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VOL. 23.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

NO. 2

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Miss Julia Hayes, sister of the late Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, of Baltimore, inherits \$59,774 from his estate, he having died without other heirs, or will.

Millions of dollars worth of property were destroyed by wind storm in the Southern states, last week. Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama were the worst sufferers.

Villa is alive again! Hereafter, we shall not attempt to keep track of his mortality. By adding "in" to his name, there appears to be some thousands of him in Mexico.

Austria has decided to take two-thirds of the church bells in the Empire, and use the metal for war purposes, which is rather contrary to the Biblical "words into plow-shares" doctrine.

Wednesday's Frederick Post contained news mention of three divorce cases pending in Frederick county. It would be interesting to know how many cases, in all, may be on hand in the county.

Hampstead announces its third annual carnival, to be held Sept. 1st. to 8th. There will be parades, games, sports, carnival features, speaking on political and other issues, and plenty of music, for a week.

Samuel Annan, son of E. L. Annan, of Emmitsburg, is making an effort to enlist in Co. A, First Regiment. He had an opportunity to enlist in a Company at Youngstown, O., but prefers the Company of his home county.

Under a new law passed by the last legislature, all hotels of less than 200 rooms must pay an extra liquor license of \$250.00. The law went into effect June 15, and will likely result in a number of so-called hotels being closed. The ordinary saloon license is increased \$100.

Infantile paralysis is epidemic in New York City, and scattering cases are reported in other sections. The disease is very fatal, as medical science has not yet found an effective way of treating it. Hundreds of deaths from the disease have occurred within the past few weeks.

Unchaperoned women on the streets of Frederick, after 12 o'clock at night, will hereafter be arrested under the head of disturbing the peace. It is said that colored women, especially, are on the streets at all hours of the night, and that the practice can only be broken up by making no exceptions.

Ex-Gov. P. L. Goldsborough will become president of the National Union Bank, Baltimore, on Sept. 1, according to an announcement made by the officials of the Bank, a few days ago. Mr. Goldsborough's wide public experience and acquaintanceship will be valuable assets to the bank, it is said.

The Gettysburg baseball club is in bad shape, financially, due to very small local attendance, which in turn is likely due to the fact that the club occupies the tail-end position. Unless financial aid is furnished, the club will not finish the season, but will likely dispose of its franchise to another town.

Numbering now more than 70,000 men and still increasing, the border army will be subjected this week to such discipline and training as the staff regards necessary for converting it into an efficient fighting machine. Gen. Funston and his lieutenants are enthusiastic over the prospect of getting the growing forces into shape.

Two bathers were killed last week, at Asbury Park, N. J., by man-eating sharks, or perhaps both by the same shark. The legs of the bathers were bit off. Armed guards are on the look-out for the man-eaters, but the cases will discourage bathing the rest of the season where beaches are not safely screened off from deep water.

The Waynesboro Lutheran church has extended a call to Rev. J. M. Francis, D. D., of Sunbury, Pa., at a salary of \$2650 a year. The charge has a communicant membership of about 900, and has been vacant since the resignation of Rev. Austin A. Kelly, D. D. The present call represents an increase in salary of about \$450.00.

S. R. Spurrier, of New Market, Md., one of a Gettysburg battlefield party who were lunched at Spangler's Spring, Sunday, slipping from a rock and his hand striking a broken glass, received a deep gash, severing an artery. Dr. Messler, of Johnsville, happened to be in the party of tourists who were at the spring at the time and gave first aid treatment. He was afterward bandaged up in Gettysburg.

Rev. Reese St. Clair Poffenberger, pastor of the Woodsboro Lutheran church, has purchased the James Honck farm, "Pleasant Mills" and lime kilns, near Geresville, on which now resides Charles S. Honck, and it is reported will resign from the ministry to manage his newly acquired property. Although the terms of the sale were private it is understood that Mr. Honck asked \$22,000 for the complete property. Rev. Poffenberger will take possession of the farm about March 1, 1917, and it is said will go into the stone and lime business extensively.

Taneytown High School Approved.

The State Board of Education, at its recent meeting at Ocean City, finally approved the Taneytown High School proposition, and placed it on the list of second group High Schools of the state, entitled to a special state appropriation of \$1400.00 a year. As has been previously announced, the school has met all of the requirements, by examination and otherwise, raised the required local donation of cash, a suitable library, etc.

The High School features will be added with the opening of the Fall term, which will include an addition to the present building, another teacher, and such changes in the present plans of the school as may be required, of which we will make note later.

Prof. Wilbur L. Koontz has been very energetic in the matter, and is entitled to full credit for securing this great advantage in educational facilities to Taneytown and this section of Carroll county. The opening of such a school here, will unquestionably attract pupils from a wider scope than at present, and give the town prominence because of that fact. Altogether, Taneytown has a right to feel quite proud of this addition to its advantages.

A Word About the Liberality of Country Newspapers.

No business institution in the whole country, taken as a class, is as liberal as the country newspaper, in the matter of absolutely giving away values, for little or no value received. Free copies of the paper, free advertising in many ways, and free favors to those with the merest excuse for them, are the rule. "Exchanges" are largely worthless as to half the number; many of the copies marked "c" are sent for no sound business reason, and the newspaper office is the sure victim of all sorts of begging and charity schemes. This is the rule, or has been the rule, from time immemorial, for no other reason that we can conceive, except pure editorial liberality coupled with carelessness in managerial detail—no doubt originally inspired because of the fact that paper was very cheap, and that popularity in some indefinite way, followed the dispensation of small favors.

The Record has made up its mind to break away from some of these customs. Paper is no longer cheap; in fact, it is quite expensive by comparison with former times. Giving away paper, just now, is giving away real money. We have therefore commenced a weeding out process. Recently, we dropped a lot of unproductive names from our list. This week, another lot goes; and there is still another lot that will likely soon follow. Just now, 52 sheets of the paper on which the Record is printed, cost just about 52 cents, without counting cost of mailing to subscribers. The total cost of each finished copy, one year, is far above \$1.00. It not only exceeds all the revenue from subscriptions and advertising, but profits from job printing must be thrown in to keep the Record—or any other county paper—going. It is very easy to understand, therefore, why the "free list" should be cut down to the lowest possible mark.

An Eclipse of the Moon.

On this Friday evening of the people of this continent will have an opportunity to see another partial eclipse of the moon. Very fortunately this eclipse will take place at a more convenient hour than the one of January 19, and, furthermore, the part of the moon's disk to be darkened will enter the penumbral shadow at about eighteen minutes after 9 p. m., but as this partial shadow still contains a great deal of light no darkening of the moon's limb will be really perceptible until the moon actually enters the completely dark shadow, which it will do about an hour later, at 10.19 p. m. The middle of the eclipse will occur at 11.46, and the moon will leave the shadow at thirteen minutes past midnight.

Private and Public Sales.

The time is here for the advertisement of farms and homes at private sale, for next Spring possession, and a little later, public sales—July and August for private, early September for public. It is best not to be late with such matters, for once a harvest is over, those who are in the market for properties—especially farms—are ready to consider opportunities. The Record is one of the very best mediums in Carroll county through which to secure bidders, and will be glad to dispose of its service in this direction.

Reformed Reunion at Pen-Mar.

Members of the Reformed church and others here are interested in the annual reunion of the Reformed church of this section, which will be held at Pen-Mar, July 20. The program for that day follows:

Instrumental prelude, Pen-Mar Orchestra; hymn, "Jesus Calls Us O'er the Tumult," assembly; quartet, "Festal Te Deum," Dudley Buck; responsive reading, assembly; hymn, "Jesus I Live to Thee;" prayer; tenor solo, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," Paul Messerly; address, Prof. Calvin O. Altshouse, Philadelphia; quartet, "The Lord Is My Shepherd," with flute obligato, by George C. Rudy, York; hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," assembly; the Lord's prayer; benediction; all College Hour. The choir from Trinity Reformed church, York, will lead the singing.

The committee appointed to arrange for holding the annual State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in Hagerstown, August 1 and 2 has secured permission from the Mayor and Council to use the new Hagerstown City Park, where the speaking will take place. Ex-Mayor Henry Holzapfel, Jr., will deliver the address of welcome. State Senator Frederick N. Zihlman, will deliver an address. William James Heaps, State Secretary, and others, will represent the Order.

GETTING READY FOR A NEW ASSESSMENT.

A General Review of the Plans of the New Law.

The new assessment of property will begin in August, and must end in three months. The pay of assessors is fixed by law at \$5.00 a day, out of which they must pay their own expenses. The commissioners of each county will have full charge of the work, and must pay the assessors under normal conditions a local assessor should visit and review ten farms a day, and more than that number of parcels of property in the cities and towns and thickly populated sections.

One assessor will be appointed in each election district, but where one district is too large, or contains too many different parcels of land to be reviewed within the time by one assessor, the district may be divided and another assessor appointed. Additional assessors may also be appointed for cities and towns.

It appears that the State Tax Commission has a record of all sales of property made since 1914, and this information will be furnished the local assessors for their information in making new values. It also appears part of the plan of the new assessment to increase land values lying adjacent to the new state roads, throughout the entire state.

Each local assessor must visit and view each piece of property assessed, after first giving notice to the owner of his proposed visit at a certain time. For the purpose of revaluation the assessor must resort to neighborhood sales and all information obtainable.

Buildings and improvements are to be separately classified, and an estimate placed on the value of each. Assessors must also state whether farms are occupied by owner, or tenant.

After the local assessor has reviewed 40 to 50 pieces of property he is to deliver the assessment cards containing the results of his investigations to the supervisor of assessments and at such time as the supervisor shall determine, the two, that is the local assessor and the supervisor of assessments, shall confer and agree upon a valuation (which shall be actual value) of each parcel of property to be recommended to the county commissioners. If they are unable to agree, each can make a recommendation to the county commissioners.

The supervisor of assessments should personally inspect or inform himself of values of real estate in every section of his county and employ every proper means to be thoroughly posted in that respect. It would not be practicable for him to personally visit and review every farm or piece of real estate.

Special instructions are given for verifying the exact number of acres in a farm, not merely taking the owners word for the acreage.

The county commissioners shall then, at such prompt and convenient time as they may determine, send a notice to each property owner of their intention to reassess the property and afford the property owner the opportunity to be heard. This notice shall be in the form prescribed by the State Tax Commission. After hearing, or after the expiration of the time afforded for hearing, the county commissioners shall enter an assessment against the property so reviewed and considered.

The county commissioners are possessed with the original power and authority to assess the property of individuals, and they alone have that power. They are not bound to accept the valuations recommended by the local assessor and supervisor of assessments. They can raise or lower those valuations.

Within 30 days after the County assessor and supervisor of assessment, the property owner or the Supervisor of Assessments has the right to take an appeal to the State Tax Commission and on such appeal the assessment will be reviewed and finally determined.

Snow in July.

(For the Record.)
A snow in July war in the far East, our tourists have learned there are many interesting places here in our country. I have an interesting letter before me, and will give it just as it was written:

"We left Dodge City, Kans., on the 5th, and our first stop was at Colorado Springs, and Manitou, Colo., where we spent a week taking in the sights of nature, of the wonder works of the Almighty.

The most wonderful trip I have ever made was the trip to Pike's Peak, its altitude being 14,096 feet above sea level. The writer, in company with a friend and a Chicago boy, made the trip on mule back. We left Manitou at 8 a. m., nice and warm, children running around barefooted, and about 11 o'clock we arrived at the timber line where there was plenty of snow; and soon we were in the midst of a snow blizzard. There were flakes visible on the way up and the two farthest up were frozen over with ice.

At 12.30 we reached the summit, and never in my life did a hot stove feel so comfortable in July. After taking lunch we left the summit again, for a warmer part of the country below. The mule trail one way is 12 miles to the Peak, so in coming the guide took us over the Lyon short-cut, which shortened our trip at least a mile, but the descent was so straight that my stomach could not hold my lunch, and I was quite sick for a while. We got back to Manitou at 7.30 p. m. The fare for this trip was \$3.00, but it is worth it to anyone who is able to make the journey."

J. A. Zepp.

Miss Rebecca Bohman, of Union Bridge, was overcome by the heat in Baltimore, on Thursday, while viewing the Elks parade, and was taken to Mercy hospital, for treatment. Her condition is reported to be serious, as she is suffering with heart trouble.

A Visit to New York State.

(For the Record.)

I accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Myer home in their automobile, a distance of 316 miles. We left Keyesville, Monday morning, June 19th., about 4.30, and arrived in Saugerties, Tuesday morning, at 4.30. We travelled all night and did not stop anywhere, only to get gasoline and eat our lunch.

We arrived at York, Pa., something after 6 a. m. The farmers were starting to mow grass in that vicinity. At Columbia we crossed the Susquehanna River and reached Lancaster about 8.50. The farmers about Lancaster were planting tobacco, or plowing it. From Lancaster we went to Reading; from there to Kutztown. At this place is the Keystone State Normal, where over a thousand students attend. The next city was Allentown; from there we went to Easton, another city. The farmers in this section were plowing corn. It was not so large as the corn in Maryland.

Now we came to the mountains; the natives called them hills, but they reminded me of the Blue Ridge mountains, only there was a state road through them and all the homes were well kept. They reminded me of the houses at Pen-Mar. Then we went to Stroudsburg; from there we had 50 miles of state road to the Delaware River. By this time it was dark and we had to stop about an hour to fix our lights.

We crossed the Delaware River into New York State at Port Jervis, then it was 10 o'clock as near as we could guess and we had 100 miles yet to go, and the roads were so bad that we had to go on "low" for miles. It was 1 o'clock, a. m., when we came to the next city, which was Ellenville, and there was not a soul awake to tell us our way. We went up and down the streets until we saw a man who directed us to Kingston, N. Y.

It had rained a shower while we were still in Pennsylvania, and from that time it began to get foggy and we had to go slower; we generally went 20 miles an hour on good roads, and occasionally 35. I went to sleep and slept about half the night. As soon as we got to Saugerties we went to bed.

