight.

"What is that station there for?" asked Mr. Harriman of one of the railway officials with the party.

"They ship a few cattle and two or three cars of wool."

"Which is it, two or three?" snapped Mr. Harriman. "Which is it? There is a difference of 33 1/3 per cent."

Birds as Lamps.

The natives of Trinidad make use of the young guacharo in an unusual manner. The young are very fat and are frequently found to weigh more than the full grown birds. Their fat is used by the natives to produce an oil which is a substitute for butter. Also it is frequently the custom of the natives to draw a wick through the body of a young guacharo and use it as a lamp or candle. Thus the guacharo is sometimes called the oil bird.

A Great Secret.

Old Bachelor Uncle—Well, Charlie, what do you want now?

Charlie—Oh, I want to be rich.

"Rich! Why so?"

"Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it."

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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



E.C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY TOOLS

FARMING TOOLS

Better come in now and buy that Hoe, or Rake you need, and remember to buy a Fork or two, for hay-making and harvest. We have all standard lines as well as Keen Kutter tools, which are guaranteed to the limit. Every defective Keen Kutter tool will be replaced by us—and you are to be the judge.

Hay Cars and Track

Double Harpoon Forks, Hay Rope, Wood Pulleys, and everything you need for a full equipment, can be had of us. We have the prices!

Automobile Supplies

We can supply you with most any item you want, right from stock, or we will order promptly any other article you may select from our catalog. Hardware store prices prevail in this department. Why not give us a trial?

Gargoyle Mobiloil and Greases

Lawn Mowers Screen Doors Bicycles
Oil Stoves Window Screens Bicycle Tires

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS
TANEYTOWN, MD.

LOOK INTO IT

See My Line Before Buying Elsewhere!

I have a good line of Wall Paper on hand; also samples of all styles and prices.

—Also, a Stock of—

Sun-Proof House and Barn Paint, Oils and Varnishes, Glass, Bicycles, Supplies, Sporting Goods, Galvanized Roofing, Etc., at lowest market prices.

Anything not in stock will be supplied on short notice.

J. W. FREEMAN, Harney, Md.

4-21-2m

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY," "Always on the Job"

Phone No. 259, Westminster, Md

4-21-2m

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

JONATHAN L. ALLISON,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of December, 1916; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of June, 1916.

MINNIE MAY ALLISON, HARRY ALBERT ALLISON, Executors.

6-25t

Notice to Creditors.

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

MIRANDA R. BISHOP,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of December, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1916.

JAMES G. BISHOP, Executor.

5-26-15t

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

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

McCleery's JEWELRY STORE.

FREDERICK, MD.

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

GERMANS MAKE STRICT SEARCH

Amazing Thoroughness With Which Travelers Are Handled at Border.

SOLES RIPPED FROM SHOES

Fountain Pens Emptied and Probed, Clothes Carefully Examined Under Rays of Powerful Light—Many Questions Asked.

London.—There is no miracle of German thoroughness more amazing than the search to which travelers have to submit on entering Germany.

This border search is described in a London newspaper by a correspondent of the Russian paper Retch, who has just performed the feat of entering Germany at Warnemunde and staying some time in Berlin. He says:

"The passengers are taken on shore in single file and directed to a shed. We enter a large compartment partitioned off by wooden bars into a series of long stalls. Our passports are taken away from us and we are admitted one by one into the next compartment through a special door.

Bombarded With Questions.

"I am admitted into a small room, where, behind the counter, are three German officers, a lieutenant and two sub.

"At first come the usual questions: 'Name?' 'Where?' 'Why?' and then, 'What is your profession?'

"I name a certain branch of business which I chose to represent. 'You are going to Germany on business?'

"Yes. 'With what firms and in what towns do you intend doing business?'

"I give the names and addresses of a few firms.

"An energetic lieutenant reaches from one of the numerous shelves a directory and checks my statement.

"Gut. Where have you been living recently?'

"I give the name of a neutral country.

"How long have you lived there?'

"I reply.

"And whence are you proceeding from Germany?'

"I name a town in another country.

"And what is your permanent address?'

"I again give a reply.

"Without saying a word the lieutenant hands to the captain a few Baedekers. I recognize their red bindings.

"You say you have lived so many years at N? Can you tell me where you lived there?'

"I name a street and the number of a house which I know to exist in N, but where I have never lived.

"You know of course the street Y? Can you tell me what the square at the end of it is called?'

"I give the necessary reply. I have to tell the whereabouts of the post office, the palace, such and such a theater, shops and statues.

"Now will you follow me," says one of the lieutenants, and guides me to a corridor, along both sides of which run cubicles. We enter one of the cubicles.

Soles Ripped Off.

"Will you have the goodness to undress but, first of all, please take off your boots." The lieutenant takes the boots and hands them over to a soldier.

"Have no fear. We shall rip them open and take off the heels, but we will sew them up again and return in good condition."

"All my body, right down to my feet and nails, is carefully inspected by means of an electric lamp. The lining of my suit is all ripped open, but is not sewn up again. The contents of my pockets are carefully examined.

The lieutenant takes his glasses and looks through my passport, opens my watch, looks at its mechanism, reads the trade mark of the manufacturers, and then takes my fountain pen, pours out the ink, and probes its inside with a hatpin.

"What can one hide there?" I asked.

"Have you never seen pendants, rings and other things? You hold them up to the light, and through a tiny little point you see highly magnified views of cathedrals, of mountains, or of towns, etc. Well, you can do the same with any document—reduce it photographically and carry it at the bottom of your fountain pen."

"My boots were brought in, and, indeed, on the soles one could see new neat stitches.

"I breathe freely once more, dress and go on the platform."

Cows "Dolled Up" in Gowns.

San Francisco.—An authority on dress and its cut for dairy cows is a guest at the St. Francis, in the person of Sir Francis Webster of Glasgow, a wealthy manufacturer of hemp goods in Scotland and the owner of a stock range in Texas embracing 1,500,000 acres and thousands of head of stock.

Sir Francis' cows are dressed regularly every winter in suits of hemp cloth made at his own manufacturing establishment, to protect them from the cold and snow, minimize the dangers from tuberculosis and increase their daily yield of milk.

SOME DEFINITIONS OF LIFE

Not All Sadness as Some Affect to Believe, but Cannot Be All Joy Either.

"Dreams! dreams! dreams!" answered Lord Beaconsfield, bending over the fire, when the late Lord Ronald Gower asked him, just before the end, how he regarded the life of triumph. And then, characteristically enough, smoking a cigarette which he had just accepted, the statesman said, "I have not smoked since you were here last."

"Life," Lord Beaconsfield said to me that last time I was with him at Hughenden (wrote Lord Ronald afterwards), "life is an ennui, or an anxiety;" and he enlarged on his text by saying that for the self-made life is full of troubles and anxieties, for fear of losing the position or the wealth they have obtained; and for those born with position and wealth there is nothing to strive for, and life then becomes a mere bore, an ennui, and a burden. "My idea," he added, "of a happy future state is one of those long midsummer days when one dines at nine o'clock!" Lord Beaconsfield had left out the majority of mankind, those who cannot afford either to be anxious or to be bored, and, indeed, in that half-way state I believe the truest earthly happiness exists.

"Life," added Lord Ronald, "when those we have loved and cherished in it are taken from us, is a long sadness; but, thank God, we may humbly hope that in his good time we shall again meet with our lost and loved."—Westminster Gazette.

CANNOT EXHAUST THE AIR

Scientific Explanation as to Why a Lack of Nitrogen Need Not Be a Matter of Dread.

A student at the University of Washington, having read about making nitrogen from the air, entered the chemistry department and asked the professors there what would happen when all the nitrogen had been taken out of the air. The University of Washington News-Letter says that this is what they told him:

"The atmosphere over a square mile of land is estimated to contain 20,000,000 tons of nitrogen, which is enough to furnish all the world would require for fifty years at the present rate of consumption. Even if that were not so, there would be no danger, for there's a sort of 'dust to dust' process involved that is a safeguard in itself.

"Nitrates, when they go into the soil, are taken up by the roots of plants and utilized. After the plant decays the nitrogen is given off, and it returns again to the atmosphere.

"If employed in the manufacture of explosives, when the charge is exploded part of the nitrate returns to the air as gas, while some goes into solution, falls to the earth and is taken up by the plants, returning later to the air."

Rank and File.

He was a "rookie" on his first sentry duty at one of the government reservations. The corporal of the guard had told him what to do when the officer of the day appeared, which by rule ought to be at about half-past nine that night. Sentry was to notify corporal when the officer had passed. At ten o'clock no report from the sentry. The corporal wanted to know why. Much perturbed, the sentry said he was sorry. He had not seen the officer.

"Keep me posted," said the corporal sharply. "He might be late."

Fifteen minutes later the officer appeared, and this colloquy ensued:

Sentry—Who goes there?

Officer—Officer of the day.

Sentry—You're late, you are. You'll get the devil when the corporal of the guard sees you.

Cocoa as Currency.

Cocoa passed as currency among the natives of Central and South America at the time of the European conquest, and that despite a plentiful supply of gold. Joseph Acosta, in 1610, tells us the Indians used "none of their gold or silver for traffic in or buy withal," and unto this day the custom continues among them that instead of money they use cocoa. The Aztecs of ancient Mexico also used "cocoa" as small change, as many as 8,000 beans being counted legal tender. The value of the beans may be judged from the fact that "a tolerably good slave" could be purchased for 100 of them.