Saugerties is a manufacturing town of about 1000 inhabitants. It is 99 miles north of New York City on the Hudson River, and about 12 miles from the Catskill Mountains. The farms about Saugerties are not so large as they are in Maryland. Their seasons are nearly a month behind ours. Wheat is not grown there and not much corn. The crops are oats, buckwheat, rye and hay.

Many people from New York City spend their Summers near here, and in the mountains are large Summer resorts.

There is quite a difference in their pronunciation of words and that of ours. They talk short and quick. Everybody told me they knew I was from the South by my speech. They always say "pail" for "bucket." They said that "bucket" was a southern word. The word "town" is never used. Instead of saying "going down town" they say "going down in the village" and instead of saying "porch" they say "stoop." The latter seems to be a localism.

While there I had the pleasure of standing on the rock where Rip Van Winkle was supposed to have slept, and went through the village of Palenville which Washington Irving used for the scene of his story.

On Saturday, July 16, at 6 a. m., I left Saugerties for Maryland, coming over the New York Central Railroad on the west side of the Hudson River, passing through Kingston, West Point and seeing Poughkeepsie and other places of note on the other shore of the river. At Weehawken I crossed the Courtland Street Ferry to New York City; from there I crossed the ferry to Jersey City and took the Manhattan transfer. From there I took the train to Baltimore. This train stopped at Newark and Trenton, N. J., Bristol, Pa., North and West Philadelphia. The last stop was Wilmington, Del. We were due in Baltimore at 2.15 p. m. From there I took the Blue Mountain Express which arrived at Keymar at five o'clock.

ELISE M. BAUMGARDNER,

Keyesville, Md.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Superannuated Friend Society to Solomon Myers, convey 35 8-10 sq. perches, for \$131.

Clarence L. Ecker and wife, to Geo. A. Clabaugh, et al., Martin Conover and wife, Franklin Watz and wife, David F. Eyer and wife, Samuel Harner, Franklin P. Reaver, Sarah R. Lightner, Kate Wentz, James J. Forney, Cecelia Boyd, et al., Ferdinand M. Fisher, Richard S. Hill, Gettysburg Water Co., Elizabeth Hess et al., convey right of way to C. & P. Telephone Co.

Michael S. Brillhart and wife, to David J. Brillhart, convey 91 acres, for \$1000.

J. Howell Davis and wife, to Francis J. Albaugh, convey 16 acres, 2 roads and 17 square perches, for \$5.

Francis J. Albaugh and wife, to J. Howell Davis and wife, convey 16 acres, 2 roads and 17 square perches, for \$5.

Clarence H. Myers and wife, to Elmer F. Kierges and wife, convey 1 acre and 2 square perches, for \$1800.

David E. Walsh and wife, to John T. Richter and wife, convey 9,702 sq. feet, for \$700.

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Joseph L. Engler and wife, to Theodore Crouse and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$500.

Asbestos Land and Improvement Co., to Lydia P. Davidson, convey 15,200 sq. feet, for \$5.

Thrift Land Co., Inc., et al., to George W. Easton and others, convey several lots of land, for \$2528.

Thrift Land Co., Inc., et al., to George W. Easton, convey two lots of land, for \$345.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

William E. Gilbert, Union Bridge, to Sadie A. Clingan, Uniontown.

George W. Nipple, Hanover, to Myrtle R. Harner, Littlestown, Pa.

Lloyd J. Frock and Mary Viola Zepp, both of Union Mills.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LANDS IN BALTIMORE.

Brought a Valuable Cargo of Dyes and is Unarmed.

A German submarine of the merchant class, the largest in the world, reached the Chesapeake bay, on Sunday with a valuable cargo of dye-stuffs, said to amount to about 750 tons, and a lot of mail matter. The vessel eluded the British blockade successfully, and made the voyage without any serious difficulty. The cargo is valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The vessel sailed from Bremen, with a crew of 29 officers and men, and was unarmed. The length of the boat is 315 feet, with a depth of hold of 17 feet, and is a wonderful piece of machinery and constructive skill, apparently perfect in every detail.

It is said that this, the "Deutschland," is the first of several others of like kind that will make such trips hereafter, and inaugurate a freight line between this country and Germany, but all may not come to Baltimore.

The trip of 4100 miles was made in 16 days, and about 1800 miles were made under the water, the vessel coming to the surface only when entirely out of the danger zones and when no other vessels were in sight.

On her return trip the cargo, it is said, will consist mainly of nickel, rubber and cash. The time, of course, is wholly a secret, and no doubt many British vessels will be in waiting to try to intercept her as soon as neutral waters are reached.

The safe arrival of the submarine is very practical evidence that England's blockade of the North Sea is not complete, against vessels of this class. On the other hand, its experience does not guarantee the safety of other like ventures, especially as the home trip is yet to be made, and the successful experiment may cause England to redouble her blockading efforts.

Efforts have been made by English and French representatives to have the vessel declared to be a war craft, and detained as such, but experts of the U. S. government are satisfied that the vessel is properly considered in the merchant class, and entitled to all privileges accorded under international law to belligerent-owned freighters. Care will be taken, of course, to see that the character of the vessel is not changed before it leaves Baltimore for its return voyage.

Offers of large sums have been made for passage on the return trip of the Deutschland, but all have been refused. It is said that offers all the way from \$1000, to \$50,000 have been made. Money offered to be sent to Germany, by individuals, has also been refused, as none will be taken.

Dont's for Automobile Users.

Commissioner Baughman has issued a pamphlet edition of the new motor vehicle laws, containing abridged information as to speed limits, and a number of dont's, as follows:

The traffic law provides, as to speed, that motor vehicles or motorcycles may not be operated at more than 12 miles an hour in the thickly settled parts of the cities, towns or villages; nor at more than 18 miles in the outlying and not thickly settled parts of cities, towns or villages; nor at more than 25 miles in open country outside the limits of cities, towns or villages. If a car is operated at greater speed, it shall be prima facie evidence that the speed is greater than is reasonable and proper. And no car may be operated under any circumstances at a speed greater than 35 miles an hour.

Don't forget that every motor vehicle must be registered in the name of its owner and that the tags assigned it cannot be used on any other car unless transferred at this office.

Don't forget to stop, look and listen at railroad crossings.

Don't forget that certificate of registration and operator's license must be carried in the car at all times and that the operator's license must be signed by the licensee.

Don't neglect the rights of pedestrians and animals on the streets and roads.

Don't forget that two number plates must at all times be displayed entirely unobscured, kept clean, fastened so as not to swing, and the rear one arranged so that the light shines on it.

Don't forget that in case of accident you must stop, give name, address and number, render what assistance you can and if it results in a fatality or serious injury you must, within 24 hours, report the details to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Minimum penalty \$25 and suspension of license.

At the close of the services in the recently renovated Brethren church at Boonesboro, last Sunday, many persons found difficulty in arising from the pews, owing to the sticky condition of the paint and the hot weather which caused the worshippers to perspire freely. Much clothing was ruined and shreds of dresses and trousers were left adhering to the pews.

President Wilson has given a very reluctant consent to the resignation of Major General George W. Goethals from the governorship of the Panama Canal Zone and his retirement from active service in the United States Army. General Goethals called on the President to urge that he be permitted to give up work on the canal, and afterward the statement was authorized by the President that he had left the matter to the determination of General Goethals, which means that he will resign.

A huge shark killed two men, and badly injured a boy, in Matawan Creek, New Jersey, on Wednesday. One of the men lost his life by entering the water in an effort to save the other, who had been caught while bathing.

Country Life School For Ministers.

We note that Maryland papers generally are actively boosting the Country Life School to be held at College Park, July 24th through August 1st. "The Union-News," of Towson, says: "Any congregation which is not preparing to send its pastor to this Country Life School and Conference is standing in its own light."

The College in providing this practical work in Economics, Sociology and Agriculture is extending a help to every congregation in this country and certainly no congregation can afford not to send its pastor and a delegate or two as reporters who shall bring back to the community inspiration and ideas which shall make the church and the community more prosperous.

The College through these courses is in no sense dictating or even advising the minister. The topics are presented by men who know the various difficulties and trials that beset the ministers efforts and accordingly are full of workable ideas and suggestions.

Surely this county can be greatly benefited by the participation of its ministers in such a School and Conference. Every church in the county should pay the expenses of its pastor. The Conference is entirely free, so to attend it will cost only fare at the ministers reduced rate. To attend the school costs \$1.00 for registration, 25c per meal for board, and 15c per night for lodging. Such an investment is sure to pay big dividends to every congregation making it.

The country minister has little chance to take vacations, because of the expense. At College Park, for a trifle, a most charming vacation of two weeks can be had with all that could be desired in pure air, delicious water, charming location, pleasant room, inspiring lectures, and the best of company. The country minister seldom meets with other clergy. He misses the pleasure and profit of such fellowship. He will find delightful sociability at College Park. The mingling of so many different denominations and faiths at College Park in closest fellowship helps in Christian unity. It will help in a mighty way the unity of the several small, weak, struggling churches into one good, strong vigorous church with a minister properly supported.

Revenue from Automobiles.

Showing the wonderful increase in the use of the automobile, and the great amount of money derived by the States from its use, the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a bulletin divulging that approximately \$16,000,000 in auto fees was spent for country road building in 1915 alone.

Nearly 2,500,000 vehicles, or more than one for every mile of rural road were registered in the United States in the past year. Forty-two States expend the major portion of the motor vehicle revenue on highway improvement.

Ninety per cent. of the registration and license fees paid in 1915 by automobilists to the States, or \$16,213,357, was spent for the building and maintenance of county and State roads. In all, 2,445,664 motor vehicles were registered in that year and their owners paid a total of \$18,245,713 for registrations and drivers' and dealers' licenses. This is an increase of \$5,863,760 over 1914, and an increase on 734,325 in the number of vehicles registered. Automobile fees now defray nearly 7 per cent. of the total amount spent on rural road and bridge building, whereas in 1906 the income from this source was less than three-tenths of 4 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The European War.

"The offensive of the Allies, as commenced last week, has not made much progress this week, as the central powers have brought up reserve forces and put forth great efforts toward resistance. Germany expresses confidence that the drive of the Allies will fail, and that there will be no possibility of an invasion of Germany proper.

At the present time, a terrific battle on a very long front is taking place on the east. The Russians are trying desperately to start the whole German-Austrian army on a retreat. Six complete Russian armies are engaged in the effort, and on its result will depend great consequences.

British war critics claim that their advance has just commenced, and that it will slowly but steadily go forward. That the supply of ammunition is practically greater than can be used, and that the whole plan has been carefully thought out and prepared for, for months.

The German attack on Verdun still continues in its intensity, and a few days may witness the fall of the stronghold, but the French claim that it will be of no great advantage of the Germans, if it does fall, and that the German losses have been tremendous. The fortifications have long ago been rendered practically worthless, and back of them the French have prepared new lines.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Of our dear mother, Armina M. Hiltnerbrick, who departed this life one year ago,

July 12, 1915.

I shall never forget, when the message came That our dear mother was dead, We will not say, and cannot say, She is dead; she is just away.

With a cheering smile and a wave of the hand, She has wandered into that beautiful city.

She has left us here dreaming, In clouds of sorrow, Oh, how sad to think of the footsteps, and smiles that cannot return.

But when our day of life is fled, With joy and peace we hope to meet her, Where no farther tears are shed.

By her daughter, ADA F. SMITH.

The 12th of July once more is here, To me the saddest of the year, Because it took from me away, My dear mother, one year ago today.

Oh, my home is sad and lonely, Every spot so desolate and dear, As I listen for the voice of my mother, That I never again shall hear.

Dear mother, I miss you ever, At morning, noon and night, I miss you up at father's house, I miss your footsteps light.

By her daughter, MRS. MAGGIE M. C. SAUBLE.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 14th., 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.

Force vs. Moral Suasion.

And still, the European war goes on. If moral suasion, peace conferences, treaties, or international agreements, could have ended it, it would have ended long ago. Query. If a war can not be ended by some sort of peace power of world-wide formation, how can such a power prevent a war from beginning?

Some may say—These efforts have not been made, consequently their failure is not an evident fact. No, not made, but everybody—almost everybody—realizes that such efforts would be mere waste of time. War can't be ended by moral means when the participants don't want to quit. Neither can a war be prevented by moral means alone, when two parties determine to fight.

The European war could be ended in a week if there was some force of arms strong enough to step in and say, "stop!" but there is no such force. Germany could have said this to Austria, when the latter determined to crush Serbia, and enforced the command; but since Germany did not want to do any such thing, there never has been a time since when any other power, or combination of power, could have ended the war by a word.

If this war ever ends, perhaps some way can be figured out to prevent like occurrences in the future, but we doubt it. After every conflagration in a large city, all precautions and experiences are placed in effect, to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster, but they are only partly preventive. Given the proper conditions, conflagrations occur again.

War is a conflagration. It is a mixing together of combustible men and schemes, as dangerous as the mixing of fire and oil. Moral suasion, philosophizing, idealizing, peace preachments—and much in general—do not prevent the havoc. When the elements break loose, whether human or natural, they constitute a force that can be overcome only by the application of a more extensive force—one force of a character to kill another.

Preparations for defense, in an armed way, do not necessarily keep a country out of war, indefinitely; but such preparations are apt to work postponement of war. Europe has been on the verge of war for fully twenty years, and only fear has kept one country from pitching into another, long ago. This time, somebody miscalculated. Serbia had friends, and her friends other friends, and once started the free for all fight had to go. Serbia was weak in force. Had she been as strong as Austria, there would have been no war.

Is the Beginning of the End Coming in Europe?

Whether the present great drive of the allies will result in anything like crushing defeat for Germany, remains to be seen. If it has no further result than driving the invader out of Belgium and France, and back to the German border, that in itself will be a great accomplishment, for then peace terms such as the entente allies can accept, will be possible. England will be satisfied with nothing less than a rehabilitated Belgium, and France will want nothing less than her own, with the Alsace-Lorraine territory added.

On the East, Serbia must be given back her own, at least; and Russia will want Galicia and Bukovina, as well as a slice of eastern Hungary, and perhaps Italy will also come in for additional territory.

Germany, proper, is not likely to be invaded, as its home line of defenses are extremely strong, and the allies will hardly have the reserve strength to force them, even if they desired to do so. What will happen in the far east, with Turkey and its famous Dardanelles, and in the Balkan states, is a proposition of doubtful solution, and the changes in African territory will also be matters for dickering over at the close.

It is a long way yet, however, to figuring on the end, and on terms of peace. Germany must first be driven out of Belgium and France. That is the immediate job, and Russia is helping toward it wonderfully. Another month, in all probability, will clarify the general situation, wonderfully.

The Paper Situation Serious.

The Federal Trade Commission has been authorized to examine into the abnormal rise in the cost of paper, and to get at the bottom of the situation to see whether prevailing prices are justifiable.

Today the paper situation is nearly acute. The most ordinary paper used by newspapers has jumped 50 per cent in cost, while the better grades have advanced 75 to 100 per cent. Bonds, card boards, and kindred stocks have done even better than that in clearing the hurdles, some stocks advancing as much as 300 per cent. The trouble is nationwide. The pressure threatens to put a number of smaller newspapers out of business. The small weeklies are expected to collapse first, after which the small city dailies, whose path is considered the hardest to travel, will follow a close second. The small city dailies are confronted with the double burden of daily demand for stock at advanced prices in the face of limited advertising patronage and circulation.

Even the metropolitan press is on its knees. Every large newspaper in the country is trimming down its bulk, and pruning its circulation tables. In most cities the dailies have advanced the price of their paper from one to two cents in the hope of making up their loss. In practically all cases advertising rates have advanced suddenly and other economy devices are being used.

The Record is not yet prepared to say what course it will take, but has already advanced advertising rates to some extent. In the course of a few months, when present stocks are worked down, every paper in the country will be compelled to awaken to the seriousness of the situation, and either "put up, or shut up." The people are so skeptical about such things, that it is difficult to make them realize the great change in the paper situation that now confronts the whole country.

The New Assessment.

The new state-wide assessment may be worth its cost, or it may not. From the best information we have on the subject, it will be made much like other assessments have been made, by local assessors—largely political appointments—and there is nothing in the law to give the assurance that they will be better qualified, or do their work better than it was done the last time, except that perhaps they will have better advice in the direction of a closer approach to equalizing values, but if this advice be not followed, there will be little or no benefit derived.

All property throughout the state should be assessed at its full value, or at some high rate percent of its full value, in order that the amount of taxes, state and county, should fall equally on the owners of property. But even with this principle firmly fixed, there will always be, in many cases, the problem of what is full value? Is it what a property costs, or what it would sell for? There is a sentiment against full value assessments, likely because of the fear that such a plan will not be universally carried out; but when all are assessed in full, there is no discrimination, and taxes will be no higher than on a lower basis. It is not the basis that makes the tax bill large or small, but the rate of taxation on the basis.

Baltimore city claims that as it assesses its property high, and many of the counties low, the city necessarily pays more than its share of the state tax. If this be true, it is of course unfair to city taxpayers. Justice, in state taxes, should be accorded to all sections of the state, but how that is to be secured is the problem. In our judgment, counties now on a comparatively low basis will remain so, unless compelled to change, and this is not likely to be accomplished through assessors named by the Commissioners of each county.

The State Tax Commission plan, by which state assessors would have authority over local assessors, is of course antagonized by the counties. The Supervisor of Assessments provided by the new law may have some power in correcting previous inequalities, but we doubt whether he will count for much, as it must be the proper valuation of each individual property in every county, that will result in what the state needs, and this no one Supervisor in each county can possibly do in three months time.

Picnics and Politics.

With the advent of picnics in August, the politicians will be forced to swing around the circle, whether they like it or not. Perhaps not to so great an extent as when county offices are involved, but the bigger offices are not immune, and many a candidate for Senate and House will have to cut into his vacation period to become acquainted with his constituents, who will soon be thinking of how they will vote in November.

Getting elected is quite a nuisance, after all, and no wonder a great many busy men have concluded that the honors of the political field are not worth the burdens and effort they now require—and the high cost of the double campaign, at the primary and general election. It is questionable, in fact, whether "it pays" the people to demand a primary vote on their candidates; at least, it certainly has caused many good men to cut out political ambition, and be satisfied in fields less exciting and expensive.

Few men not independently rich, can now afford to go through a campaign for

any important office, and the people are therefore conspiring to elect the very class of men—the wealthy—to office, that they have in times past regarded as unsafe men to have running the affairs of government. The poor man, but eminently worthy and qualified, has been forced out of the running. However, it may be that even the rich candidates are poor enough by the time they are elected—or defeated.

The Maine Election Important.

September elections do not, as a rule, cut as much figure as they once did. The time was, in Presidential years, when Ohio and Indiana voted in September for state officers, these elections always had great bearing on the election to follow in November. If Indiana went several thousand Democratic, or Republican, in September, it was so placed in the electoral vote column for November; but all this is now changed. States vote very differently as a rule, on state issues, from the way they vote on National issues, and a September majority of less than 10,000 might easily be turned around in a state like Indiana, in a November election.

The election of United States Senators, however, is always important, and especially so at this time. Maine elects a Senator, Sept. 11. Nobody outside of the state cares a great deal who carries the state for Governor, but both parties care very much whether a Democrat succeeds a Democrat as Senator, or whether a Republican gain of one is made.

If the Republicans gain the President, they will also want the House and Senate in order to put their legislation through, and both of these are Democratic. The Senate will be especially hard to get control of, and Maine is confidently looked to, to furnish the start in that direction, but it is as confidently to be expected that the Democrats will exert every effort to upset such plans.

In all probability Mr. Hughes will take the stump in the state, while President Wilson will make at least one speech there before the September election. The indications are, therefore, that Maine will again furnish the country with one of its old-time campaigns, such as it was said to have had in the case of Governor Kent, and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Roosevelt Still Preaches Preparedness.

Col. Roosevelt is the stoutest and most persistent apostle of military preparedness in this country. He has never changed his mind, nor minced words, when he expressed himself along this line, from the very beginning; hence, his article in the current issue of the *Metropolitan Magazine* reads with a familiar sound, in part, as follows:

"It is an act of literally criminal folly on our part that for twenty-two months we have taken not one step of efficient preparation, although even the blindest must have seen during these twenty-two months that, as the world now is, nothing but a nation's own strength can save it from overwhelming disaster."

"I doubt if in the history of mankind there have ever been rulers more blind than our rulers have shown themselves to be during these twenty-two months. Only the merest handful among all the public servants at Washington have shown eagerness to fulfill their obligations to the nation. It is a cruel and wicked thing to our children and children's children, no less than to ourselves, if we don't now bend every energy to prepare."

"Men who advocate peace without regard to righteousness occupy the precise position of the copperheads of 1864. Men who clamor for treatment to enforce peace without activity, insisting upon the enforcement of The Hague conventions at the present time as regards Belgium, and without agitating for an immense increase in our military efficiency, stand on a level almost as low."

"I believe emphatically in our doing our duty by others. We should school ourselves to subordinate love of ease, love of safety, love of luxury and comfort and love of moneymaking to the stern performance of duty both of ourselves and for others. There can be no performance of duty without ample preparedness. Unless we are true to ourselves we shall be false to every one else, and we can only be true to ourselves if we prepare in thoroughgoing fashion to protect our own rights."

The Mexican Situation.

Without wishing to appear unduly pessimistic, we must confess that we do not share the general exuberance of the press throughout the country over the rather unexpected turn of affairs with respect to Mexico. Undoubtedly, the situation now "looks" better, but in estimating possibilities in a matter of this kind we must always peep behind the scenes to observe what factors, if any, are hidden in the background which at any time may be trotted out before the foot lights to play their special parts in the course of events.

With respect to the Mexican situation, we must always recollect that we are dealing with a condition—not a government. True, President Wilson has formally acknowledged the Carranza influence as the "government" of Mexico and diplomatic relations have been carried on between the State Department and General Carranza in the approved form of international communications between two sovereign powers. Nevertheless, one's imagination must be taxed to the utmost to take on its face as an expression of the Mexican people anything Carranza may say or do, and the "friendly tone" of the recent Carranza communication, while possibly diverting a crisis at a particular moment when it was generally accepted that the crisis had in fact arrived, can hardly be considered as doing more than postponing that crisis for a few weeks.

The relations between the U. S. government and the Mexican "government," at best can be considered only as negotiations between this country and the Carranza army. The Carranza army, which in fact constitutes the only apparent government in Mexico, is a most uncertain quantity—it may be of sufficient force today to handle a small portion of Mexican territory, if it wants to, and tomorrow it may be nothing. Advices from Mexico seem to indicate right along that many of the sub-commands of the "constitutional" army are continuously on the point of desertion and revolt. In fact, some Villaista or some other kind of ista is liable to take a pot shot at Carranza any day, and the "de facto" government would go up in smoke instantly.

As in the case of our relations with Huerta two years ago, nothing in the way of formalities may be considered as definite. No agreement with Carranza can be considered as based on any substantial foundation, and results to be derived from mediation or arbitration between the United States and the Mexican "government," must be dependent upon the ability and strength of the Mexican "government" to fulfill its obligations, which ability and strength is known to rest entirely in the whims and personal ambitions of a few antagonistic chieftains and dependent upon the vicillations of a violently anti-American sentiment cultivated in an ignorant and uncontrolled populace.

So while we are more encouraged than otherwise, of course, we must recognize the absolute instability of any "arrangement" between the State Department and General Carranza and know that this little flurry of "politeness" on the part of the First Chief, is in fact, nothing more than a mere formality, which may have been only a move to "delay the case." The public has heard the whisperings of dealings between Carranza and the German government and it is aware of the unexplained activities of Japanese warships in Mexican waters. There is certainly no good grounds as yet to cease or even show up preparations for eventualities.—*Ellicott City Times*.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed and is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. It has no superior for the purposes for which it is intended. Buy it now. Obtainable everywhere.

The Demand For Health.

In hot weather, more than any other time, it is wise and necessary to observe all possible safeguards to health. Sanitary regulations are, very largely, a matter of public understanding. All the laws ever passed for pure food, pure milk, pure water, garbage disposal and the like, are valueless without the co-operation of the public; and that implies an intelligent demand in a community for clean and healthful surroundings. In other words, public health is a matter of public education. We like to think that in our modern civilization public education has reached a high state. We are comparatively free from epidemics, such as smallpox. And yet that very freedom has given rise to much carelessness.

Hence, it is just as well at this time of the year to remind ourselves that a great deal of poor health, if not positive illness, can be avoided by a little hot-weather common sense. And the greatest of this is cleanliness. Clean food (and all the pure-food laws in the world will not give it to you unless you individually demand it), clean water, the particular care of waste, and the consequent elimination of all flies—these things will do more for the health of your family than a trip to the mountains.—*Ohio State Journal*.

Twelve young men of the Baltimore Sun quit their jobs when the mobilization call came and are now wearing military uniforms and doing military duty preparatory to probable service in Mexico. They are in Company H of the Fourth Maryland regiment. Three joined since the recruiting began. The others have been militiamen from six months to six years.

Never ask a woman for her reasons. If you will only keep still and wait a while she will give them to you.

The women of the Philippine Islands make some of the finest lace in the world from a strong silklake fiber obtained from pineapple leaves.

News of the dismantling of a munitions plant at Pittsburgh, throwing several thousand employees out of work, is published on the same day with the news of an urgent demand for hands to harvest wheat in Western States. Here is a chance for operatives who have tried war prosperity to turn to peace prosperity for additional wages.

Biliousness and Stomach Trouble.

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," writes Miss Emma Verbyrke, Lima, Ohio. "I could eat very little food that agreed with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach at times that I had to take hold of something to keep from falling. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I decided to try them. I improved rapidly." Obtainable everywhere.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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

We are showing a Line of Goods that is Up-to-date in Every Respect and Answers the Demands of the Season.

Dress Goods

In this Department you can find a very pretty assortment, in good shades and quality, of

Tub Silk White Voile
Silk Poplin Flaxon
Silk Mull Emb. Voile
Georgiana Crepe Flowered Lawn
Linen Piquet

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.

Clothing

If you haven't yet placed your order, or bought your Spring Suit, SEE US, and let us convince you that we can save you money.

Dress Shirts

Very attractive lot of "Lion Brand" Dress Shirts, consisting of fancy stripes, pleated bosoms and plain white; made of the best material, and at popular prices.

Straw Hats

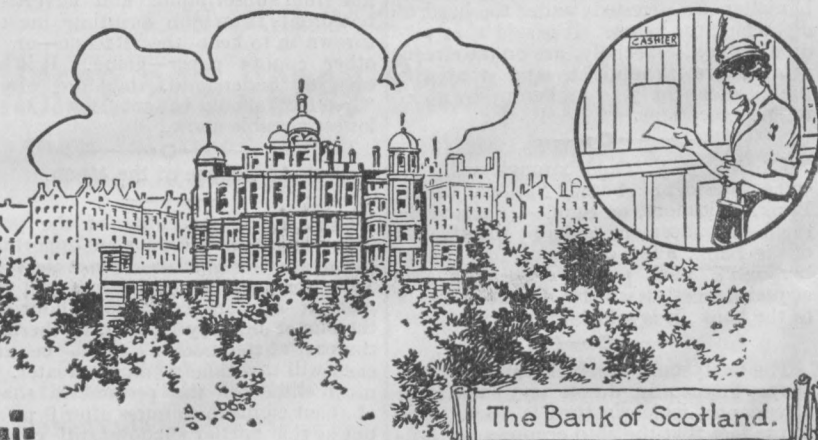
For men. Our line is not to be surpassed. Our line is made up of this season's goods, in the best styles and straws, in the stiff rim and panamas.

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.



The Bank of Scotland.

« This building is a monument to the thrifty Scots. Through its portals pass the millions of savings of a contented people, to be returned to them at a time when these savings are needed.

« Our bank is a monument to the thrifty people of this community. It is the burglar proof vault of our judicious depositors who have contracted the valuable habit of saving.

« We want those who are not numbered among our small army of depositors to enlist under the savings banner and let their money grow with us.

« Money in the bank produces a feeling of prosperity. Enjoy that pleasure.

« Start a bank account with us today.

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TANEYTOWN, MD.