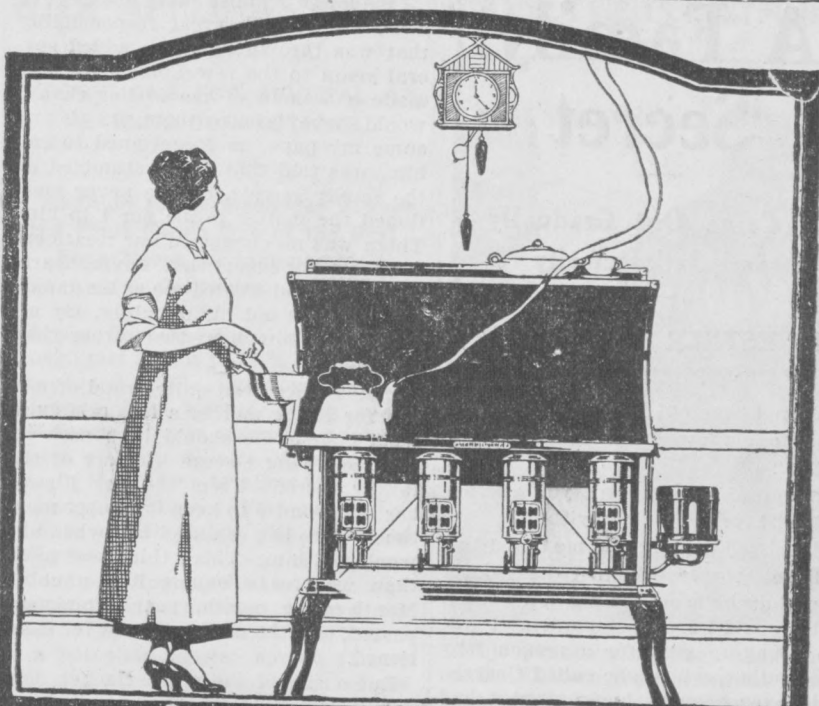
Had Reason to Be Proud.

Traveler—I say, what are you people so proud about? Last time I came here everybody was very friendly and now I can hardly get a person to speak.

Uncle Eben—You'll pardon us, but it's our town pride. You see, Joe Summers picked up a guidebook that fell out of a motor car last week and we found that the old tannery swamp is a mountain tarn, Simmons' stone quarry a precipice, Bill Moodler's beer-house a wayside inn, and the whole country chockfull of historical antidotes and delusions.

Advice for Business Men.

Get down off your high horse if you expect to be heard and patronized by common, everyday people. Put plain horse sense and honest intentions in your advertisements. These are the things that appeal to you, and in all essentials you are just like most of the people you're trying to sell goods to.—Jed Scarborough.



NEW PERFECTION

"I SAVE TIME in my COOKING!"

"THE TOUCH of a lighted match gives full heat on the instant and the flame 'stays put' when it's regulated. It turns on and off like a gas stove!"

The New Perfection Oil Cook Stove, the stove with the long blue chimney, is built to save time.

The long blue chimney gives a perfect draft, and assures a clean, even heat and a lasting satisfaction.

New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are made in many styles and sizes. They are sold by most good dealers who will gladly show them.

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"IT'S THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY"

COSTLY FLOWER LIVES ON AIR

It's Not the Orchid's Bloom Bill That Makes Aristocratic Blood So Expensive.

Aristocrats of the flower kingdom, and probably the least understood, you hear them called parasites, which is only one of the common mistakes made about the orchid. You see a hundred different shapes and a dozen different colors grouped together, each shape, perhaps, a distinct family and each with a separate name.

In the first place, orchids are not parasites. A parasitical plant is one which gets nourishment from another plant. Certain orchids live on trees, but they get their food and drink from the air by means of aerial roots. We call them epiphytes. Other orchids get their nourishment directly from the ground. They are called terrestrial orchids.

People don't understand, either, why orchids cost so much. They fail to see why a tiny plant is sold for—say \$1,000. If they realized that rare orchids may have cost a long trip into a tropical jungle to obtain, and that it takes from eight to ten years to raise a plant from the seed, with patient care and treatment, they could see why these flowers remain in the aristocratic class.

Only the orchid grower can understand all the details of his art, but the flower lover can easily learn to distinguish the various types.

Linguistic.

Mr. Dunnell picked up a letter in the subway, written in a foreign language entirely unknown to him, and for several days puzzled over it, trying to find out the language in which it was written. He showed the letter to a friend, who, with great facility, made a successful attempt to read it. The fraudulent translation was not discovered, and in due course the translator received credit for his versatility in translating Finnish. A short time after, Mrs. Dunnell, who was one of the interested listeners, asked: "Where in the world did you learn Finnish?" and the prompt rejoinder was: "In finishing school, of course."—New York Times.

Suitable.
"What kind of an apartment did the singer get?"
"I suppose nothing less would satisfy her than a suite thing in a flat."—Baltimore American.

Wise Girl.
Maud—Would you object to a husband who smoked in the house? Marie—Most decidedly. But I shall keep quiet about it until I get one.—Boston Transcript.

Gravity is the ballast of the soul, which keeps the mind steady.—Fuller.

"Ough."
An exchange prints the following list of words ending in "ough" and adds the pronunciation of the more obscure words, so far as ascertainable from the dictionaries: Messrs. Gough (goff), Hough (huff) and Clough (cluff), though tough enough, thought through the day that they would visit Mr. Brough (broo), who, having a hicough (hiccup) and a cough, lived in a clough (cluff or clou), with plenty of dough and a tame cough (chuff) kept near a plough in a rough trough, hung to a lough over a lough (loch). A slouch (sluff) of the bank into the slough (sloo) injured his thoroughbred's hough (hock).

No wonder the foreigner shudders at those four terrible letters!

Caught the Habit.
"Why were you late?"
"My watch was slow."
"I know it. That's from going with you so much."—Harvard Lampoon.

Industry is the right hand and frugality the left hand of fortune.—Old Saying.

Good and Sufficient Reason.
Editor—But, my good fellow, why do you bring this poem to me? Impeccantous One—Well, sir, because I haven't a stamp. etc.—London Tattler

A Festival of Flowers.
At Genzano, Italy, near Rome, during the festival of flowers one of the streets is carpeted with genuine flowers in elaborate designs. The work and designing are done by the people who live on the street. This festival dates back to 1778.

GIVES ADVICE TO HUSBANDS

Writer Offers the Suggestion That More Men Should Occasionally Praise Their Wives.

Apparently there are some men in the world who would not be likely to live long if by any possibility they should be betrayed into praising their wives, remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The man of this description is a self-sufficient creature, who evidently believes that creation was instituted for his benefit. He is a little surprised and a good deal annoyed that things were not arranged more to his liking, but he tolerates the arrangement, not because he approves of it, but because he cannot help it.

The wife of this man is a woman whom no old maid should envy. And no old maid should ever marry this man when his wife is worn out and laid in the grave; if she does she will regret it to her latest day—that is, unless she has backbone enough to put the man where he belongs and keep him there. And it is never pleasant to any true-hearted woman to feel that she has to master her husband in order to live comfortably with him.

The man who never praises his wife will find fault with everything on every possible occasion. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault—easier than the proverbial sliding down hill. It gets to be a habit with some men, and they are hardly conscious when they are exercising it.

Why cannot a man show his wife that he appreciates her efforts to please him? Why cannot he praise the pudding of his wife as well as the cooking of her neighbor Smith?

Why cannot he speak kindly of her mince pie, and charitably of her sponge cake? Why cannot he say that the new hat is becoming to the face of the woman who loves him?

Kind words make his wife happy, and no decent man ought to withhold them, and he will find that the general run of affairs in his household will be smoother all around.

QUICK WIT SAVED BURGLAR

One Can Imagine Police Officer's Feelings When He Realized How He Had Been Fooled.

The up-to-date burglar is a quick-witted criminal, and nothing delights him more than to be "too many" for the constable, says the London Mail. To accomplish this he sometimes exhibits a good deal of wit and daring. Here is a case in point.

A constable, going the rounds of his beat a few nights ago, noticed a light in a house from which the family and servants had gone to the country. After pulling the bell several times a man put his head out of the bedroom window to say that he would be down in a few minutes. He came down in a dressing-gown and carrying a candle in his hand.

The constable explained his suspicion, whereupon the man stated that he had just run up to town to see that all was right. After chatting for a little, he invited the constable to have a glass of wine. He lit the dining room gas and produced a bottle of port. After they had drunk each other's health he let the constable out and bolted the door after him.

The man lost no time in getting the "swag" together, and left the house by another exit.

Highly Dramatic.

Backward and forward he paced, his eyes wild and rolling, his face haggard. As the minutes passed his agitation increased.

"Will she never come? Will she never come?" he wailed wildly. "Already it is 15 minutes past the appointed time, and yet she is not here!"

He pressed his hands to his fevered brow and waited. He tried to sit in vain, and still waited. He gazed sadly through the window and went on waiting.

At last! Ah! The sounds of little footsteps on the stairs. He turned to the door, eager, excited.

Yes, it was she!

"You have come, then?" he gasped, dizzy with delight, as he grabbed his hat.

Yes, the stenographer had come back and it was now his turn to go out to luncheon.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Red Glass Milk Bottles.

It is not at all improbable that milk will be generally delivered in red bottles, for it has been discovered that while ordinary light hastens the "spoiling" of milk, the red rays prevent it. The violet rays, on the contrary, cause the milk to turn.

Pure, fresh milk, or sterilized and pasteurized milk, if placed in an uncolored glass bottle and left in the full sunlight, is completely spoiled by evening. But substitute a red glass bottle, or wrap the ordinary bottle in red paper, and milk is perfectly good after standing ten hours in the sun.

Science and Nations.

True revolutionists, believe me, the real men of action, who are promoting truth and justice for the morrow, are scientists. Governments fall and pass away; nations grow, shine with splendor and decay. But what matter? The discoveries of science will go on, will increase, will give mankind more and more light and certainty. The close of a century is a small matter; the march of human progress will always be resumed; human nature will insist on having knowledge, whatever may be the obstacles. It is foolish to object that we can never know anything; we have got to know all we can that we may attain the greatest happiness. And therefore I say, How foolish are all the political disputes that excite nations! While the salvation of progress is supposed to be involved in the fate of a ministry, it is really the scientist—the man of learning—who will be the master of the future when he shall be able to enlighten men with a new spark of truth. All injustice shall cease when truth shall reign.—Emile Zola.

A Doctor of the Old School.

Doc Robinson never looked wise and kept things to himself about a case. He'd let one tell him every little symptom and listen respectfully, and he'd never go and whip out one of those surveying instruments and go all over a patient as if he were laying out a new state road. No! He'd crack jokes, gossip delightfully and suddenly turn around and ask Margaret if that wasn't a brand new dress she had on, feed little peppermint candies to the children and sit with several on his knees while he talked. He made his call a pleasant affair. Every one in the house enjoyed it and got the benefit of it—even the invalid. "Well," he'd say reluctantly, "Kit and I've got to jog along, though it's mighty comfortable sitting here by your fire. We gotta go 'way out on the Cider Mill road."—Helena Smith-Dayton in Cartoons Magazine.

The Habit of Saving.

The United States is thrifter than it is commonly given credit for being because statistics most frequently quoted do not give all savings deposits and because a vast deal of savings goes on outside of savings institutions. Yet it does not live up to its opportunities by a long way. One of the country's ablest business men said not long ago that any one could tell whether he was going to succeed or fail by his ability to save. If he could not save he could not succeed. At any rate, inability to save for a man with an income above the bread line and no unusual ill luck implies a lack of self control that is not conducive to success.

Like nearly everything else, it is a matter of habit, and with a little determination to begin with the right habit is as easily formed as the wrong one. Try it.—Saturday Evening Post.

Gladstone Never Prime Minister.

Gladstone would probably have protested if any official document had described him as one of the principal secretaries of state, for he was keen on correctness in such matters. When giving evidence in a trial he was asked whether he was first lord of the treasury. He demurred at once to this description and explained that he was one of the commission for executing the office of lord high treasurer, "and I believe my name stands first on the list." In the same way it could be argued that Gladstone was never prime minister, for that post was first recognized officially eight years after his death. Sir Robert Walpole told the house of commons that he claimed no such title, and Lord North would not permit its use even in his own family.—London Spectator.

Where Van Tromp Died.

Texel, the low lying island at the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, was the scene of much fierce fighting between Dutch and English in the seventeenth century. It was off Texel that one of the greatest of Dutch admirals, Van Tromp, lost his life in 1653 in an engagement with the British under Blake, and near the same spot, almost exactly twenty years after, De Ruyter was defeated in a desperate conflict with the British and French under Rupert and D'Estrees. On Oct. 11, 1797, Texel again witnessed a heavy defeat of the Dutch, this time by Admiral Duncan.—London Mail.

Brier Is Really Heath.

Brier pipes are not made from the wild rose brier. The name is a corruption of the French word bruyere (heath). The earliest brier pipes were introduced into England in 1839 and were made from the roots of the French white heath (Erica arborea).—New York World.

Good Likeness.

"Did Miss Sourgirl have her photographs taken yesterday?"

"Yes."

"Good likeness?"

"Yes, must have been, for she refused to have them and demanded another sitting."—London Globe.

A Family Secret

It Came Out Gradually and Satisfactorily

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

When I was old enough to desire a child to play with me I said to my mother:

"Mamma, why haven't you another little girl for me to play with?"

She kissed me and told me that I had a little brother whom I had never seen, but he was coming home soon and I would have a companion. I was too young to seek for a reason why this brother, whom she called George, had never been at home since I had been born. I simply accepted the fact and rejoiced that I would have a playmate.

George arrived a couple of days later. He was several years older than I. I asked him where he had been living all the while, and he said that he supposed he had been with his mother, but a few days before he came to us she had told him that she was not his mother and then was sent to us.

Whatever explanation of all these matters was made to us was called forth by our childish questions, and they were answered vaguely. We looked upon each other as brother and sister. We lived in a place in the country where we saw no other children and when we began to be educated were placed in charge of a young woman who taught us the rudiments and as we grew older had tutors.

When I was ten years old something occurred that troubled me. A lady visitor called on my mother. I was in an adjoining room reading a story book and as quiet as a mouse.

"Is Clara still ignorant of the fact that she is not a Clayton?" asked the visitor. My mother's name was Clayton.

"Yes, but she is getting to an age when we shall find it hard to keep the secret."

"How about George?"

"He being older than Clara, we may expect still more difficulty in his case."

"I question it. Boys are not so curious about seeming trifles as girls. A boy's mind reaches out to discover what is going on without—how things are made and all that. A girl is curious about those things which immediately concern her."

I was thunderstruck. I could scarcely refrain from running into the other room and begging my mamma to explain what I had heard. But the presence of the visitor restrained me. I would wait till she had gone. I stole away and upstairs to my room, where I shut myself in and gave myself up to all kinds of (to me) terrible forebodings.

By this time George had grown old enough to crave the society of boys of his own age and was out playing ball with some of his friends. Therefore I did not see him before I had had a conference with mamma. This was perhaps fortunate. As soon as the visitor had gone I went to her and almost with tears in my eyes asked her what the lady had meant by saying that I was not a Clayton.

Mother was evidently quite put out at first, but presently she took me up on to her lap and said:

"I will explain this if you will promise to ask me nothing more till you become eighteen years of age."

I gave a reluctant promise, and she continued:

"Papa is not your real father. Your real father died when you were a baby, and I married papa when you were too young to know anything about it."

This was a great shock to me. Remembering how it affected me, I have ever since condemned the bringing up of children in ignorance of their true parentage. After what my mother told me I was curious to know about George. Forgetting my promise to ask no more questions, I begged mother to tell me about him. She considered for awhile, then said:

"George must soon know about his case, but not now. I will tell you about him if you will promise to keep what I say a secret from him for the present."

I gave the promise, and she continued:

"George is not your brother." This was not the shock to me that the secret about my papa was. Possibly this was because of George's introduction into the family at a time when I was old enough to take cognizance of his coming. Mother continued:

"George's mother and I were very dear friends. She died when he was two years old, and George was given in charge of a woman who took care of him till he came here. I would have taken him at the time of his mother's death, but it was then impossible. There had been an arrangement between me and her to that effect, and I carried it out as soon as I was able to do so."

Mother paused here for awhile in order, I presume, to give me time to get somewhat used to what she had told me, then concluded what she was saying.

"And now, my dear little girl, I wish you to be brave and strong and say nothing to papa or George as to what you have learned, but leave it to me to make it all known whenever I

find that it will give the least shock." I made the promise sadly and kept it. This, for a child, great responsibility that was thrown upon me added several years to the few I had lived and made a woman of me earlier than I would have been without it. I presume my papa, as I continued to call him, was told that I had stumbled on the family secrets, but he never mentioned the matter to me nor I to him. There was no change in our treatment of each other except that, having learned that he had treated me as his daughter who was not his daughter, my affection for him increased rather than diminished.

I have since been quite proud of myself for giving mother a free rein as to what course she should take with regard to giving George his part of the family secret. From the day I gave her the promise to keep it I never mentioned it to her or asked her when she would tell him. This I think was more than was to be expected of a child. Month after month, year after year passed, and the matter was never mentioned.

But a time came when the relationship between George and me became a matter of importance. When he was in his eighteenth year and I fifteen he was treating me as a sister, while I knew he was not my brother. The statement of the lady through whom I had learned the facts that a boy looks without rather than within the home circle was verified in this case. George seemed to me to be very stupid about it. Nevertheless there were times when I wondered if he had not fallen upon the secret and was keeping his knowledge of it from me as I was keeping mine from him.

On his return from an absence when I was sixteen he took me in his arms and kissed me. Then, holding me off and looking at me, he saw a blush on my face.

"Look at the red!" he exclaimed, and, drawing me to him again, he gave me another kiss. Naturally this served to deepen the blush. I playfully boxed his ears, which, instead of making the matter appear more brotherly and sisterly, had the reverse effect.

"The last ear box I got for a kiss was for another fellow's sister," he said and, giving me a second kiss, released me. I stood for a moment panting, not knowing what to do or say, then walked away in a dignified manner, followed by a laugh from George, which made me feel that I had come very near a giveaway.

But a worse one followed. A friend of mine, Bessy Lawrence, made me a visit, and George seemed to me to be very much struck with her. This was the first revelation to me of the fact that I did not relish any other girl stepping in between George and me. I tried not to show jealousy, but did not succeed. Bess ended her visit in a huff, and George asked me what in the world was the matter with me. Since I could not explain, I walked out of the room, leaving him to put his own interpretation on my action.

There seemed to be plenty of funds in our family, and, since George was not in a hurry to settle down to business, he concluded to spend a year in travel. He asked me to go with him; but, knowing what I did, of course I declined. He urged me for some time, insisting on my giving him a reason for my refusal. I gave him a number of them—all trumped up—and he laughed at me. When he started on his journey he called out:

"Sis, don't you pick up a fellow while I'm gone!"

"I won't promise!" I shouted. And he drove away, waving his handkerchief till I could see him no more.

He returned in six months, and after the first welcome, when he and I were alone together, he came to me and said:

"Sis, do you know the reason why I came home sooner than I intended?"

"No. Why?"

"Because I couldn't stay any longer away from my dear sister."

"You'll be saying that to some other fellow's sister pretty soon."

"Have you a brother?"

"What a question!"

"If you have I'm saying it to some other fellow's sister now."

I wondered if he could have got the secret.

"Sit down here," he added, drawing me to an easy chair big enough for us both. Then he continued:

"You and I were betrothed the day you were born. I have not known these things as long as you have, but I have known more than you. I have long known that papa and mamma are not my real parents. My real parents I never saw. My real mother arranged with my second mother that I should come into this family and be brought up with you, hoping that we would make a match. When it came time for me to come here mamma settled everything in her own way, and I consider it the right way. She is not to be blamed for anything, though some persons will say that she made a mistake. She certainly gave you a brother and me a sister. It now remains to be seen whether we shall be transformed from the gruff brother and sister to the butterfly lover and lovers."

I was surprised at the relief and joy this declaration gave me. The secret between us having taken wings, left me very happy.

The rest would only sound pleasing if given in the terms of the novelist, who causes the hero lover to declare himself in terms that have been carefully written and duly worked over. I need only add that an understanding of the situation, as had been intended years before, and its termination were a relief and a matter of satisfaction to our dear papa and mamma as well as to ourselves.

ALWAYS A STAPLE PUDDING

Good Reasons Why Rice Cooked With Milk Has Remained a Favorite So Many Years.