We Want You

to keep in mind the fact that in addition to printing this newspaper we do job work of any kind. When in need of anything in this line be sure

To See Us

We Are

Always Ready

to serve you with good printing. No matter what the nature of the job may be we are ready to do it at a price that will be

Satisfactory

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

SHADE FOR SHEEP.

Animals Must Be Protected From the Sun in Hot Weather.

Sheep must have shade during the summer months. I have seen flocks of sheep lying under the blistering heat of a July sun without any protection whatever, writes D. Provanant in the Farm and Fireside. It is hardly necessary to say that flocks treated thus will pay their owners little, if any, profit. Sheep are affected more by the heat of the sun, if given no protection in hot weather, than any other farm animal, although hogs also suffer a good deal.

A good wood lot, if it is fairly open and contains something else besides underbrush for the sheep to feed on,



The Oxford Down breed of sheep is the result of a double cross, being made up of the Hampshire ewe, a cross bred animal, with a Cotswold ram. Next to the Hampshire the Oxford is the largest of this class of sheep. It is an excellent mutton sheep, and the fleece is a good worsted wool and weighs seven pounds on the average. The animal shown is an Oxford wether.

makes excellent summer quarters for the flock. It should not be low, wet and stagnant. If it is the flock had better not be allowed there, as low, wet places during hot weather, are very unhealthy to the breeds of sheep raised in this country. Also such places are usually infested with countless millions of mosquitoes, and live stock are literally eaten alive. I believe if the owner who keeps stock in such places were obliged to spend a few hours a day there himself he would be more reasonable.

If there is no other way open to provide shade for the flock take a little time and make some. A good plan is to set some short posts in the ground, just high enough so that the sheep can get under them, and make a roof over them, the size of the roof to build and the amount of posts to set depending upon the size of the flock. It should be large enough that the sheep can get in the shade without crowding. The boards forming the roof should be nailed down so that they will not be blown off. The roof may be made flat and out of material that is too worthless for other purposes and will pay very well for the few hours' time needed to make it.

Training the Farm Colt.

The education of the colt should begin when it is a few days old. To teach it to be led is the first step. One should work around the colt until he has gained its confidence. Then he can get it used to the harness one piece at a time. It is better not to hitch the colt to a load until it is accustomed to the bit and lines and the rest of the harness. The colt should also know the meaning of the ordinary signs, such as "Get up" and "Whoa!" Then it should be hitched to a wagon with an old and gentle horse. Horse sense and patience are the two most important factors in successful horse training.—Farm and Fireside.

Galled Shoulders.

In case of a gall it is not necessary to lose the service of the horse, but it can be worked every day and shoulders cured by using a good grade of talcum powder. When working the horse watch shoulders closely and every time the galled place shows signs of dampness sift talcum powder on it till it becomes dry. Keep the part of the collar pad that rests on gall thoroughly clean. By following above directions the farmer can work the horse every day and cure the galled shoulders. Avoid all grease and salves of every kind while working the horse, as it only tends to irritate the place.

Stomach Worms in Sheep.

Long before anything was known of the stomach worm it was recognized that sheep must have frequent changes of pasture. On the farms where few sheep are kept the lambs should always have fresh pasture provided for them. The early dropped lambs are far less likely to be seriously affected. Patches of rape or other annual crops can be grazed, and later in the season when the lambs are weaned they can be turned into the cornfield. If they are kept from running on pastures that are grazed with mature sheep there will be little danger of the lambs being injured by these parasites.

Bean Hulls For Sheep.

We find bean hulls a splendid feed for sheep, says a correspondent of the Farm and Fireside. After threshing beans in the fall we place them in the sheep barn to mix with their feed in the winter. We find they are very fond of them and will eat them in preference to clover hay when fed with the hay.

FARM ANIMALS.

Poplar bark is useful when horses show depraved appetite and incline to gnaw their man-gers and eat earth.

In building a barnyard first provide for drainage and then put in a filling of gravel or cinders.

If pigs are pastured in a field where grubs are numerous they will root over the soil and eat many of the pests.

Farmers at the present time can own no better stock than healthy growing pigs.

Mate large rams with small ewes.

Musty or dirty feed will injure your flock.

LETTING THE PIGS WEAN THEMSELVES

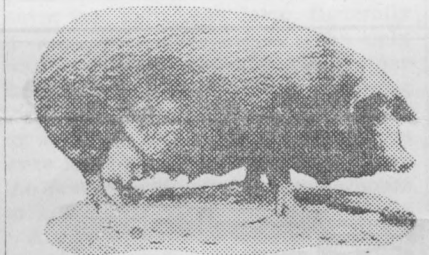
There is considerable variation in the practice of swine breeders as related to the plan followed in weaning pigs. On the one hand there are those who allow pigs to run with their dam until the milk dries up, while in other cases pigs are weaned at eight or nine weeks, and this is done at a time when there is still considerable milk flow. In his work entitled "Forty Years' Experience of a Practical Hog Man" A. J. Lovejoy takes up this subject and, among other things, says:

"As weaning time approaches, which should not be earlier than ten to twelve weeks, in my opinion, the feed may be lessened for the sow and more given the litter, so that the sow would gradually give less milk and have no trouble when the pigs are taken entirely away.

"Some breeders have made it a practice to gradually wean the litter by taking them away for a few hours and then returning them to the mother and following this up for a few days until they are taken away entirely.

"We never have practiced this, however, during our forty years of breeding pigs. By letting the litter suckle until it is ten to twelve weeks old or a little over, the sow naturally is inclined to wean them herself, and if she has been properly fed the last part of this period she will practically give no milk at the end of three months or thereabouts.

"When the litter is finally weaned the sow should be given a good, fresh pas-



The Mulefoot hog gets its name from its foot, which is solid, like that of a horse or mule. Breeders of pure bred Mulefoot hogs claim that they are very hardy, have great vitality and mature early at less cost than hogs of other breeds. The flesh has a fine flavor. The sow shown is a pure bred Mulefoot.

ture of some kind with a little grain, and she will need very little else during the next month or two or until time to begin to bring her in condition for another season's breeding."

Of course, where it is the intention to raise a fall litter earlier weaning becomes an absolute necessity, but where only one litter a year is raised we are frank to confess that Mr. Lovejoy's plan appeals to us strongly, comments the Iowa Homestead. There is no time that one can make as cheap gains as during the period when the pigs are getting the milk of the dam. At such a time one can well afford to feed the sows liberally, and let it be remembered that a vigorous sow with a large litter will eat almost as much grain as a dairy cow. She will give a good account of the food consumed, however, and if she is allowed to suckle her pigs until she weans them herself there will be no setback whatever at weaning time. The pigs should have a creep just as soon as they are old enough to eat. If they have access to a grain mixture they will make exceedingly rapid gains, and these, as said before, will be put on at a comparatively low cost per pound.

Self Feeder For Hogs.

In a test to determine whether or not it is more profitable to feed hogs by the self feeder method or by hand feeding, two lots of fall pigs were fed 103 days on corn, tankage and skim milk on the O. A. Rodekohl farm of Madison county, Neb. During this period the self fed lot gained 105 pounds a pig, or an average of 1.6 pounds per day, costing \$5.19 per 100 pounds gain, while the hand fed lot gained 151.3 pounds per pig during the same period, or an average of 1.47 pounds, costing \$5.50 per 100 pounds gain. In other words, Mr. Rodekohl could have raised twenty hogs with the self feeder on the same amount of feed that it took to raise nineteen hogs by hand feeding.

Remedy For Scratches.

Scratches is a term applied to erythema, inflammation or "chapping" of the skin between the heels and fetlock of horses. This is due to wetting and failing to perfectly dry the skin. Do not wash the legs. Twice daily apply an ointment of two teaspoonsful of sulphur and one of spirits of camphor to five of lard.—Hoard's Dairyman.

What You Possess TODAY is Evidence Of What You Did Without YESTERDAY

And in the years to come—in accordance with what you are saving now—you will be financially independent or financially "broke."

WHICH WILL IT BE WITH YOU?

Are you not better able to breast the storms of life now than you will be 25 or 50 years hence? Do without the luxuries now that you may have them later in life.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN GETTING ON IN THE WORLD WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU CALL.

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Mathias' Specialization

Mathias' Monuments, Headstones and Markers are indelibly stamped with the hall mark of quality, yet the prices are decidedly moderate.

This is the result of Mathias' Specialization, rendering an important public service by constantly improving quality and at the same time maintaining moderate prices, making it possible always to purchase the

Highest Grade of Cemetery Work at the Most Reasonable Prices Possible.

You will notice in Mathias' Memorials harmony of material and design, graceful lines, effective carving and correct lettering.

A Large New Collection, of Varied Designs and Sizes, now on Display for Your Inspection.

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READY FOR SPRING

We have for your inspection the largest assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes we have ever carried. Come in and look them over before buying.

We have special good values in Ladies' Shoes, at \$2.00. Also great values in Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.

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

Everything that is new and up-to-date will be found here.

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

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22 W. Main Street, WESTMINSTER, MD.

TO REBUILD OLD SWEDE MILL

Original Building, Which Was Burned In 1835, Figured in Revolutionary War.

The Frankford Historical society, in pursuance of its plan to save to posterity all possible information in regard to early landmarks and points of historic interest in that section of Pennsylvania, has succeeded in restoring to the community the plan of an old Swede mill which burned in 1835, the Philadelphia American states.

The original mill was built by the Swedes before the arrival of Penn. A fire destroyed this ancient structure in 1835, when it was replaced by another, in which the plan of the original structure was preserved as nearly as possible. The second mill also was destroyed by fire, which is still remembered by a few old residents.

It was at the original mill that Lydia Darrah overheard British officers discussing plans to deliver an overwhelming attack upon Washington and his army at Whitmarsh and carried the information to an American officer in time to enable Washington to make preparations to counteract the attack.

Every available source of information was exhausted before the society obtained the desired information as to the plan and appearance of the old mill. Four drawings were made on information supplied by old residents, and the finding of additional information resulted in the acceptance of the plan submitted by Charles W. Caster, one of the oldest members of the society, who frequented the mill in his youth.

According to his description, it was a two and one-half story structure with an overshot wheel on the northern end, where the race entered the building. The entrance to the mill also was at this end. A large hoist with derrick roof surmounted the western side.

Needs No Starch.

Fine damask linen needs no starch. If sufficiently dampened and ironed until dry it will have all the necessary dressing.

OVEN MUST BE JUST RIGHT

Faults of Cookery That Have to Be Remedied by the Most Careful Attention.

"This would be a fine cake if only my oven had been just right." How often have you heard a friend make that remark and agreed with her too, but did either of you know what that "just right" meant?

Uniformity of heat is a most important feature in successful baking. It requires skill to obtain just the right heat. Not so very long ago a great bread bakery found it necessary to let some of the great ovens cool off. After the fires were rebuilt it was about a week before they could be sure of the uniformity of the bread baked in those ovens. This merely demonstrates to the housewife the necessity for giving time and attention to her oven when she intends to bake.

When the cake comes out of the oven cracked it has been subjected to too great a heat at first. The cake baked so quickly at first that the gases did not have a chance to escape, and finally when formed in enough volume, they broke through the top, leaving a great crack. When the oven is unevenly heated the cake either rises up in the middle or on either side, making it impossible to make an even layer or to frost a loaf cake to advantage. When the cake "falls" it is because the oven has been too suddenly cooled or the cake jarred.

HOUSEHOLD WISDOM

Hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with mustard, a little cream and seasoning will make a delicious sandwich.

It is a good idea to save, if possible, a definite sum for furniture replacements. This applies especially to the keeper of a new house.

New blankets should be shaken and soaked in cold water overnight to take out the sulphur dressing and make them more easily washed.

Whenever possible save the green leaves of a head of lettuce for egg salad, while the hearts are kept for the tomato, fruit and other salads.

A weak solution of turpentine poured down the water pipes once a week will drive the water bugs away.

Shabby oak should be brushed over with warm beer and when thoroughly dry polished with beeswax and turpentine.

Furs that have become fat and oily looking about the neck may be made fresh and like new by rubbing the fur the wrong way with a hot iron. Furs that have been wet should never be hung in front of the stove or an open fire to dry.

For mud stains on dresses dissolve a little carbonate of soda in water and with it wash the mud stains. Another plan is to rub the stains with a cut raw potato, afterward removing the potato juice by rubbing it with a flannel dipped in water.

In cold weather put the clothespins in a pan and set in the oven until they are hot. Then the fingers will not suffer when hanging out the clothes, especially if the clothes are rinsed out the last time in warm water.

To clean bamboo furniture use a brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt prevents the bamboo from turning color.

To clean lamp burners wash them in wood ashes and water and they will come out clean and bright.

If lemons are warmed before they are squeezed nearly double the quantity of juice will be obtained.

If you want to save gas, remember that a sheet of tin placed over the smallest gas jet will heat two flatirons as quickly as if two jets were used.

Muslin and cotton goods can be rendered fireproof by putting an ounce of alum in the last rinsing water, or by putting it in the starch.

A mousehole can be effectually stopped for all time by pasting over it a piece of cloth which has been liberally sprinkled with red pepper.

Caramel Custard.

Melt one-half cupful of sugar, add two tablespoonfuls of water and one quart of hot milk. Beat six eggs, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful vanilla; pour on the hot milk. Strain into a buttered mold and bake one-half hour. Cook this carefully in a slow oven and serve with caramel sauce. It is a delicious dish.

Caramel Sauce.—Melt one cupful of sugar and add one cupful of hot water. Simmer ten minutes.

Cream of Tartar Biscuits.

One quart of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of saleratus, four level teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; after sifting add butter or lard size of an egg, one and a half cupfuls of sweet milk or more according to quality of flour; knead well until not a particle of flour shows on dough, then roll and cut; bake in quick oven. This amount will make two dozen. When done turn out on a clean cloth to cool.

To Clean Spring Mattresses.

Save all old quilts or wings from hats and use up for working the dust out from the space between the block of wood and spring mattress that runs at each end of the bed. Push the wings or quilt in the space and work up and down until all dust is removed. I have found this works splendidly.

Effective Dishcloth.