There is perhaps no other pudding of equally great food value which is so inexpensive and palatable as the eggless rice pudding, or creamy rice pudding, as it is often called. It is but one of the several excellent ways of cooking rice with milk, but it does lend itself better to changes of flavor than any of the other ways, so may be used frequently without monotony.

Baked in individual dishes with rather gentle heat, and for at least an hour and a half, with several stirrings in of the crust which forms on the top, creamy rice pudding is an attractive dessert, made more so by baking it in glass and finally adding a meringue. It is about equally good whether hot or cold. More than this, a considerable number of variations can be made without once adding an acid fruit which makes it less digestible. The long baking makes it both more digestible and palatable, and it is dainty of flavor if just the stirred-in top is all to give this.

The Recipe.—To each cupful of milk allow one tablespoonful of rice and one of sugar, or more if to taste, and one piece of candied ginger about an inch and a half long. Butter pudding dish, put into it the well-washed rice and milk, with sugar and the ginger cut in bits, bake in moderate oven for one hour and a half, stirring in the top at least three times.

BRIOCHE IS SOMETHING NEW

Guests at Luncheon or Tea Will Be Sure to Appreciate This Delicacy, Properly Made.

One cake yeast, one-half cupful milk, scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls sugar, four cupfuls sifted flour, one cupful butter, eight eggs, one teaspoonful salt.

Dissolve yeast and one tablespoonful sugar in luke-warm milk, add one cupful of flour to make sponge. Beat well. Cover and set to rise in warm place, free from draft, until light—about three-quarters of an hour.

To the rest of the flour add one tablespoonful sugar, butter softened, four eggs and salt. Beat all in well. Add sponge and beat again thoroughly; then the other four eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating thoroughly. Cover and let rise until light—about four hours, and beat again.

Chill in refrigerator overnight. In the morning, shape by rolling under hand into long strips about 27 inches long and three-fourths inch thick, bringing ends together, and twist like a rope. Form into rings, place on well-buttered pans to rise.

When double in size, glaze with white of egg diluted with water. Bake in a moderate oven fifteen minutes. Ice while hot, with plain frosting. Spread with almonds.

Fried Cream.

One pint of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of butter, yolks of three eggs, two and one-quarter teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt. Put the milk into the double boiler with the salt and a small piece of lemon rind. When scalded add the sugar—then cornstarch and flour which have been moistened in a little milk; stir until it is thickened, then pour it over the beaten yolks. Return to the stove for three minutes. Add the butter and vanilla and strain into a flat dish, making a layer three-quarters of an inch thick. It should be made the day before it is to be used. When ready to cook cut into pieces three inches long and two wide. It should be cut with a broad knife blade and handled very carefully. Cover each piece with sifted cracker crumbs, dip in egg and sprinkle again with crumbs. They must be completely covered. Fry in hot fat to an amber color, lay them on a brown paper in the open oven to dry, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve on a folded napkin. The crust should be crisp and the center creamy.

Mother's Meat Cakes.

Wish someone would try my mother's meat cakes as a way of using leftover lamb. Take pieces left from either lamb or beef, put through meat chopper, season with salt and pepper, a little onion if liked and butter or gravy to make moist. Cook these in a saucepan until thoroughly blended. A few minutes is sufficient. Let cool and form into cakes. Set away in a cool place an hour or more. Make a batter of egg and milk and flour and a little baking powder. Dip in the cakes and fry a nice brown.

Hot Chocolate Sauce.

One cupful of boiling water, one square or four large tablespoonfuls of chocolate, pinch of salt, half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cook all together slowly until it is the consistency of maple sirup, or thicker if desired. Just before serving add one teaspoonful of vanilla. This will keep indefinitely and can be reheated.

Larded Sweetbreads.

Put them in cold water, remove the pipes and membranes; cook them in boiling salted water, with one tablespoonful of lemon juice, 20 minutes and plunge into cold water to harden; dry, lard them with strips of salt pork and bake until brown, basting with brown stock. Serve with peas.

Cup Cake.

One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, four cupfuls flour, half cupful milk, five eggs and a pinch of soda.



Electric Control Buttons at Your Finger Tips

Naturally, you want a car that can be operated easily—you realize that the extent of pleasure and safety in driving depends upon the ease of control.

In most cars the details of control seem to be planned with an eye for convenience in assembling the various parts.

But the Overland control was arranged just as you would arrange it if you were designing a car for your own convenience.

You control the electric magneto, the electric lights, the electric horn, with your finger tips, without bending forward.

To start the motor you merely touch a foot button in the floor.

A woman or girl can drive the Overland in safety. Its control is easy and instinctive.

Let us tell you about the other Overland advantages.

THE TANEYTOWN GARAGE CO., TANEYTOWN, MD

Model 75 Touring Car \$615; Roadster \$595
Model 83 B Touring Car \$695; Roadster \$675
Model 86 Six—Touring Car \$1145
Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

All models are completely equipped in every particular. There are no extras to buy.

BANISH GLOOM IN SUNSHINE

Nothing Like Plenty of Good Daylight to Drive Away Sickness and the "Blues."

If everyone could only realize the tonic effect of a little sunshine we would be both healthier and happier.

Cover some green grass with a piece of carpet for a month and note the result. The grass will have completely changed. It will have lost its color and become almost white. This is exactly what happens to people. If you live in dark, gloomy rooms you cannot be rosy or entirely healthy.

Not only does lack of sunshine impair your health, but it affects your mental attitude. You cannot be an optimist and live in a gloomy place, and who wants to be a pessimist?

Many of the most dreaded germs are completely annihilated by a continued application of sunshine. This is the reason all modern hospitals are built on the pavilion plan, which admits light on all sides.

Disease germs are not the only variety that dread the light.

The germs that breed discontent, pettiness, jealousy and real unhappiness are all bred in darkness.

Did you ever try a brisk walk in the bright sunshine when you seem to be completely surrounded by all sorts of "glooms"? It is a simple remedy; not a costly one, but efficacious. One hour of such treatment will usually rout a whole regiment of these pests.

If you haven't the energy for a walk, put on wraps to keep you warm and sit in an easy chair in the corner of the porch. In lieu of the porch try raising a southern window and sit where the sun will shine on you. If your gloom has not vanished in an hour, you should consult a doctor who doubtless will prescribe for a sluggish liver, for a sick liver will make even rosy glasses reflect a dark glow.

PECULIAR WELL IN FLORIDA

Both Salt and Ordinary Water May Be Pumped From It at the Same Time.

In their investigation of the wells and underground waters of Florida the geologists of the United States Geological survey have noted many interesting things. Among these is a well at Welaka, on St. Johns river, from which two kinds of water are obtained.

This well is 309 feet deep. The length of the casing is 110 feet. The well was first drilled to 160 feet, and from this depth ordinary "sulphur" water was obtained. The drill was then carried to a depth of 309 feet,

where it encountered a strong mineral water, having a disagreeable, salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water an inner tubing was run nearly to the bottom of the well. Both this and the outer casing were connected with pumps, so that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give a drink of weaker water in the first glass and to replace it with the brine in the second.

Aluminum Cheapened.

While experimenting with the intense heat of the electric arc, Sir Humphrey Davy discovered a metallic substance to which he gave the name of aluminum, though he never succeeded in isolating it. Twenty years later Frederick Wohler, in Germany, isolated this metal through the use of potassium. In 1845 he obtained it in small malleable globules. In 1856 Deville, a French chemist patronized by Louis Napoleon, improved Wohler's process and isolated aluminum in a state almost pure. At this time the metal was valued at \$90 a pound. It was produced in chemical laboratories and used largely in the manufacture of aluminum jewelry. The price has now declined to 18 cents a pound.

Needful, But Utopian.

Mayor Curley of Boston was talking about certain reforms.

"They'll come, I guess," he said. "In time we'll have those and many other municipal reforms. But at present they seem utopian and impossible."

"Yes, such reforms seem as incredible today as the fake dinner invitation that was sent out by a Boston wag."

"This wag, wishing to rebuke the parsimony of a rich Back Bay host, got up a fake invitation that read:

"Mr. and Mrs. Back Bay Poultnery request the honor of your presence at dinner on Wednesday evening next at eight o'clock. (Wine merchant and cigar dealer both changed since last dinner.)"—Washington Star.

Thankful.

"There isn't a bit of coal or wood in the house, and the gas is turned off." "Hurrah! Then the cook can't burn the dinner!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Suggestive.

Mary (aged six)—Uncle Charlie, I wish you many happy returns of your birthday, and mamma said that if you gave me a dollar not to lose it.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

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

Drs. Myers,

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

DR. J. W. HELM,

SURGEON DENTIST,
New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

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Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

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

PRINTING of All Kinds

not the cheap kind

but the

good kind done here.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XIII.—Second Quarter,
For June 25, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Phil. i, 1-11; iv, 1-9.—Quarterly Review—Golden Text, Phil. iv, 8.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I.—The conversion of Saul, Acts ix, 1-11. 17-19. Golden Text, I Tim. i, 15. "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief." That God should choose such a vessel for such a purpose is to us a very great mystery, but we know that His way is perfect, and it was a foreshadowing of the conversion of Israel as a nation by His appearing to them in glory, when they shall become a nation of Pauls, with all his zeal.

LESSON II.—Aeneas and Dorcas, Acts ix, 32-43. Golden Text, Tit. ii, 7. "In all things showing thyself an example of good works." The result of these two miracles of health to Aeneas and a return to life in a mortal body to Dorcas (which was no gain to her) was that many turned to the Lord and believed in Him and thus helped to complete His body, the church, the one only thing worth living for.

LESSON III.—Peter and Cornelius, Acts x, 1-16. Golden Text, Rom. x, 12. "The same Lord is Lord of all and is rich unto all that call upon Him." Because of the Easter lesson next week we take the whole chapter and see a Gentile household, with kinsmen and friends, hearing and receiving the word of the Lord, and in Him forgiveness, and the gift of the Holy Spirit (verses 24, 44). Note the agents.