In knitting dishcloths it is a good plan to put in several rows of hard-twisted cord. This hard portion will clean many surfaces on which it is not advisable to use scouring soaps or metal.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM FOR THE FARM

H. GWINNER.

Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

Following a recent announcement that the Division of Engineering of the Maryland Agricultural College was preparing plans and details for a sewage disposal system for the average farm, such a system has been put into working operation and a description of its construction and operation prepared.

The question may be asked why go to the expense of installing such a system on the average farm? In reply to this, it is only necessary to say that such a system does away with the unsanitary and unsightly privy and the pollution of the soil and wells due to the leaching of the liquid waste; producing typhoid and kindred diseases. A properly designed sewage system discharges only clear water; the solid matter in general having been consumed by certain mechanical and bacterial action in such a system. Any insoluble wastes may be easily removed from the system at little expense.

The system in question is designed to care for ten people and consists of two anti-freezing hoppers or toilets, about two hundred and sixty feet of six-inch vitrified sewer pipe and a dark, air-tight concrete tank; this latter being known as a septic tank. The water for flushing the toilets and the system when necessary is carried to the spot by a three-quarter inch galvanized pipe from the college main.

As the toilets are used in an out-house, which has no heat, they are made frost proof or anti-freezing. This desirable arrangement is brought about by the water storage tank over the hopper or toilet being filled while the hopper is being used and it flushes automatically immediately the seat of the hopper rises.

The excreta or sewage, after leaving the toilets, is conveyed through the six-inch pipe to the septic tank. This pipe was laid in a carefully graded ditch, and owing to the lay of the land two grades were necessary; eight feet being on a 10 per cent grade and one hundred and twenty feet was laid on a 4 1/2 per cent grade.

The septic tank, which receives the sewage, is made of a mixture of one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of gravel. The top, sides and ends and bottom were reinforced with steel rods. The tank has two compartments or chambers; one of which is the settling section and the other the discharge section. The sewage is discharged into, settled and partially purified in the settling chamber. It slowly seeps over the baffle boards over the concrete partition wall into the discharge chamber and when sufficient has collected in this chamber, it is intermittently discharged from this chamber by an automatic siphon.

This septic tank has a capacity to take care of the flushings of forty gallons per person and to discharge at intervals between twelve and twenty-four hours. There is no advantage in having a tank larger than necessary to properly perform the work, for then the liquid sewage remains too long and putrefaction is likely to occur. If the siphon fails to discharge during the proper working periods, owing to not having received sufficient sewage, flush sufficient water through the toilets to make it do so.

The most difficult portion of the system to construct was the septic tank, owing to the steel reinforcing rods. The forming was of pine, one inch stuff, six inches wide and dressed both sides, while the bracing was two by four stuff. The top of the tank is not separate from the sides, but is molded with the sides and ends. Time consumed in completing tank by three laborers, carpenter and helper was four and one-half days and the cost, complete, was \$82.10.

Anyone desiring more detailed information relative to the design, cost, details of construction of the system and blue print drawings of the tank, may obtain same by communicating with the Extension Service, Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.

Synopsis Of Cost Of System.

Plumbing, including two anti-freezing Kemp toilets.....\$ 48.65
Two hundred and sixty feet of six-inch sewer tile in place..... 51.40
Septic tank complete..... 82.10
Mechanics, overseeing time..... 36.00

Total.....\$218.15

To this should be added the amount which would have to be paid a surveyor and assistant. It requires about two hours to run the proper lines by these two men.

The Extension Service of the Maryland Agricultural College, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is prepared to conduct a limited number of co-operative spraying demonstrations. These are for the purpose of teaching the methods of mixing and applying the spray materials and for demonstrating the value of the operation. In these demonstrations, the obligations of the growers are to furnish the equipment, chemicals, labor and to keep a record of the quality and quantity of fruit produced on both the sprayed trees and the unsprayed or check trees. On the other hand, the Extension Service will arrange for a man to go to the orchard as often as is necessary to supervise the work at no expense to the grower.

FRIDAY, JULY 14th., 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 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.

MANCHESTER.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual picnic of the Lutheran Sunday school was held in Harry C. Warner's beautiful grove, near town. It was for the purpose of a good social time, and their fondest hopes were realized. The afternoon was warm, being 80° in the shade, but there were plenty of refreshments that are not harmful to the body for those who wanted them, and plenty of good water within reach.

The Fourth was quietly spent here. Those who did not go to neighboring towns in their automobiles, hid away to some secluded place among the hills and bushes where runs streams that abound in the shiny bass, so dear to the Isaac Walton class "if they bite."

Wm. Dierit, of Melrose, caught one, a species of bass, measuring 18 inches and weighing 2 pounds.

C. Wm. Miller, who has been in the beef butchering business since he was a boy in his father's employ, is advertising his horses, wagons, etc., having quit the business. We learn he intends to secure a truck and sell pork in Baltimore during the Fall and Winter.

At the annual election of Carroll Encampment No. 17, I. O. O. F., John C. Denner was elected C. P.; J. Daniel Dienst, H. P.; Harry Warner, S. W.; Ralph Yingling, J. W.; Geo. S. Motter, Rep. to Grand Encampment, and were installed one evening last week.

Counting four from our town, there are eight of Manchester district "boys" serving Uncle Sam in protecting the flag that waves over many lands. In fact, the Sun never sets on the dominion of the United States.

Harvest is nearly one week later than in former years. It was but a few years ago when people celebrated the Fourth of July with the consciousness and good feeling that their harvest was all housed, and many this year had not started to cut until after that date. The indications are for a good yield, and a bumper crop of corn.

UNIONTOWN.

Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, was the guest of his parents, Wesley Gilbert and wife, the past week.

Mrs. Nettie Starr, of Westminster, was entertained by the family of Solomon Myers and wife for some time.

Miss Mary P. Weaver, who spent the past seven years as nurse and later as a Superintendent in the State Sanatorium, Frederick Co., Md., has accepted the Superintendency of the "Saffolk Sanatorium," Hottsville, Long Island, N. Y. She visited her parents, Harry Weaver and wife, for a few days, enroute for New York.

Mrs. Annie Shaw Hoyt is spending some time with Mrs. Layne Shaw, at Black Oak Spring.

Mrs. William Rodkey is spending some time with her son Charles and family, in Baltimore.

On Sunday, Myers Englar and wife, entertained Mrs. Repp and her father, Mr. Bellison, of Johnsville; Mr. Samuel Repp and family, Obediah Fleagle and son, Russell.

Elder Simon Stonesifer, whose death and funeral took place recently in Dunbar, Pa., was well known in this place. His wife, who was Miss Emma Gilbert, daughter of the late James Gilbert, of our town, and sister of Wesley Gilbert, was a resident of our town previous to her marriage. Mr. Stonesifer has a number of relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Lucile Weaver returned from Linwood on Saturday, caused by the death of Mrs. Nellie Haines.

On Monday, Harry Weaver was the recipient of a souvenir postal from Corp. J. D. Mitchell, of Westminster, a member of Co. H, First National Guard of Md., which reads as follows: "Eagle Pass, Texas, July 6, 1916, Dear friend, We arrived here July 5th, about 8.45 a. m., mercury 116° in the shade, but did not mind it as much as in Maryland. Had first rain here yesterday since last October. Most of us are well."

Washington Camp No. 100, P. O. S. of A., Uniontown, recently elected as their representatives to State Camp to be held in Hagerstown, Aug. 1-2, Melvin W. Routson, delegate; Harry B. Fogle, alternate. Since the organization of this Camp, the members are much pleased with their growth in new members and personal interest.

Mrs. Howard Hymiller, of Tyrone, will spend some time with her parents and family, John Heck and wife.

Dr. John N. Weaver and wife, and Mrs. J. Wesley Little, of Union Bridge, were callers on Wednesday evening on Harry Weaver and family.

D. Myers Englar, motored, with his wife, Mrs. W. Phillip Englar and Mrs. Rebecca Myers, to Berryville, Va., to attend the funeral of a relative.

Samuel Repp and family, entertained on Sunday, George Bellison, Mrs. Rosa Repp, Mr. Repp's grandfather and mother, and sister Mrs. D. Myers Englar and husband.

An interesting Sunday School meeting was held in the M. P. church, on Sunday afternoon, July 2. The meeting was held under the direction of County President, Yeiser, and was for the purpose of organizing the district into a district association. There are 8 schools in the district, 5 of which were represented. Addresses were made by G. W. Yeiser, Elder W. P. Englar and Dr. Weaver. The district was organized with the following officers: M. A. Zolliekofer, President; Guy W. Haines, Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret Englar, Sec.-Treas.; and Mrs. Nettie Fowler, Supt. Cradle Roll.

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sprankel, of Emmitsburg, visited Mrs. Sprankel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reaver, and friends, of Harney.

KEYSVILLE.

O. R. Koontz and wife entertained the following on Sunday: John D. Fox and wife, and Victor Wundershiem and wife, all of Arlington; Eli Fox and wife, of Harover; Joseph Fox and wife, of Roy Moore and wife, of Troutville; Mrs. John Delaplane, of Woodsboro; C. A. Fox, of Gettysburg; Mrs. John Shorb, William Anders, wife and daughter, Beulah, Thomas Fox, wife and family, Misses Margaret Shorb and Mary Ellis.

Mrs. Edward Knipple entertained, on Friday, Geo. Eyer and wife, Mrs. H. Broadwater and son, Blaine, and Anna Barnes, all of Union Bridge.

Miss Elsie Baumgardner has returned from a visit to Harry K. Myer and wife, of Saugerties, N. Y., greatly pleased with her trip.

Mrs. Lydia Stansbury returned home Sunday, after a few weeks visit with her daughters, Mrs. William Devilliss, and Mrs. Kowe Ohler, of Emmitsburg.

Dawson Miller, of Graceland, is spending the summer at his uncle's, William H. Devilliss.

Mrs. Charles Shank is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pohle, of Catonsville.

John Fox and wife, of Arlington, returned home after a week's vacation among relatives of this place.

Friends and neighbors were very much shocked to hear of the accident and death of Mrs. Jacob H. Koop, of Franklin Grove, Illinois, formerly of this place.

John Cluts and wife, and Raymond Ohler and wife, of Taneytown, visited at George Cluts', Sunday evening.

Mr. Gladding, wife and son, Henry, of Catonsville, visited at C. E. Six's, Sunday. Mrs. Gladding and son remained for a few days.

Mrs. Margaret Gimple and Miss Ruth Arthur, of Hagerstown, are visiting the former's nephew, Calvin Valentine and family.

Gordon Fogle, wife and daughter, of Union Bridge, were visitors at Charles Young's, Sunday.

Taking Big Chances.

It is a great risk to travel without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as this preparation cannot be obtained on the trains or steamships. Attacks of bowel complaint are often sudden and very severe, and everyone should be prepared for them. Obtainable everywhere.

DETOUR.

On Sunday, Charles Horner and wife visited Mr. Winemiller and wife, of near Keyser, who motored with them to Gettysburg.

Lemuel Myerly, wife and son, Edgar, of Baltimore, spent several days recently with Mr. Myerly's parents, Jas. Myerly and wife.

Those who spent Sunday with A. C. Miller and wife were, Mrs. W. M. Eiler and son, Miller, and Mrs. Luther Miller, Otto Gabroski, wife and son, Herald, all of Philadelphia; John H. Miller, of Westminster; Edward Essig and family, of this place, and Samuel Haines, of Westminster.

Mrs. Webster Harnish and daughter, Anna, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller.

At a family reunion, on Sunday, Mrs. Mary A. Weybright and daughter entertained the following guests: J. P. Weybright and wife, and S. R. Weybright and wife, of near here; J. S. Weybright, wife and daughter, of Thurmont; J. T. Royer and wife, of Westminster; Mrs. Baker and daughter, Irene, of Edgemont; Rev. Tobias Fike, of Ladiesburg; Mrs. Wampler, of Idaho; Miss Maude Stoner, of Dayton, O.; and Rev. F. Slosser, of Elizabethtown, Pa.

Misses Louise and Leona Hahn spent one day last week with their uncle, Jas. Few, of Loys.

Rhoda Weant spent several days last week in Baltimore, visiting relatives.

Meade Ohler, wife and daughter, Mary, of Emmitsburg, spent Tuesday with their daughter, Mrs. Charles Horner.

John W. Frock, Jr. and family entertained, on Saturday and Sunday, Mrs. Frock's mother, Mrs. Wm. H. Miller and grand-daughter, Miss Virgie Miller, of near Taneytown. Joseph and Truman Whitmore, of near Detour, also spent Sunday afternoon at the same place.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School, next Sunday, at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. Meeting, at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. George, of Baltimore, spent Saturday evening in Union Bridge. Evan T. Smith, the enterprising merchant of this place, spent several days last week in Washington, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Marcus Wolfe.

Thomas Rowe, of Westminster, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Nathan Rowe, wife and children, took a trip on Sunday to Troutville, Frederick Co., to visit Mrs. Rowe's parents.

Raymond Hyde and Miss Mary Welty, took a trip to Frederick Co., on Sunday to visit relatives.

Evan Shew was a visitor at Levi Rowe's on Sunday.

Rev. W. G. Stine, of Greencastle, Pa., spent part of Sunday with Rev. W. H. Englar.

Mrs. Edward Trone and daughter, Agnes, of Hanover, Pa., are spending a few days with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Levi Brown, John Kaufman and wife, of Westminster, were guests of Mrs. Levi Rowe, on Sunday.

Frank Boone, wife and two children, of Union Bridge, were guests of Mrs. John Rowe, on Sunday.

We had a fine rain here, on Sunday night, which caused the growing crops to assume a smiling aspect.

The place for holding the next annual meeting of the Maryland and Virginia Eldership of the Churches of God, has been changed by the Standing Committee, from Broadfording to Blue Mountain, Md.

PINEY CREEK.

Harry Cutsail is able to be out after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Mary Bollinger is visiting her home folks, at Greenmount.

Austin Sauerwein spent the week-end at Lewistown.

Mrs. John Bollinger and daughter, Edith, and son, John, of Greenmount, are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Russell Reaver.