LESSON IV.—The risen Christ, I Cor. xv, 1-11. Golden Text, I Cor. xv, 20. "Now hath Christ been raised from the dead, the first fruits of them that are asleep." Our salvation and all included in it depend upon a risen Christ who waits for a company of people in redeemed bodies like His own. Then shall He begin His reign on earth, and we shall reign with Him till He hath subdued all things unto Himself.

LESSON V.—Peter delivered from prison, Acts xii, 1-11. Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv, 7. "The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them." The devil hates God and Christ and His people and His truth, and seems to think that he can succeed in opposing God, but our Lord has assured us that all the wisdom of hell cannot prevail against Him or His people (Matt. xvi, 18).

LESSON VI.—The missionaries of Antioch, Acts xiii, 19-26; xiii, 1-3. Golden Text, Matt. xxviii, 19. "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all the nations." The disciples were so slow to obey the command to go and tell that the Lord allowed persecution to scatter the believers, and all but the apostles went forth with the word of life even as far as Antioch. Later the Holy Spirit called Paul and Barnabas.

LESSON VII.—Lo, we turn to the gentiles, Acts xiii, 13-52. Golden Text, Acts xiii, 47. "I have set thee for a light of the gentiles." On this tour the glad tidings were carried in today's lesson to Cyprus and to Antioch, and we have one of Paul's great sermons, giving the substance of his teaching, which was always Christ crucified and risen and coming again to set up His kingdom and forgiveness for all who receive Him.

LESSON VIII.—The cripple of Lystra, Acts xiv, 8-20. Golden Text, Isa. xl, 29. "He giveth power to the faint, and to him that hath no might He increaseth strength." Everywhere preaching the gospel of the grace of God and the kingdom and magnifying the Lord in life and death, they went from place to place (verses 3, 7, 21, 22, 27). The coming to life of Paul and his power to continue were more wonderful than the healing of the lame man.

LESSON IX.—The council at Jerusalem, Acts xv, 1-35. Golden Text, Gal. v, 1. "For freedom did Christ set us free." A full salvation through Jesus Christ without any good deeds of ours has always been opposed by the devil from the time of Cain, and never more so than now. Witness the enmity of the Unitarians and others to salvation by the blood of Christ alone, yet Tit. iii, 5, and other texts emphasize "not by works of righteousness."

LESSON X.—The call of the west, Acts xvi, 6-15. Golden Text, Acts xvi, 9. "Come over into Macedonia and help us." Farther and farther the glad tidings are carried, for God would have all to hear, but the messengers are so few. In this case human weakness is overruled by God to send out four instead of two missionaries, the Holy Spirit controlling, and the gospel is taken to Europe.

LESSON XI.—Sowing and reaping and the Spirit teaching, Gal. vi, 1 Cor. ii, 10. Golden Text, I Cor. ii, 10. "For the Spirit searcheth all things—yea, the deep things of God." When we become new creatures in Christ by faith alone, then it becomes our privilege to be so given up to the Spirit that He alone may guide and teach and in all things so control that we shall not sow to the flesh nor build to be destroyed.

LESSON XII.—The Philippian jailer, Acts xvi, 19-34. Golden Text, Acts xvi, 31. "Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved, thou and thy house." The third household saved in the story of the Acts. See Cornelius and Lydia. What strange events in this case—an evil spirit speaking the truth, a demon cast out, a persecution and imprisonment, praises at midnight with prayer, an earthquake, a household saved.

O'Connell as an Orator.

Few orators have been so fortunate as Daniel O'Connell in their physical appeal to the senses. Grattan, Curran, Emmet, Sheil and Meagher were small men, not the least impressive to the eye. O'Connell was a man of royal aspect. His voice was seductively musical—the most musical, according to Disraeli, ever heard in the house of commons. It was soft, of great compass, capable of expressing every imaginable emotion. His eyes, light in color and full, flashed or beamed or burned, according to the sentiment expressed. His contemporaries all mention the expressibility of his mouth. His gestures were free and bold, not in the least suggestive of elocution and yet infinitely graceful and apt. There was nothing in his manner indicative of preparation. His manner was easy and without effort. Wendell Phillips, who heard him, says in his lecture: "We used to say of Webster, 'This is a great effort,' of Everett, 'It is a beautiful effort,' but you never used the word 'effort' in speaking of O'Connell. It provoked you that he would not make an effort."—"The Irish Orators," by Claude G. Bowers.

The Evil Eye.

It is probable that the "evil eye," for which many hapless old women were harried to their death on the suspicion of witchcraft in "the good old days," was no more than a common quaint, "cast" in the eye, or "bossing," as it is called in many parts of the country to this day, writes Dr. N. Bishop Harman in the British Journal of Children's Diseases. Not only was the squint thought to be of evil significance, but the defect itself was considered to be the work of evil spirits. In "King Lear" we find the following in the scene on the heath at night: "This is the foul fiend Filibertigibet. He begins at curfew and walks till the first cock; he gives the web and the ph. squints the eye and makes the harelip, mildews the white meat and hurts the poor creature of earth."

Knew His Man.

George Bubbs, better known as Bubbs Doddington, one of the wits of the eighteenth century, always dined well and always liked to doze after the repast. Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep and to prove he had not offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it, but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of the day you would tell that story."

Lightning Rods.

There were no lightning rods in ancient times. The first one that the world ever saw was set up by our own illustrious countryman Benjamin Franklin shortly after the year 1752. He had just had his celebrated experiment with the kite, in which he demonstrated the identity of lightning with electricity, and was therefore prepared for the construction of the rods for which the world had waited so long. It is not generally known that Franklin was as distinguished in science as he was in statesmanship and diplomacy.—Exchange.

A Bright Outlook.

"Do you—er—do you think, Miss Dobleigh, that you will be—er—engaged next Thursday evening?" asked Tommy very bashfully. "Well, really, Mr. Tommy," replied Ethel, "I don't know, but if you can get up spunk enough between now and then to do your share I think there's a fair prospect that I shall be." And Tommy did.

Different Kinds.

"I had a tooth extracted yesterday," remarked the fussy man. "and the dentist gave me gas." "Oh, that's no gas," rejoined the man with the bald spot. "Every time I get shaved the barber gives me a lot of it."—Indianapolis Star.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Hemorrhage.

In treating hemorrhage the first thing is to find its cause and then try to stop it by local means. What these means are must depend on the state the patient is in and the site of the bleeding. If that is easily reached the hemorrhage can be stopped by packing or by pressure or by binding with ligatures. Sometimes the state of the patient is such that it is best to stop the flow by the pressure of the hand or fingers while other steps are taken to relieve the constitutional symptoms of shock and collapse. Sometimes only an operation can reach the point from which the blood comes. In that case it must be performed as rapidly as possible while the patient receives constitutional treatment. In many cases only a physician can find the source of a hemorrhage, but intelligent bystanders can do much to relieve the symptoms. Hot water bottles are needed to help in maintaining the bodily heat. Stimulants should be in readiness, and the salt box should be at hand, for saline injections are often given by physicians in dangerous cases of hemorrhage.

DRESSING FOR THE SALAD

Important Part of Dinner's Preparation That May Make or Mar the Occasion.

The dressing is the making of a salad—just as it is of a woman. To begin with, of course, there must be crisp, fresh greens. Then there must be a delicious dressing.

French dressing is best made in this way: Beat a teaspoonful of salt with six tablespoonfuls of olive oil until thick. Then slowly beat in two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, add red pepper and pour over the salad.

Sardine dressing for crisp lettuce is delicious. Here is the recipe: Skin and bone two sardines and add the powdered yolk of two hard-boiled eggs. Rub to a smooth paste. Add a teaspoonful of sugar, one of dry mustard, half a teaspoonful of olive oil, a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, half a teaspoonful of cream and salt and pepper. Add a little lemon juice to thin to a creamy consistency.

Golden salad dressing is good with fruit salads. Beat two eggs slightly, add a quarter cupful of fruit juice—orange or pineapple—a quarter cupful of lemon juice and a quarter cupful of sugar. Stir over hot water in a double boiler until it begins to thicken, cool and use for fruit salads.

This is a good boiled salad dressing: Beat the yolks of two eggs until creamy. Mix with a teaspoonful of mustard, the same of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cream and one of butter. Over this pour two-thirds of a cupful of hot vinegar and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick and smooth. Cool and use with vegetable salad.

Horse-radish sauce is made by mixing in a bowl a teaspoonful of mustard, teaspoonful of vinegar, half teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Break on this mixture the yolks of two eggs and beat with an egg beater. Add olive oil until a thick sauce results, and then add a tablespoonful of grated horse-radish.

This is a good and easily made dressing to serve with celery or lettuce salad: Mix four tablespoonfuls of olive oil with the juice of two small lemons, the chopped yolk of a hard-boiled egg, salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful of chopped chervil.

MOST DELICIOUS OF SOUPS

French Preparations That Are Among the Best in the Catalogue of Cooks Who Know.

French Bouillie.—An acceptable soup for early warm days is the French bouillie, made of thickened milk. Put in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, a dessertspoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix to a smooth paste and add a quart of hot milk. Cook in a double boiler until thickened and serve with crisp croutons and a dash of pepper. The hot milk will be found stimulating, yet delicate, proving just the soup one requires for a spring day.

Potage a la Creque.—Scrape four large carrots and cut fine. Add two potatoes peeled and diced, two onions and two stalks of celery cut fine and fry brown in good beef drippings. Then put into a saucepan with a quart of boiling water and cook until all the vegetables are tender.

Press through a coarse sieve and return to the fire with the addition of a tablespoonful of butter, a half tablespoonful of salt, two cloves, pepper to season and a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Have ready a pint of milk scalded and thickened with a teaspoonful of cornstarch, add to the soup and serve with croutons.

Stewed Oxtail.

Take a stewed oxtail, disjoint it, cut it into pieces about one inch and a half long, dividing the thick parts into quarters. Throw these pieces into boiling water and let them remain for a quarter of an hour, then drain and soak them. Take up, wipe them with a soft cloth and put them into a stewpan with two quarts of stock or water, a large onion stuck with three cloves; three carrots, a bunch of savory herbs, a little salt and pepper. Simmer gently until the meat will part easily from the bones, then put the pieces on a hot dish, reduce the gravy, strain it over them and garnish with toast sippets. A little lemon juice can be added if liked. Time, three hours and a half to stew the tail. Sufficient for three or four persons.

Coffee Cream Pie.

Three-quarters cupful clear, very strong coffee, three-quarters cupful cream, one-third cupful sugar, one-third cupful flour, three eggs, pie crust. Put coffee and cream in a double boiler. Mix sugar and flour together and drop into the hot liquid, beating it up rapidly with an egg beater. When it has thickened, add the slightly beaten egg yolks and cook five minutes more. Pour into a baked pie shell. Make a meringue of two of the remaining eggs white, sweeten and cover pie. Brown in a hot oven.—Mother's Magazine.

Cover the Apple Pie.

If you are doubtful of the apples in your open-top pies cooking tender, just invert another pie pan over the pie and the steam will serve to cook them thoroughly.—February Mother's Magazine.

Always Good Investment.

If you have a little extra money to spend and a desire to spend it, invest it in something to make the fireside more attractive—a toasting fork, a new set of rindrons, a comfortable fireside chair.

RICE SERVED WITH MEALS

Adds Greatly to the Nutritive Value of Dishes With Which It May Be Mixed.

Rice has great nutritive value, so when you can add it to meat you are not only reducing the cost of the dish, but you are maintaining, somewhat increasing, its food value.

Rice can be added to almost any sort of meat. Rice, plain boiled and drained as dry as possible, can be added to a chicken fricassee. It can also be made into croquettes to serve with chicken, and rice croquettes may be served with lamb or mutton stew.

Round steak can be cooked with rice in this way: Put a round steak an inch and a half thick in a greased casserole, and cover it with a cupful of rice that has been soaked for an hour. Pour over this half a can of tomatoes and season with salt and pepper. Then add a quart of water. Cover and bake for two hours slowly, and then uncover and cook for 20 minutes longer.

This is a good mutton and rice stew: Boil a cupful of rice and drain it. Slice three or four carrots and simmer until tender. In the meantime simmer until tender a pound of breast of mutton—which will take about two hours. Thicken the meat gravy and pour the meat on a platter. Surround with the carrots, in a ring, and then with the rice, in a mound around the edge of the platter.

This is a rice and veal recipe: Place a slice or several slices of veal in an ungreased skillet until brown. Remove to a molding board and cut into pieces two inches square, or smaller. Put, with a small minced onion, in a casserole, and cover with boiling water and two or three slices of bacon. Cover and cook in the oven until the meat is very tender, and then thicken slightly with flour. Place on a platter and surround with a border of hot steamed rice.

AS THE SEASONS ADVANCE

Housewife Will Provide Menus Suitable to the Changes That the Weather Is Sure to Bring.

The cellar, of course, cannot be thoroughly cleaned until the furnace fire is allowed to go out for the season, but it can be cleared of all rubbish, if rubbish has been allowed to accumulate there during the winter. The cellar should be the most orderly part of the house, partly because an accumulation of rubbish there increases danger of fire and partly because the air from the cellar rises through the house, carrying with it dust or any other uncleanness.

See to it that all the chimneys are in good condition and that all fireplaces are ready for a little extra work. The spring days, after the furnace fire is put out, are the days when open fires are most in demand.

Remember that spring appetites crave fresh things, and that salads tempt when heavier foods repel. Vegetable salads for luncheon are admirable on spring days.

If the spring days drag, begin to plan for summer vacations. Send for catalogs and pamphlets of hotel rates and take out some of your longing for summer in looking them over.

Haricot Timbales.

Soak half a pint of haricot beans in cold water for several hours, then drain and cook them until tender in slightly salted water; when done drain the beans, and rub them through a fine sieve. Put the puree in a saucepan with an ounce of butter, a little cream or half a gill of milk, and stir over the fire till quite hot, then stir in two yolks of eggs. Line the interior of six previously buttered timbale molds thickly with the prepared puree, fill the center with vegetable macedoine seasoned with salt and pepper, and moistened with just sufficient white or brown sauce to bind the mixture. Shake down each timbale, and cover the top with a layer of haricot bean puree. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Turn out on a hot dish, pour some hot tomato sauce over or around the timbales, and serve hot. "Vegetable macedoine" consists of carrots and turnips peeled—scooped out into little balls or cut into neat cubes—and French beans cut into short pieces, all cooked separately in seasoned water, then drain and mix together, and reheat with a little butter.

Hazelnut Cream Cake.

Beat one cupful of sugar and four eggs until light, add one cupful of flour sifted with one teaspoonful baking powder and one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of ground allspice and cloves; bake in two layers. Cream—Three-quarters of a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, two eggs, half teaspoonful of sugar. Peel and chop one cupful of hazelnuts fine, add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil all together until thick, and when cool spread between layers. Use whipped cream or a boiled frosting for top of cake.

Potato Loaves.

One pound potatoes, boiled and mashed; one ounce butter, one teaspoonful milk, one egg, butter, salt and cayenne pepper, two teaspoonfuls chopped parsley.

Add butter, milk, egg, parsley and seasoning to cold boiled mashed potatoes. Turn out and roll thin. Divide into equal portions and make each into a loaf. Put on a buttered baking sheet, glaze with the white of an egg. Bake in a quick oven for 5 or 10 minutes.

WITH APPLE AS BASIS

SUGGESTIONS FOR SEVERAL APPETIZING CONFECTIONS.

In Addition to Its Medicinal Virtues, the Fruit Forms One of the Best Foundations for Innumerable Delicacies.

Apple Cobbler.—Pare and quarter enough tart apples to fill a baking dish three-fourths full. Cover with a rich baking powder biscuit dough made soft enough to stir, spread it over the apples without rolling. Make several cuts in the center to allow the steam to escape. Bake for three-quarters of an hour and serve hot with sugar and rich cream.

Coddled Apples.—Take tart, ripe apples of uniform size, remove the cores. Place the fruit in the bottom of a porcelain kettle; spread thickly with sugar; cover the bottom of the kettle with water and allow the apples to simmer until tender. Pour the sirup over the apples and serve cold.

Apple Conserve.—For each pound of quartered and pared apples allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar and half a pint of water. Boil sugar and water until a rich sirup is formed; add the apples and simmer until clear. Take up carefully, lay on plates and dry in the sun. Roll in sugar and pack in tin boxes lined with waxed paper.

Apple Compote and Orange Marmalade.—Boil 12 tart apples in one quart of water until tender, strain through a jelly bag; add one pound of granulated sugar and let boil. While boiling add 12 apples, cored and pared. When the apples are tender, drain them carefully in a perforated skimmer. Boil the sirup until it jells; fill the apples with orange marmalade and pour the sirup over them. Serve with whipped cream.

Crab Apple Marmalade.—Wash and core crab apples and put them through the meat chopper. Put into a preserving kettle and add water until it shows through the top layer of apples. Cook until soft. Weigh and add an equal weight of sugar. Cook until the mixture forms a jelly when cooled and pour into sterilized glasses. Cover with paraffin.

Apple Custard.—Beat the yolks of four eggs and add one-half cupful of sugar; cook for one or two minutes and remove from the fire. Gradually add one pint of grated apple. Pour into a serving dish and cover with a meringue made of the well-beaten whites of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar.

Cheese Croquettes.

Make a white sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-third cupful of flour, two-thirds cupful of milk. Add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, paprika, the yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful cream cheese, grated, and one cupful of cream cheese cut in small pieces. Cool, shape, allowing one rounding tablespoonful to each croquette, and roll in balls. Add two tablespoonfuls of cold water to the whites of the eggs, dip in crumbs prepared by drying the bread, and putting through the meat chopper. Dip in the egg, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. This is a very hearty dish, good for hard labor, indoors or out.

Honey Cakes.

One cupful butter or three-quarters cupful manufactured shortenings; one and one-half cupfuls honey, one teaspoonful soda, three eggs, three cupfuls flour, two cupfuls raisins chopped, one teaspoonful salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two cupfuls nut meats. Cream the butter. Warm the honey, dissolve soda in it and mix with butter. Then add flour, which has been sifted with the salt and spices. Last of all, add raisins and nuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered baking sheets and bake in moderate oven.—Mother's Magazine.

Attractive Dessert.

The ingredients needed for this are a pint of cream, the white of one egg, half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of nuts, chopped fine; 12 figs and six dates. Beat the cream until stiff with the white of egg. Sweeten this, add the nuts and fruit, the latter cut in small pieces. Mix all thoroughly and put into a wet mold. Cover tightly and pack in salt and ice for four hours. This quantity will serve eight people.

Veal in a Mold.

This is a dish that can be prepared the day before and can be served cold for the next day's luncheon or dinner. Boil a knuckle of veal until tender. Pour on the water in which it was boiled and mince the veal. Add the minced veal to the juice and pour in a mold. Add thin slices of hard-boiled egg and place in a cool place, and when cold place on the ice. Serve on a platter garnished with parsley.

Frankfurter Sausage.

Put the sausage in a saucepan to the side of the stove, let them remain ten minutes without boiling, then serve.

KAISER VISITS AUSTRIANS



This picture was taken somewhere on the Eastern front when the kaiser visited the Austrian commander general of cavalry, G. D. K. von Boehm-Ermoli.

SOLDIERS CARRY OWN BATHS

Many Ingenious Devices Displayed at Red Cross Sale in London.

London.—An active service exhibition is being held at Knightsbridge, at which are displayed hundreds of ingenious devices for the comfort, health and safety of officers and men at the front. The money raised by the sale of these articles goes to funds of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Among the devices on sale is a small safety razor that will fit easily into a waistcoat pocket, a compact hot bath arrangement, together with patent cubes of "condensed heat," which will raise the temperature of water to the proper degree, a shower-bath outfit, and other toilet articles.

In order to enable the soldiers to write in the dark a combination pencil case and electric torch, to throw light on the paper, has been invented. The "nutshell," as one little case is called, contains 33 assorted drink tablets, tea, coffee, beef tea, and cordial ginger, six shields for corns, and a checkbook.