Geo. Shorb and daughter, Miss Marie, and Mrs. E. Z. Utterback, of Lewistown; Harry Shipley and children, of Frederick; Misses Beatrice Hahn and Esther Bair, and Oliver Hesson and wife, were Sunday guests of John Sauerwein and wife.

Mrs. Wm. Lemmon, daughter, Carman; and son, Wilbur, spent Monday at Hanover.

UNION BRIDGE.

Mrs. C. M. V. Follett, of New York, gave interesting addresses in all the churches in town last Sunday. In opening her address at the M. E. church she said she did not come to speak to them about the "Prodigal Son" but about the "Prodigal daughter."

Joseph Delphy returned from Johnsville where he had been visiting, Friday evening, and spent the night with his daughter, Mrs. Sinnott, going back again in the morning. On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Delphy went to Lisbon, Howard county, to visit the latter's son, Rev. Roscoe Strassburg, pastor of the M. P. church at that place.

Edward S. Smith dug the potatoes which he had raised in his garden last week. The smaller patch yielded so well and the potatoes were so fine, that he measured it and found by calculation that it had yielded at the rate of 490 bushels per acre. He has not yet measured the other patch; the potatoes on it were also splendid.

G. H. Eyer and wife, their daughter, Emma Broadwater, and her son, Blaine, and their niece, Anna Barnes, spent Friday with Mrs. Eyer's parents, Edward Knipple and wife, of Keysville.

Hamilton Park, a tract of one acre or possibly more of land bounded on the east by Benedict and south by Locust street, west and north by alleys, improved by a frame house built years ago by Friends of the Creek Meeting for school purposes, which tract was later sold to J. Ham Repp, who planted trees upon it and allowed the people of town the privilege of using it as a park, was sold at public auction on Saturday afternoon by the agent of Mr. Repp, who has become a resident of Sanford, Florida. A considerable number of residents of the town gathered to the sale. The bidding was quite spirited while it lasted, the property being finally knocked down to Aaron R. Anders, of Frederick City, a nephew of Mr. Repp, on a bid of \$900.00.

Mr. Coffman and wife, nee Miss Edith Wood, left, on Monday for Detroit, Michigan, where he has been promised employment. He has been filling the position of chemist at the Cement Works.

The members of St. James, Lutheran church gave their new pastor, Rev. W. O. Ibach and his wife a reception at the church, Tuesday night. There was a large attendance and the evening was much enjoyed by those present. Light refreshments consisting of cakes, ice cream and coffee were served.

The barn on the farm of Edward Steele, between Union Bridge and Clemsonville, was struck by lightning and burned, during the heavy gust on Thursday evening.

LITTLETOWN.

The Aid Society of Redeemer's Reformed church held its meeting on Tuesday evening, at Mrs. Hawk's.

The Boy Scouts of this place, under the able leadership of their Scout Master, Prof. Roy D. Knouse, left on Thursday morning for a several days camping expedition.

Mrs. Robert Zimmerman and daughter, Francis, of York, are visiting at the home of her parents, Emory Crouse and wife.

Mrs. Irvin Hall and daughter, of Hanover, are the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Eichelberger.

Mrs. Mary Long was the week-end guest of Frank Rittase and wife, of York. Miss Kathryn Hill, of Gettysburg, returned home on Thursday, after spending several weeks as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Hiltbrich.

Quite a few people from Littlestown and vicinity have been attending the carnival which is being held at Hanover, this week.

Miss Esther Bartch returned to her home in York, after spending several days as the guest of Miss Flossie Godfrey, last week.

Mrs. Emma Sindal, of New York, and Miss Louise Van Doran, of Scarsdale, N. Y., are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. C. P. Gettler.

The foundry which is being built is nearing completion.

TYRONE.

Harry Zinn and son, Favor, of York, spent several days with Arthur Masters and family.

Mrs. John Marquet spent several days with her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Lippy, of Hanover.

Mrs. Paul D. Yoder, of Union Bridge, took dinner with Ira Rodkey and family, on Friday, and also held rehearsal with children for the picnic.

Miss Annie Marker spent a week with her cousin, Viola Marker, of Marker's Mill.

Mrs. Sarah Gilbert spent Sunday with Paul Formwalt and wife, of near Sell's Mill.

Rev. Yoder, son and daughter, Catherine, of Union Bridge; Misses Jane Risser, Dorothy Bromer and Helen Fieseler, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, spent Saturday with Ira Rodkey and family.

The C. E. Society of Baust church will hold their children's service this Sunday afternoon, July 16.

Milton Hater and wife, and daughters Maude and Mary, and son, Charles, and Mrs. Howard Rodkey and daughter, Ruthanna, spent Sunday with Ira Rodkey and family.

MIDDLEBURG.

On Thursday, Mrs. Bettie Snare entertained the Sewing Circle of the Reformed church, Union Bridge.

Mrs. Bessie Stokes and son, of Baltimore, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Ethel Hitchue.

Mary Six has gone to Baltimore on a visit to her sisters.

J. W. Eyer and Frank Kaufman spent Tuesday in Frederick.

John Rentzel had quite an accident on Tuesday morning, while mowing grass along the railroad, at Mr. Repp's, when he came in contact with a bumble bee's nest. He stepped back into a ditch and fell into the scythe, cutting the flesh off of the bone of his leg for about 5 inches. The doctor sewed the flesh down, and so far he seems to be getting along fine.

Arch Eyer is having a well bored. John Smith is very much indisposed by being overcome with the heat while tramping down hay in the mow.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

UNION MILLS.

Wm. Humbert and wife very pleasantly entertained a number of their friends, last Sunday, in honor of his newly married brother, Oscar Humbert and bride. Those present were Reuben Humbert and wife, Edward Starner and wife, Clinton Kemper and wife, Hezekiah Spangler and wife, Jerome Dutterer, wife, and daughter, Cora, and Elmer King.

Jacob Bankert and family, Mrs. Anna Wright, and Miss Ellen Nusbaum, spent Sunday with their uncle, Chas. E. Nusbaum.

Weldon Nusbaum and family spent last Sunday with O. H. Brown and family, near Tyrone.

The steel plant at Sparrow's Point will be enlarged and developed at an increased expenditure of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. It will be made the largest ship-building plant in the United States.

The Ballot this Fall.

Notwithstanding the fact that there will be no county officials elected this year, the ballot will be a very long one. There will be names of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of probably five parties, and eight electors for each party, in addition there will also be candidates for United States Senator and Congressmen. The "wet" and "dry" question may be voted on, as well as four or five proposed amendments to the State constitution. All these names and amendments will take up considerable space and for this reason the ballot will be an exceptionally large one.

Waltzing Ostriches.

One of the oddest sights of the sandy stretches of plain in southern Africa is a party of waltzing ostriches. A writer on the subject thus describes their queer antics:

"When there are a number of them they will start off and after running a few hundred yards will stop and, with raised wings, will whirl rapidly round till they are stupefied or perhaps break a leg. The males pose also before fighting. They kneel on their ankles, opening their wings and balancing themselves alternately forward and backward or to one side or the other, while the neck is stretched on a level with the back, and the head strikes the sides, now on the right, now on the left, while the feathers are bristling. The bird appears at this time so absorbed in its occupation as to forget all that is going on around him and can be approached and caught. The male alone utters a cry, which sounds much like an effort to speak with the mouth shut tight."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mourning Friday.

It was not always called Good Friday. Years ago in Germany it was frequently referred to as Mourning Friday. Our early ancestors in England did not call it Good Friday, either, but Long Friday. Such is the term in an ancient ecclesiastical law about 1,000 years old. The Danes used the same name, Long, instead of Good Friday.

The reason for using the word "long" was doubtless found in the seeming endless and severe fast practiced that day. At one time the Spaniards emphasized the solemnity of Good Friday by closing all the churches.

Nowhere else that I have happened to be on a Good Friday was the day so solemnly observed as in Rome. The city seemed to be in mourning, making all the more inspiring the matchless services and singing in St. Peter's cathedral on Easter.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Settling the Score.

Was it envy that caused the elderly spinster to criticize so severely the home and furniture of her newly married friend?

Whatever it was, the young wife was getting tired of it.

"Well, anyway," she said presently as she pointed to a pretty little china clock, "if you don't like my furniture you must surely like that!"

"Yes; it is rather nice," said the visitor grudgingly. "Wasn't it to you?"

"Oh, it wasn't a present!" explained the bride. "I won it in a raffle."

"A raffle?" The spinster drew her angular figure rigidly up. "I never lend my face to such things!"

"Perhaps that's just as well," retorted the younger woman as she gazed meaningfully at the other's sour features, "because if you did I'm afraid nobody would buy the tickets!"—London Globe.

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

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

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



For To-night

or any other night, you'll find an **EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT**

comes in mighty handy—at the theatre—the awkward keyhole—making change at night. A simple press on the button and instantly its genuine Mazda lamp and guaranteed Tungsten battery give forth a flood of light. Come in and examine our assortment of Eveready Flashlights, at prices that are sure to please.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE
WESTMINSTER, MD.
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT.

For Young Men and Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

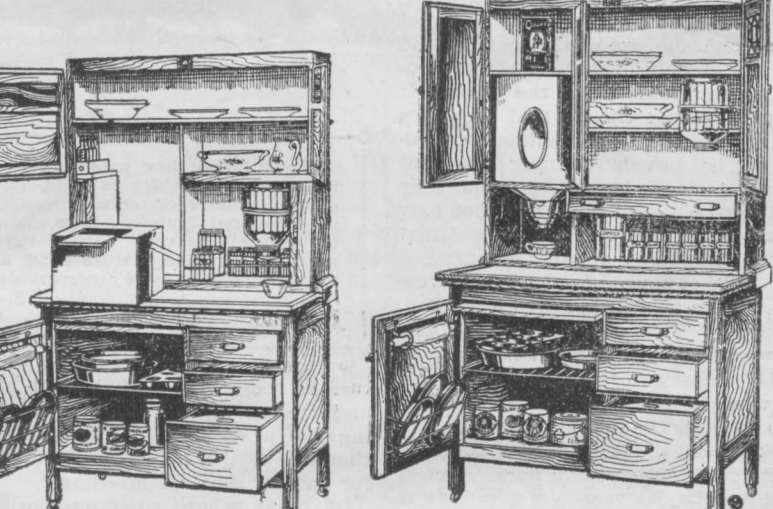
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Two New Visitors!



No. 1 Cabinet **No. 2 Cabinet**

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to introduce to you our two new visitors; they just arrived this week from Green Castle, Ind. No. 1 is Mary Green Castle. No. 2 is Jane Green Castle. They come from a family of nation-wide repute—"The Famous Green Castle Family." They have come to us and desire that we find a place for them in the homes of some of the people of Taneytown and vicinity. Since we are not so well informed as to just who has place for a helpful friend in the kitchen, we take this means of bringing them to your attention. They have requested us to make the following statements for them:

To The Housewife:-

We will save you so many steps in one day that you will wonder how you ever did without us before. We demand but little room—you can place us anywhere. We will not grow tired and weary, but will serve you from morning till night, every day in the year, with no hope or desire for vacation. We promise to do efficiently everything you entrust to our care, and to always be looking for more work. In other words, we are just what you need to cheer you in the kitchen and to lengthen your days of service to your husband. Everyone who sees us says that we look simply grand—won't you come in and look us over? We must admit that we were shocked when we heard how little Messrs. C. O. Fuss & Son were asking for us. For my dear sister, Mary, they ask \$17.48, in Nickeloid sliding table top, snow white interior; for myself, Jane, they ask \$21.48, in a beautiful white porcelain sliding top, with white enameled interior. We cannot believe that it's possible that they will part with us for so little money, but they are determined to ask no more. Won't you come in soon and give us a place in your kitchen? We are fond of work and cannot work here in the store, so we would be glad if you come for us at once. Our other sisters will likely cost more, for Father and Mother say that it costs so much more to dress their children now in these days of war, and consequently will have to ask more for us. If you want a little help-mate in your home—one that will not grow tired of helping you and that will prove more useful to you every day—come in quick and adopt one of us. Don't forget, the only place you can purchase us at anything near the price mentioned above is at

MESSRS. C. O. FUSS & SON'S FURNITURE STORE,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

P. S.—We forgot to mention that along with us came some of the swellest

BABY WALKERS

that we have ever seen. If you, Mothers, see them, you will wonder why you didn't buy one long ago. They are just the thing for that much prized baby of yours, and the price is far too low when you consider the quality and guarantee of satisfaction that accompanies them, for \$2.25. Remember, the only place we know they can be secured for \$2.25 is at

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TO THE FARMERS:

From information secured by our Agents, we learn that some person, or persons, are misrepresenting the Fertilizer Situation for the coming season, by saying that we might look for a great scarcity of ingredients; that dealers would not be able to secure the goods; many contracts remain unfilled; higher prices might be expected; that orders should be placed at once in order to guarantee price and delivery. ALL WRONG.

The True Situation---

We have in Stock, and in sight, a full supply of material to manufacture all of our well known Brands, including a Potash Goods 1-9-1, if wanted. We are in position to make any formula you may suggest, and as to the prices, they are not higher, as represented, but are lower than the Spring price for the same goods.

Don't Be Led Astray

Come where you are known. Get just what you buy. See our Agent, or call on us in person or by phone, for information. We want your business. Thanking you for all favors.

THE REINDOLLAR CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD. 5-23:tf

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Farm

Situated on Road Leading from
Unlontown to Taneytown, 2 1/2
Miles from the former.

The undersigned, by an order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll County, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, JULY 25th., 1916
at 1 o'clock, P. M., the valuable farm of the late John D. F. Stoner, containing

10 1/2 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

The land is under a high state of cultivation, and is well watered. It has a good stream of fine water running through it. A never-failing spring is at the house. It has a young and thriving orchard. About 2 acres is in woodland. The improvements consist of a large brick house, with 11 rooms and a fine cellar. There is running water in the kitchen and cellar. Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and all necessary outbuildings. All buildings are in good condition.

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash on day of sale, or upon ratification by the Court; one-third in 6 months and the balance in 12 months, on note, with approved security, and bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MARY E. STONER,
EMORY E. STONER,
Executors

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Also at the same time and place will be offered two small farms, as follows:

No. 1.—A farm containing 20 ACRES, on the Middleburg road, 2 1/2 miles from Unlontown, under good cultivation; good orchard of various kinds of fruit. A well of water on the property. The improvements are a Weather-boarded Dwelling, with 7 rooms; Barn, and all necessary outbuildings.

No. 2.—The Home Place, containing 9 ACRES, in Clear Ridge, on the road leading from Unlontown to Linwood. The improvements are a Good Weather-boarded Dwelling, with 7 comfortable rooms; pump at the house, Bank barn, wagon shed, crib, hog pen, etc. Terms are the same as above.

MARY E. STONER.

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GERMAN MACHINE GUNS MOW DOWN RUSSIAN MASSES

Terrific Assaults of the Czar's Soldiers in Ten Days Bloody Battle.

DEAD PILED HIGH ON FIELD

"Magnificent, but Criminal," Says Teuton Officer, in Describing Advance Made by Slavs in Face of Certain Death.

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE.
(Special Correspondent of Chicago Daily News.)

With Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Armies, Near Postawy, Russia.—I have come to these blood-drenched battlefields too late to see the terrific assaults of the great Russian offensive, so I can only tell the story of this battle that raged day after day by picturing the scenes as I find them and piecing together into one ghastly mosaic the fragments of what I am told. I have talked with officers and men of the German regiments that held back the Russian deluge and have carefully gone over the statements of the Russian prisoners.

This battlefield consists of an open glade cut through the Russian primeval forest. It runs almost due north and south and varies in width from 400 to 1,500 yards. The Russians were entrenched along the eastern edge of this opening, while the forest behind offered splendid opportunities for concealing movements of troops and emplacements of artillery. The German lines skirt the western edge of the glade.

Battle Lasts Ten Days.
The Russian fighting at this point lasted ten days before the czar's troops finally gave up their attempt to break through the German lines. On the first day the Russian fire was sporadic, apparently to make certain the range of the guns. Then for two days more the Russian bombardment continued, but now it was a real "drum fire." This means that the cannonading is so heavy that it sounds like the rattle of a drum.

On the afternoon of the third day the Russian drum fire was suddenly lifted from the German trenches and converted into a "sperrfeuer" (curtain fire) back of the German lines to prevent the bringing up of reserves. It was the signal for a Russian attack. Out of the forest came the storming Russians straight for the German lines, straight into the curtain of German artillery fire that tore great gaps in the attacking columns, though these quickly closed up.

In the meantime the German troops rushed out of their dugouts into the water-filled and shell-torn trenches. Almost in a moment the machine guns were jerked out of the bombproof protection, and after being hastily mounted on the wreckage of the breastworks, began to sputter their fearful greeting to the Russians.

Between the machine guns rattled the infantry fire. There was no time for giving commands and there was no need of any. There were no volleys. Each German soldier fired as fast as he could. The gaps in the Russian line widened, and then the Russians would halt and fire toward the German trenches, but it was hard to aim, and the bullets scarcely checked the withering crash of machine gun and rifle fire.

Stopped at Barbed Wire.
The Russian wave reached the barbed wire entanglements before the German breastworks, but came no farther. Torn, beaten and shattered into a thousand fragments, the remnants of the Russian host beat a retreat. How many reached the protection of their trenches under the unceasing German fire no one can tell, but the ground between the German and Russian lines was covered with dead and dying. There was no further attack that night.

Toward morning the thunder of the cannon quieted and the cries of the wounded were almost stilled by daybreak.

The great battlefield was asleep only for an hour when the action of the fourth day began with another terrific drum fire, which lasted until long past noon.

Again the Russian wave broke from the forests, but it had hardly got out of the woods before the German artillery opened fire. Again shells tore open the ranks; again the machine guns piled up the dead. The task was more terrible than on the day before, as the Russians had to storm over the bodies of their dead comrades.

Again the night was freezing cold, again the hours were hideous with the cries of the dying men out there on the battlefield and again the darkness was filled with the thunder of cannon. To prevent a night attack, the Germans kept up a discharge of illuminating rockets and a blue-greenish glare added to the ghastliness of the field of death. But no Russians dared to advance.

At daybreak the Russians opened with a third drum fire. This time it was more terrible than on the previous occasions, for it was directed not only on the German trenches, but deep into the lines behind them, to hold

back the reserves and prevent the bringing up of relief to the half-frozen German soldiers, who, bundled up, were standing in the water-filled dugouts waiting for the attack which they knew was inevitable. At eight o'clock the attack came and this time it was more successful.

Despite the artillery, despite the machine guns and despite the infantry fire, the apparently inexhaustible regiments of Russians swept on over the dead, over the barbed-wire barriers before the German line, over the first trenches and routed the German soldiers, who were half frozen in the mud of their shattered shelters. A terrific hand-to-hand conflict followed. Hand grenades tore down scores of defenders and assailants alike. The men fought like maniacs with spades, bayonets, knives and clubbed guns.

Within 100 Feet of Victory.
But the Russians won at a fearful price for so slight a gain. It might have been worth more had the Russian deluge swept farther, but it did not. The Russians stopped within a hundred feet of victory. It may have been lack of discipline, lack of officers or lack of reserves; no one knows.

The Russians seemed helpless in the German trench; instead of sweeping on into the second lines they tried to entrench themselves in the wrecked German first line. Immediately German artillery hurled shells of the heaviest caliber into these lines, and tore them into fragments.

Then came the German reserves, and by nightfall the Russians had again been driven out, 800 of them being taken prisoners.

Four days of almost absolute quiet followed, with only occasional artillery fire and now and then a sputtering infantry volley across the glade with its burden of death when the scout posts on either side thought they saw the enemy. The weather turned warm again and the field of battle was an almost impassable swamp.

Attack Without Drum Fire.

On the eighth day reports reached the German lines that the Russians intended to make a surprise attack that night without any drum fire. The German artillery therefore shelled the Russian woods at a terrific rate at hourly intervals through the night. All the troops remained on duty without a minute of sleep, but no Russians came. The next day was quiet.

That night again it was feared there might be a surprise attack and so again the German artillery shelled the Russian lines until morning. But there was no attack until the following noon, when, without any artillery preparation, the Russian onslaught was repeated. A German officer told me the story of that attack. He said that if he had not seen it himself he would never have believed it possible that an attack would come out of the Russian woods, where the lines were almost 1,500 yards apart.

Suddenly, without any warning, a mud-colored wave began to pour forth from the forest. It was a line of Russians three ranks deep, containing more than 1,000 men. They marched step by step, and did not run. Behind this was a second wave like the first, and then a third, the intervals between them being about 150 yards.

The German artillery tore holes in the ranks, which merely closed up again, marched on and made an attempt to fire. They marched, as though on parade. "It was magnificent, but criminal," said the German officer.

Then came a fourth line like the other three. The first line was less than 1,000 yards from the German trenches. It came so slowly that it was possible for the Germans to make plans with cruel precision to meet it.

Caught Between Walls of Fire.

When the fourth line emerged from the Russian wood the German artillery dropped a curtain of fire behind it and then a similar wall of shells ahead of those in front. They then moved these two walls closer together with a hail of shrapnel between them, while at the same time they cut loose with the machine guns.

The splendid formation of Russians, trapped between the walls of fire, scattered heedlessly in every direction, but in vain. Shells gouged deep holes in the dissolving ranks. The air was filled with clamor and frantic shrieks were sometimes heard above the incessant roar and cracking or exploding projectiles.

Deafened men sought to dig themselves into the ground in the foolish belief that they could find safety there from this deluge of shells. Others raced madly for the rear and some escaped in this way as if by a miracle. Still others ran toward the German lines, only to be cut down by the German machine-gun fire.

In less than twenty minutes the terrible drama was over. The attack had cost the Russians 4,000 lives, and yet not a Russian soldier had come within 500 yards of the German lines. "It was a terrible harvest of death," said the officer who described the battle. It was the last gasp of the Russian offensive at this point.

His Own Funeral Director.
Reading, Pa.—In his will, W. H. S. Moyer named a clergyman to preach the funeral service and directed that he be paid \$2.50; named his pallbearers, described the kind of coffin he wanted and ordered that his body be kept six days to make sure he was dead. The provisions were carried out.

These Are Swift Times.

New York.—A "wed and divorced" record was established by Babbette and William F. Busch. They separated four days after the wedding.

NIGHTIE IS WORTH \$68.50

Court Gives That Amount of Damages for Suitcase That Was Stolen.

La Crosse, Wis.—The humiliation of losing her best "nightie" on her wedding night is worth \$68.50 to the bride, according to the decision handed down by Judge C. W. Hunt.

Mack Timmerman came to town with his blushing bride. He gave five suitcases to a man working for the Hopkins baggage line to care for while he changed trains for Wilton, where he and his bride of a few hours intended to live. Hopkins' man left the suitcases on the dray and two of them were stolen, one of which contained the night robe.

Judge Hunt decided that the loss of the garment, humiliation and inconvenience was worth considerable, and ordered J. C. Hopkins, owner of the dray line, to pay.

FINDS RING AFTER YEARS

Mrs. Stengle's Little Daughter Picks Up Missing Jewelry in Melting Snow.

Seaford, Del.—A little more than twenty-three years ago Mrs. George E. M. Stengle lost a plain gold-band ring with her initials in it. All efforts on the part of several members of the family and neighbors to find it were futile. The other day while Ethel, her nine-year-old daughter, was playing in the yard with a sister, she noticed something shining in a spot where snow was melting, and found it was a ring. When she took it to her mother it was quickly recognized as the ring lost nearly a quarter of a century ago. In the time the ring has been in the yard the ground has been plowed and tilled hundreds of times. The ring was in perfect condition and not the least worn.

MAN LAUGHS AT BULLETS

Picks Ball Out of His Arm, Spits Out Another and Then Uses His Fists.

Baltimore.—Bullets make no impression upon Nathan Lewis, according to his evidence in the criminal court, where he was a star witness against William Edwards, charged with assault with intent to murder and carrying a deadly weapon. Lewis and Edwards had an argument. Edwards procured a revolver and shot at Lewis. One bullet struck Lewis in the arm, but he merely plucked it out and threw it away. The second bullet went through Lewis' mouth while he was smiling over the failure of the first shot to do him injury, and it did nothing more than loosen one of his teeth. He spat the leaden pellet out, and was proceeding to use his fists on Edwards when the pair were separated.

NO CLOCKS IN THIS PRISON

Oklahoma Convicts Go by Electric Gongs Which Announce the Divisions of Time.

McAlester, Okla.—After a trip through the state penitentiary here a visitor realizes that he has seen no clocks. Neither in the Administration building, the rotunda nor cell houses is there a time piece.

Recently a visitor without a watch was escorted back to the administration rooms after a tour of the prison. He glanced at the walls looking for a clock to see if he had time to catch a car into the city. There was none. "Why, where are your clocks?" he asked a trusty.

The man grinned. "We don't need any. We all have all the time we want here," he replied. Then he added: "Electric gongs announce divisions of time—work, eat and retire, according to the rings."

AN ALABAMA BEAUTY



Miss Elizabeth D. Bouldin of Scottsboro, Ala., is one of the Dixieland's most beautiful belles.

Queer Tail of a Bird.

Signal officer of the birds' army corps is the racket tailed hummingbird. For his duties nature has equipped him with a pair of purple flags fashioned out of two long and peculiar tail feathers. He wiggles his signals from one tree to another, issues his challenges to battle and courts his mate. When he's not signaling he's sipping honey from the flowers and trying to keep his tail from entangling itself in the briers.

He's a midget of the South American mountains. He has short wings, which he operates at lightning speed. His tail is a combination of two wirelike handles, with a purple tuft of feathers at the end of each. He crosses them near the middle, and sometimes he brings the pair of "rackets" at the ends to his head, as though trying to fan himself.

The male birds have a sort of love dance which they engage in during the mating season. Then they play all sorts of tricks with the rackets.—Philadelphia North American.

Australia's Stony Desert.

The great stony desert of north Australia was discovered by Captain Sturt, an Australian explorer, in 1845-6. It is north of the river Darling and is about 300 miles long and 100 broad, consisting of sandy dunes or ridges. Its want of trees, except along the creeks, gives the country a sterile appearance. These ridges were probably formed by the joint effect of winds and a gradually retreating sea. According to Captain Sturt, these waters were gradually lost by evaporation or carried to some undiscovered sea. The only vegetation, growing scantily, is prickly acacias in full bloom, all of stunted growth. Water is scarce except in the creeks which are sheltered, and this is generally brackish. Few travelers care to traverse this inhospitable desert.

She Was an Expert.

"Julia, do you know what love is?" The love sick young man put the question in an intense voice.

"Yes," replied the fair maid firmly. "But do you really know?" he asked again. "Have you ever been the object of a love as undying as the sun, as all pervading as the air, as wonderful and sparkling as the stars? Have you ever loved and been loved like that, Julia?"

In an agony of suspense he waited for her reply.

"Have I?" she presently murmured, staring thoughtfully into the glowing fire. "If you will come up into our box room I can show you a trunk full of letters and three albums full of photographs, and in my jewel case are seven engagement rings!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Deadly Industry.

One of the most deadly callings and one of which very little is known is that of the workers in champagne cellars. The work, which is light and without any obvious elements of risk to health, consists in turning over the bottles of champagne so that the wine may be clear and transparent and absolutely free from sediment. The men who do this work spend eight or ten hours a day in the dark wine cellars, turning over bottles by the thousand. This monotonous duty they discharge day after day in semidarkness, in a high temperature, unhealthy atmosphere and absolute solitude. These combined conditions affect the nerves and health of the workers so seriously that few of them can continue at their posts until middle age.—London Mirror.

Method in Their Madness.

After having her blood curdled badly by a thrilling story Mrs. Kurious was angry to find that it ended in an advertisement for somebody's tooth powder.

With a pout she threw the paper containing the deception across the room. "What's the matter, dearie?" asked her hubby.

Mrs. Kurious told him her trouble and wound up with the remark: "Now, Jeremiah, I know why the Chinese people begin reading at the end instead of the beginning. Their intelligence is greater than ours."—London Mail.