A steel body shield, light but effective, also is for sale. Cases of bath salts for disinfecting purposes are displayed. A trenching tool with numerous uses attracts much attention. It is shorter than a man's arm, and will cut wire and dig up a macadamized road. It is equipped with pliers, a hatchet blade, pick and water-tap key.

TRIES TO CARRY OFF GIRL

Madman Whips Three Men Who Attempt to Restrain Him at Fullertown, O.

Chardon, O.—Charge of assault and battery was made against Blaine Redding, thirty-two, after his arrest when, it is alleged, he tried a few nights ago to carry away Miss Ethel Springer, seventeen, from her home in Fullertown.

Later the charge was withdrawn and he was adjudged to be insane. He was arrested only after having thrashed three men who tried to hold him. He was taken in charge by a deputy sheriff at his boarding house when kneeling in prayer.

"I will marry Ethel Springer, no matter what happens," said Redding, as he left later in custody of Sheriff Ballard and Deputy Rhodes for the Newburg state hospital after being adjudged insane.

"OLDEST" OF PEARLS FOUND

Stanford University Student Finds It in an Oyster Shell on Pacific Coast.

Stanford University.—A pearl said to be the oldest specimen of its kind in the world was found by Stanley C. Herold, a Stanford student, six months ago, it became known lately. The pearl was presented to the Stanford museum.

The oyster shell in which the pearl was embedded came to Stanford in a consignment of geological matter from the coast of the state of Washington. The pearl was exhibited in the conchology course given by Prof. James Perrin Smith.

According to university authorities, the pearl is of little value as a gem, but the oyster in which it was found originated, they said, probably in the paleozoic period.

INSECT CUTS DOWN TREES

New Pest Is Causing Much Annoyance to Pacific Coast Fruit Growers.

Grass Valley, Cal.—The state of California is on the trail of the pleocoma, a large beetle of the scarabid family, and efforts will be made to check his propensity to chop down fruit trees. Agents of the state insectary are here collecting larvae of the pest for the purpose of breeding specimens and studying its life history.

The pleocoma is found in new, stumpy ground. It works just below the surface, cutting down a good sized tree as neatly as it could be done with a saw. The larva is more than two inches in length, as large as a man's finger and is equipped with a powerful set of jaws.

The state insectary at present knows of no means of controlling the pest.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Master Clifford Ott, is visiting Miss Virginia Eyster, at Emmitsburg.

Jacob Buffington, of McSherrystown, Pa., paid Taneytown a brief visit, this week.

Miss Clara Wilhide has been offered two positions in connection with her present business.

Master William P. Miller, of Hanover, Pa., is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reid.

John T. Dutterer and son, returned home, on Wednesday, from a ten day visit to his brother, in Virginia.

The three new dwellings on Baltimore street are making progress, giving that portion of the town quite a growing appearance.

Wm. J. Carter, of Baltimore, State Treasurer of the P. O. S. of A., spent Saturday evening and Sunday at P. B. Englar's.

U. Tobias Reed returned home Tuesday evening from a week's visit with his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Study, and family, at Goldens, Pa.

Mrs. Robert Sherald and two children, of Annapolis, are spending two weeks with her parents, John E. E. Hess and wife, of near town.

Mrs. H. M. Clabaugh and daughters, Mrs. Lambertson and Mrs. Bloomer, are occupying "Antrim," having arrived last week, for the Summer.

Theodore Eckard, of Fairview Ave., has purchased the Thos. H. Routsen home, in Uniontown, and will remove to it as his future home, next Spring.

The Record has arranged for a Correspondent at Manchester, the first letter appearing in this issue. No doubt some of our readers will be interested in news from that place.

Daniel Gomez, the young man from India, who came to this country with Miss Hattie Bollinger, and who has since entered St. Mary's Industrial School, is visiting Mrs. F. H. Seiss.

Mr. Newman, Frank Stuller and wife, and two children, of Smithsburg, and Mrs. Josiah Stuller and daughter, Nellie, of Highfield, Frederick county, visited B. O. Slonaker and family, on Sunday.

Some who claim to have observed it, say there was quite a change in the facial construction of local Democratic and Republican leaders, between Saturday morning and Sunday morning, due to reports that came from Chicago.

The death of Mrs. John D. Kane, as noted under the heading of Deaths, in this issue, will be regretfully received by her friends here. Funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's church, this Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

We acknowledge the receipt of a box of very fine strawberries from Joseph E. Althoff's "Sunny-side Fruit and Berry Farm." Mr. Althoff writes that he picks 75 boxes of them, every other day. The berries were not only very large, but fine in flavor.

The Shirt Factory opened regularly, this week, with good prospects for a helpful industry to the town. About twenty-five employees will be given work, and if the business proves successful, the factory will be enlarged to accommodate a much larger number.

Miss Mabel Slagen, of Lancaster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Slagen, won first honors at Hood College class exercises. Her theme was "The Tapestry," comparing life to the weaving of a great tapestry, beginning in childhood and involving heredity, environment and personal effort.

Mrs. Alice L. Harnish returned home from Baltimore on Monday, after spending three weeks with her daughter, Miss Lillie M. Sherman, and other relatives and friends. She was accompanied home by Miss Catherine Huner, who will spend a few weeks with Mrs. Harnish, and also visit her father, C. L. Huner.

The indications are for a big hay crop, which has caused the marketing of large quantities of old hay. Wheat crop prospects are also very much improved, the outlook being for an average yield. Warm weather and plenty of sun is now needed to force the corn ahead, which is backward for the season.

"Breezy Point," a drama in three acts will be presented, at the Opera House on Friday evening, the 23rd., by a number of young ladies of St. John's church, Westminster. The performance will be given as a benefit for St. Joseph's church, Taneytown. At Westminster, on account of large attendance, and by urgent requests, the play was repeated. Father Cuddy cordially invites the public.

Rev. Dr. M. W. Schweitzer, of Ephrata, Pa., has been chosen Field Secretary of the Young People's Society for Eastern Pennsylvania. There are at present sixty-four of these societies in this conference district. The society at Muddy Creek church, organized under the direction of Rev. Schweitzer is the largest in the State. The position is a new one, and Dr. Schweitzer has been given full power to act along his own personal views in the matter.

Rev. W. J. Marks and family, are spending the week with his parents in Mt. Carmel, Pa.

Mrs. Howard Ulrich and two children are spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Guy P. Bready.

The card party given by the members of the Tuesday Club, for the benefit of the library cleared \$11.89, all of which was turned in to the library fund.

Rev. M. H. Valentine, D. D., took dinner, on Monday, with his cousins Mrs. Stott and Miss Anna Galt; and in the afternoon visited Frederick Mehner and Miss Maggie, at Bruceville. He will take up his residence in Gettysburg, in the near future.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., worship. Short text: "Are you saying this of your own accord, or did other people tell you about me?"—Jesus. Special offering for Presbyterian Evangelistic work, authorized by the session.

Town—9 a. m., Bible School; 7 p. m., C. E. meeting; 8 p. m., worship. Brief text: "It is a sure word, it deserves all praise, that 'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.'"—Paul.

U. B. church, Taneytown—Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.; preaching, 10:00 a. m. Prayer-meeting 8:00 o'clock, Wednesday evening.

Harney—Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.; Children's-day exercises, 8:00 p. m.

W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Woodbine charge, Lutheran—Calvary church: Children's-day service, June 18, at 10 a. m.

Messiah church—Children's-day service, June 18, at 7:30 p. m.

G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran charge—Preaching at Uniontown at 10:30 a. m., Sunday. At Baust church—Sunday School at 1:00 p. m.; catechism at 2:00; preaching at 2:30; C. E. at 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at Baust church, July 2.

The engagement of Prof. Huber to be at the C. E. Meeting, at Mt. Union, June 18th., has been postponed until another time.

W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

The Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9:15 a. m., Sunday School; 10:30 a. m., Divine Worship, Subject, "Penitence Procures Pardon." 7:30 p. m., Worship, Subject, "Preparedness."

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—2:00 p. m., Divine Worship, Subject, "Preparedness." Installation of new elected officers.

Baust—Meeting of the Missionary Society, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 p. m., June 21, 1916.

PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

Preaching in the Church of God, in Uniontown, Sunday, at 10:15 a. m., by Rev. J. H. Gonso. Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; C. E., at 7:30 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Reformed church, Taneytown—Service at 10 a. m., and 6:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9 a. m.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "Household Religion," and in the evening on "The Transcendent Glory of the Gospel."

Forethought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense.

Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

The Editor's Record.

The editor died and went to heaven, But stood outside the gate Because he hadn't the nerve to knock And thought that he would Till some other mortals came along; He'd then see what they'd do; And if they entered the pearly gate He thought he might slip through. He watched the vast procession pass Up to the portals wide, While Peter told some they were up too high, And others he took inside.

The editor, weary of waiting so long, Finally got in line To see if Peter would accept him then Or would "with thanks" decline. He heard the sweet voiced angels sing; His eyes filled to the brim; He shivered and shook in agony, Knowing his chances slim. "Ah!" said Peter, "An editor here?" "He laughed with pure delight." "Why, certainly you may come right in, For all you did was write."

—Coopersville Observer.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, June 12th., 1916.—Horace Wilderson, executor of Elizabeth Ann Wilderson, late of Carroll county, deceased, settled his first and final account.

TUESDAY, June 13th., 1916.—The last will and testament of Peter Wolf, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Ernest and Geo. W. Wolf, who received order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Francis E. Reese, deceased, were granted unto Frances W. Reese, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Emma M. Spencer and Fannie E. Brown, administratrices of Rebecca Spencer, deceased, received an order of Court to deposit funds.

The distribution among the creditors of Charles E. Franklin, deceased, was ratified and confirmed.

The last will and testament of Ida V. Burdette, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto Ethel V. Thompson, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Mary C. Simpson, executrix of Charles E. Simpson, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts due.

The European War.

The European war, this week, recorded still further advances by the Russians, and a total capture of 140,000 Austrian and German prisoners. To check this advance, the Austrians and Germans have shifted as many as possible of their troops from other fronts, so it remains to be seen whether the Russians can either maintain, or continue, their recent victories.

The Russians also gave the Germans another surprise by sinking from 12 to 14 German ships in the Baltic sea, the most of them transports carrying troops and supplies. At least one German auxiliary cruiser was sunk, and several torpedo boats.

No material changes have taken place on the Western front, both sides evidently preparing for vigorous actions. The long talked of "drive" of the Allies has not yet put in its appearance, but if the German lines are weakened to stop the Russian aggressive action by the French and English may be expected.

Due to the Russian attack, the Austrians have been compelled to surrender to the Italians much of their recently taken advances.

No movement is reported in the Balkan section, neither side apparently being confident enough to make an advance.

Later reports are persistent that Russian successes are on a tremendous scale, imperiling the main Austrian armies, and that in order to stop the Russian movement at least the Austrian campaign against Italy will likely have to be abandoned, as the Germans dare not materially weaken their lines on the western front.

The reports are that the Russians have taken both Lemberg and Czernowitz, important key strongholds, and that their advanced positions, held before their disastrous defeat, are likely to be retaken, and perhaps more, as they now seem to be well supplied with heavy guns and ammunition.

Later reports are also to the effect that the Germans are hammering away, with renewed energy, at the inner defenses of Verdun, and that the Canadian forces have made serious inroads on their front, on the Germans.

Warnings to Autoists.

The Frederick Citizen gives the following warnings to autoists, that are applicable everywhere in the state:

"Youths under 18 years of age, according to the automobile laws of Maryland, are not permitted to operate automobiles or motor vehicles with or without licenses. After incurring several warnings, Motor Vehicle Commissioner E. Austin Baughman and his deputies in patrolling the highways on Sunday picked up a number of youths on charges of being under age."

In talking about the violations of the law one day recently, Col. Baughman said that there are automobile dealers in this section using dealer's tags on machines they utilize for pleasure. Dealer's licenses are good for demonstration purposes only. The same is true of merchandise cars. They are utilized for pleasure. Violations of this law will result in arrest."

LOOK! Something new at the House of Amusement, Saturday, June 17th.

"Outlaw Reforms," Western, in 4 Parts; with a good Comedy. This is an up-to-date service.—H. C. BOYER.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, will be held on the evenings of June 22, 24 and July 1.

SURRY FOR SALE, Cheap! Good as new. Can be seen at JESSE BILLMEYER'S, Uniontown, Md.

WANTED.—25 Fresh Cows, Fat Cows and Bulls every week from now on. Anyone having any to sell please drop me a card or call on Phone 31-3.—SCOTT M. SMITH.

SUNDAY SCHOOL Picnic, at Mayberry, Saturday, Aug. 5.

WANTED.—A Man or Boy for the General Merchandise business; also a sales-lady, experience not necessary. Good wages paid according to ability and previous experience. Good reference required. All applications must be in writing.—ADDRESS BOX C, Taneytown.

VULCANIZING.—Send your casings and tubes to us. All work guaranteed.—ANGEL'S GARAGE, Middleburg, Md.

FOR SALE.—Portable House, used by C. Wolfert, Bed Spring Manufacturer, at Grangers' Fair, Taneytown. Address Mrs. Ida Wolfert, Rt. 1, Gettysburg, Pa.

WANTED.—A girl or woman, white or colored, for house work. No washing or ironing. Wages \$3.00 per week. Apply to Mrs. C. E. ENGER, Union Bridge, Md.

FOR ALL KINDS of Lawn and Porch Swings, Washing Machine and Wringers. Repairs for the same. Write or Telephone L. K. BIRELY.

HOUSES AND BUSINESS places for rent. Some of the best in town.—See D. W. GARNER, Agent.

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

WANTED.—Raw Hides and Wool. S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge, Md. Phone 15-J.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping will offer at public sale at her home, near Coppsville, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24th., 1916, at 1 o'clock, the following described property:

THREE BEDSTEADS, lot of bed clothing, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 chest, lot of carpet and linoleum, lot of chairs, 4 rocking chairs, 1 range, 1 drop-leaf table, lot of dishes and cooking utensils, lot of meat, hams, shoulders, sides and lard; jarred fruit, also empty jars and crocks, lot of mirrors, stands, window shades, 1 parlor clock, lot of pictures, clothes horse, dough tray, window screens, 2 screen doors, cord wood, shovels, rakes, hoes, mattock, pick, saws, chicken coops, wheelbarrow, buckets, sieves, ironing board, chickens, and a lot of articles too numerous to mention.

On the same day, the following Property will be offered, consisting of 3 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, of ground, in the highest state of cultivation, with various crops planted. Improved by a Good 24 STORY FRAME DWELLING, a well of water at the door, an abundance of fruit, and all necessary out-buildings. A very desirable home in excellent condition.

TERMS—Cash on Personal Property. Terms on Real Estate will be made known on day of sale. Possession given at once, on compliance with terms.

MRS. DAVID TRIMMER, J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

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 otherwise mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

CALVES WANTED, at highest prices; 50¢ for delivering. Highest Price for Spring Chickens, from 1 to 2 lbs. Squabs 28¢ pair. Poultry received until Thursday of each week.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

READY FOR BUSINESS in my new location. Wanted; Poultry, Calves and Squabs at highest cash prices, 50¢ for delivering calves. Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Mgr., in Davidson bldg on Middle St. Phone 3-J.

UNTIL FURTHER notice the Farmer's Produce Co., will have their place of business open every evening until 8 o'clock, for the accommodation of our customers. All kinds of produce will be received every day of the week, except Calves not later than Friday evening.—H. C. BRENDLE, Manager.

FESTIVAL, on church lawn at Frizellburg, Friday and Saturday evenings, June 23 and 24. Proceeds for the reopening of church.

THAT STORM POLICY that you have been thinking about, but never took out, is waiting for you at a very small cost, and no premium note, or assessment, connected with it.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Ins. Co., N. Y.

PASTURE for Horses, Colts and Cattle, on the "Schwartz Farm," at \$1.00 per month.—C. B. SCHWARTZ, Taneytown, Md. C. & P. Phone 27-M.

PRIVATE SALE.—Of the property of the late Samuel S. Null, near Bridgeport. All buildings nearly new; 34 acres of land. A complete small property in every way. If not sold privately, will offer at public sale in the Fall.—MRS. MARY L. NULL.

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SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE

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

Advertisement.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Warm Weather Needs

The warm days are here and you need Thin and Cool Clothing, Dresses, Waists, &c. We have a good assortment of New Spring and Summer Styles.

Our Line of Dress Goods

consists of

Large Flowered Mercerized Mull, yard 134c
Yarn Voiles, 40c
Silk Brocade, 25c
Japanese Silk, 49c
Woven Tub Silk, 25c
Sunbeam Silk, Pink, 29c
Mikado Silk, Light Blue, 29c
Pacific Pongee, Flowered, 18c
White Figured Waists, 25c
India Linens, 10c to 20c
Also pretty patterns of Zephyrs and Gingham, at 8c to 12c

Ladies' Silk Waists

In White and Pink at \$1.19 to \$2.39. Blue and Lavender Striped Silk, at \$1.19.
White Linon Waists, embroidered and lace trimmed, at 50c to \$1.10.
Striped Voile, at 98c.

Ladies' Skirts

Of good Linene, made with 2 pockets, \$1.25.
Shepherd Plaid, Worsted, made with 2 pockets, \$2.19.

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps, for Men, Women and Children

Our Usual Big Assortment of 1916 Styles, in Patent, Gun Metal, White and Tan.

Ladies' White Pumps, in high or low heel, at \$1.19 to \$2.00.
Patent and Gun Metal Oxfords, Pumps, and Sandals, \$1.90 to \$3.50.
Child's Patent Mary Jane Sandal, 60c to \$1.60.
Child's White Oxfords and Pumps, some with rubber soles, 60c to \$1.00.

Men's Walk-Over Shoes, in Tan or Gun Metal, English last, \$3.50 to \$4.50.
Gun Metal, English Oxfords, \$2.25 to \$4.00.
Palm Beach Duck Oxford, white rubber soles, \$1.50.
Tennis Duck Oxfords, leather trimmed, \$1.25.
Children's Tan Skufflers, sizes 8j to 2, \$1.25.

Men's New Style Straw Hats

They are all the new 1916 shapes, styles and brims. Some fitted with cushion Bands.
\$1.00 to \$2.00
Panama Hats, \$3.00 to \$4.90

SPECIAL PRICES ON CONGOLEUM AND LINOLEUM

2 Yds Wide CARPETS AND MATTINGS Wool and Fiber, Brussels, and Crex RUGS 8x10 and 9x12 sizes

Reduced Prices on All Millinery



A real blessing in the Home.

Get this Double Service Refrigerator!

Of course you want first of all a Refrigerator that insures food that is fresh and appetizing, no matter how high the thermometer mounts.

You get this—with wonderful economy of ice—in the

Automatic Refrigerator

But that is only half of what you get. In addition, it takes perfect care of your drinking water in its built-in, one-piece, odor-proof, porcelain-lined water cooler, that requires no extra ice.

Don't miss seeing the Automatic before you buy a refrigerator.

We have a nice line of Porch Rockers.

Whenever you need any thing in our line, we are at your command.

C. O. FUSS & SON,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Come to "BREEZY POINT"

A Drama in 3 Acts

By the Ladies of St. John's Church, Westminster,

FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd., 1916.

Opera House, Taneytown.

Benefit of St. Joseph's Church.

Public is Cordially Invited.

Come in—

and pay that overdue subscription account.

Don't wait until the paper stops.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

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

Wheat	98@98
Corn	72@72
Rye	75@75
Oats	45@45
Timothy Hay	16.00@16.00
Mixed Hay	12.00@14.00
Bundle Rye Straw	10.00@10.00

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly

Wheat	1.04@1.04
Corn	77@80
Oats	43@46
Rye	95@1.00
Hay, Timothy	22.00@24.00
Hay, Mixed	20.00@22.00
Hay, Clover	18.00@19.00