Explaining a Charge.

Client—You have an item in your bill, "Advice, March 8, \$5." That was the day before I retained you. Lawyer—I know it. But don't you remember on the 8th I told you you'd better let me take the case for you? Client—Yes. Lawyer—Well, that's the advice.—Boston Transcript.

Andrew Jackson.

Andrew Jackson, whose will is on record, was perhaps the poorest of all the presidents of the United States. He confessed his poverty and admitted that he had been ruined financially by his nephew, whom he had adopted and treated as a son.

Good Suggestion.

"We should speak nothing but good of the dead."

"True. But why not extend the practice to the living?"—Detroit Free Press.

Well, It Is Hard.

"Which of your school studies do you consider the hardest, John?"

"Oh, geology! It's all about rocks, you know."

Pretty Bad.

"Was the play bad?"

"Well, I should say. Why, even the lights went out at the close of the second act."

Light cares speak; great ones are dumb.—Seneca.

Mr. Dingee's Dinner

Story of a Marriage Anniversary.

By CLARISSA MACKIE

The day Silas Dingee married Maud Ball he declared that never before had he known real happiness. He swore that the anniversary of that blessed day which ended his bachelor loneliness would be more to him than all the holidays in the calendar together. A cynical friend at his farewell bachelor dinner the night before had said to him:

"Si, I'm sorry for you. Tomorrow you go to serve your life long term of regulation. Farewell independence. Farewell a jolly night at the club. Farewell cocktails; they'll taint your breath. Farewell cigars; they'll make the curtains smell. Goodbye, Si. The matrimonial prison doors will soon close behind you."

"You dried up old bach," was Dingee's reply, "tomorrow will be the happiest day of my life. And let me tell you whenever the anniversary of my wedding comes round I'll have some delicate memento for the dear girl who is to furnish that happiness. I shall on that day remain at home from business and devote it to celebrating my escape from such crusty old bachelorhood as you represent."

When Mr. and Mrs. Dingee were driven away after the wedding festivities, followed by showers of rice and old shoes, it looked as if his promises would be kept. If ever there was a happy man it was Silas Dingee.

One year passed. Mr. Dingee had been made over by his wife from a bachelor to a married man. He had learned to live for some one besides himself. The first anniversary of his wedding had come round, the day that he had vowed he would celebrate above all others.

As Silas Dingee shrugged on his overcoat that morning preparatory to making a dash for the nearest subway station his pretty wife spoke from the dining room door.

"If I'm not at home when you come, dear—"

"Going out this afternoon?" interrupted Dingee peevishly.

"Just to Mrs. Wright's for bridge, honey," she soothed him. "If I'm not here the moment you arrive just get a bite to eat from the refrigerator and read your paper until I come. It won't take me fifteen minutes to get dinner after I arrive—steak and mushrooms. Silas—it's Hilda's afternoon out."

"Seems to be always Hilda's afternoon out and yours, too," grumbled Dingee as he kissed his wife farewell and departed.

As he opened his newspaper on the train he was still thinking of his dislike of being alone. It was one of his peculiarities that he was a restless mortal indeed when Maud was away from the apartment. Maud was an inveterate card player and belonged to two bridge clubs and a band of pinochle enthusiasts. On the evenings when he knew Maud would be late in coming home Mr. Dingee usually went from his office to his club and remained there until his wife's frantic telephone messages assured him that she was home and that dinner was waiting.

On such occasions he usually called a taxi and sped home on the wings of love and rubber tired wheels.

Today everything went wrong. In the mail he found several misdirected letters, which had been returned to him. One of them was an important matter, which involved the loss of considerable money.

So he discharged the careless stenographer, scolded his chief clerk, scared the office boy into a state of humility and lunched at his club.

After luncheon things went better. He telephoned to Chicago and found that he wouldn't lose the money after all. When the tearful stenographer came for her money he gave her another trial, and the office boy was emboldened to ask for a raise in his pay.

Whether he received it or not is not part of this tale, but at 4:30, when Mr. Dingee closed his desk, he was feeling in high good humor with himself and the world.

He had quite forgotten all about the lonely apartment he must return to and stopped to buy some violets for Maud. While he stood there with his hand reaching up to him with hearty greeting but Tom Finch, Maud's Boston cousin and a particular chum of Silas Dingee's.

"Just going up to your place," remarked Tom.

"Mighty glad to see you!" cried Dingee heartily. "Maud's out this afternoon at some whist but other, but she'll be home by 6:30. We can have a bite to eat as soon as we get there."

"Good! I'm hungry. Had a little accident coming down. The buffet car and one coach derailed. Nobody hurt. Haven't had a bite since 10 this morning."

"Man alive, hurry!" Dingee hustled Tom into a taxi, and they whirled up town.

"It's 6 now. Maud will be home in a few minutes," said Dingee as he opened the door with his latchkey. But the rooms were dark until he switched on the lights and revealed the warm coziness of the place.

"We'll have to forage a bit," said Dingee as they left hats and overcoats in the hall and entered the dining

room. "I'll make you a cup of coffee, hey?"

"Just the thing. I'm starved, old man."

They entered Hilda's spotless kitchen and investigated the refrigerator.

"Cold chicken! Not bad for a hand-out," commented Tom Finch as he pounced on the platter. "What's that, Silas—makin' of a salad?"

"Yes, and here's the mayonnaise. Take 'em along. Maud certainly has got some goodies put away for me. Let's try the pantry."

The pantry gave up a remarkably dainty loaf of bread and a huge round cake thickly iced with white.

When the men had set the table in the dining room there was a feast indeed.

"This is a regular birthday party," chuckled Tom as he carved the chicken. "Maud needn't bother about getting any dinner. This is good enough for me!"

"Suits me down to the ground," agreed Silas Dingee. "I suppose Maud will scold when she finds I've treated you to a picked up meal when she likes to put on company frills when you come down."

"Humph!" sniffed Tom Finch, who was more interested in the good things before him than he was in the elaborate preparations for any meal. "Seems to me you live pretty high. Didn't I see a steak and mushrooms and some kind of pudding in the icebox?"

"You did," said Silas cheerfully. "Those are for dinner."

"What is all this food for then?"

"Search me!" retorted Silas. "Have a piece of this perfectly splendid birthday cake?"

Tom Finch looked rather startled and laid down knife and fork. "You are sure—sure it isn't anybody's birthday?" he faltered.

Silas meditated. "Not mine or Maud's. It may be Hilda's or the cat's birthday. They don't count, though. What's that?"

"That" proved to be the buzzer from the dumbwaiter, and Silas Dingee hastened into the kitchen and fussed around a bit. Presently he returned and sat down again.

"Ice cream," he explained. "Maud's evidently going to have it for dessert. Funny, though, she should have ordered such a quantity."

A feeling of apprehension settled over the two men as they consumed the delicious cake, which was rich with fruit.

"If ever I tasted a birthday cake"—Tom was beginning when Silas Dingee interrupted impatiently.

"Hang it all, man, can't you stop croaking? What if we have eaten every hanged thing in the house, eh? It's my house, isn't it? I'll eat the ice cream if I want to!" he ended recklessly.

"Let's save something for Maud," grinned Tom Finch as he pushed back his chair.

As he spoke the door opened hastily, and Maud Dingee, flushed and rather excited from her hurried trip home, came in, followed by a remarkably pretty girl with ermine furs snuggled around her neck.

"Tom Finch!" cried Maud, falling on her cousin's shoulder. And over his shoulder her eyes surveyed the remains of the feast.

Silas Dingee looked at his wife and saw horror in her gaze. She came forward and looked at the remains of the chicken, the evidences of salad, the bare half loaf of bread and finally the damaged cake.

The girl in the doorway looked on with friendly, amused eyes.

"Silas Dingee," shrieked Maud at last, "what have you done?"

"Had a bite to eat, as you told me to," retorted Silas defiantly.

"But—but—you've—her voice was close to tears now—"you've eaten all the refreshments!"

"Refreshments for what?"

"For my party."

"Your party? When?"

"Tonight, goose!" she sobbed angrily. "Didn't you know that this is our wedding anniversary and it's Polly's birthday, and I was going to have the loveliest surprise for you? The Campbells are coming and the Lanes and the Treats."

Silas Dingee was pale, but he held his ground.

"How was I to know, Maud?" he explained.

"You might have remembered the day," she reproached him.

"I did," he prevaricated. "Didn't I bring you violets?" Triumphantly he produced the box of flowers.

Still Maud eyed him suspiciously. "You often bring those on ordinary occasions," she said, but her husband's chagrined face quite melted her heart so that presently she smiled and said it didn't matter and remembered to introduce Tom to the pretty Polly in the doorway.

Everything turned out beautifully. After all, Dingee frantically telephoned to a caterer and a florist, and Maud and Polly dashed around and straightened up the rooms for the expected company.

They ate a hurried meal in the kitchen, Tom Finch skillfully making sandwiches for the two girls.

It was a most delightful party. Still, Dingee saw there was one tiny cloud which even the sight of Tom's devotion to Polly could not lift from his wife's heart.

Although he did not ask for an explanation, Silas Dingee is quite sure that Maud was more hurt because he had forgotten that it was their wedding anniversary than she was over the stolen dinner.

However, to be on the safe side, he has carefully noted on his desk calendar the important date for next year, and there isn't any likelihood that he will forget it, especially as Tom and Polly have selected the same date for their own wedding.

MIXING THE BUTTER CAKES

Breakfast and Luncheon Delicacy
Worth All the Time That Can Be Bestowed on It.

An earthen bowl should always be used for mixing cake, and a wooden cake spoon with slits lightens the labor. Measure dry ingredients, and mix and sift baking powder and spices, if used, with flour. Count out number of eggs required, breaking each separately that there may be no loss should a stale egg chance to be found in the number, separating yolks from whites if rule so specifies. Measure butter, then liquid. Having everything in readiness, the mixing may be quickly accomplished.

If butter is very hard, by allowing it to stand a short time in a warm room it is measured and creamed much easier. If time cannot be allowed for this to be done, warm bowl by pouring in some hot water, letting stand one minute, then emptying and wiping dry. Avoid overheating the bowl, as butter will become oily rather than creamy. Put butter in bowl and cream by working with a wooden spoon until soft and of a creamy consistency, then add sugar gradually and continue beating. All yolks of eggs or whole eggs beaten until light, liquid and flour mixed and sifted with baking powder; or liquid and flour may be added alternately. When yolks and whites are beaten separately whites are usually added at the last, as in the case when whites of eggs alone are used.

A cake can be made fine grained only by long beating, although light and delicate with a small amount of beating.

Never stir cake after the final beating, remembering that beating motion should always be the last used.

Fruit, when added to cake, is usually floured, to prevent its settling to the bottom. This is not necessary if it is added directly after the sugar, which is desirable in all dark cakes. If a light fruit cake is made, fruit added in this way discolors the loaf. Citron is cut first in thin slices, then in strips, floured, and put in between layers of cake mixture. Raisins are seeded and cut, rather than chopped. Washed currants, put up in packages, are quite free from stems and foreign substances, and need only picking over and rolling in flour.

Stewed Beef With Dried Green Peas.

Wash (after picking over) one pint of dried green peas. Put in kettle with enough water and let come to a boil (water should cover), and while boiling add about one-half teaspoonful of baking soda (saleratus). Continue boiling for about five or ten minutes, then remove from fire and strain and wash the peas to free from taste of soda. Prepare about one-half pound of lean beef (stew beef) by rinsing and cutting up in not too small pieces. Put the meat and prepared peas again in kettle and stew until meat is tender. Keep covered with water while meat is cooking. Season with salt, pepper and a small lump of butter (the butter may be omitted, but I prefer to add it).

Mock Fish.

Cut some scraped salsify into inch lengths, dropping them as done into water acidulated either with vinegar or lemon juice, and, soaking them in it for an hour; drain carefully, barely cover with boiling salted water, cook gently until soft, and strain.

Having made a thick, white sauce with the liquor mingled with an equal quantity of scalded milk, thickened with butter and flour in the usual proportions and seasoned agreeably with salt, pepper and lemon juice, put the salsify into fireproof shells, mask with the sauce, strew lightly with bread crumbs and a few knobs of butter, and brown in a quick oven. Or, if preferred, serve in cases of puff paste.

Vegetarian Rissoles.

Rub three ounces of butter into one-half pound of whole-meal bread crumbs, adding one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, one teaspoonful each of shredded onion and of minced herbs, a grate of nutmeg and lemon peel and seasoning to taste; mix this with an egg beaten up in one teaspoonful of milk, or, better still if available, of white sauce; mold into balls or torpedoes, fry in hot fat and serve garnished with daintily fried slices of hard-boiled egg, handing brown sauce and red currant jelly at the same time.

Irish Iceberg.

Put four cupfuls of water and two cupfuls of sugar in saucepan, bring to the boiling point and let boil 20 minutes. Cool, add three-fourths cupful of lemon juice. Color green and strain. Freeze, using three parts of finely-crushed ice to one part of rock salt. Serve in tall dessert glasses and pour over each portion one teaspoonful of creme de menthe. Sprinkle with chopped nuts, using Jordan almonds, English walnuts, and pecans in equal proportions.—Woman's Home Companion.

White Sauce.

Two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour, one cupful milk or white stock, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, a few grains cayenne, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper. Melt butter, add flour, seasonings and liquid. Stir until the boiling point is reached. Boil five minutes, beating constantly.

For Irons That Stick.

Irons will never stick to clothes if one-half teaspoonful of either lard or kerosene is added to the starch while it is hot.



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Poisonous Flowers.

Flowers of the jonquil, white hyacinth and snowdrop all possess a poisonous nature, the narcissus being also particularly deadly, so much indeed that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic.

The berries of the yew have killed many persons, and it is known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach pits or cherry kernels at once. The lobellias are also dangerous.

Lady's slipper poisons in the same manner as does poison ivy. The bulbs seem to be the most harmful. Lilies of the valley are also as much so. There is enough opium in red poppies to do mischief, and the autumn crocus, if the blossoms are chewed, causes vomiting and purging.

The leaves and flowers of the oleander are deadly, and the bark of the catalpa tree is very mischievous. The water dropwort when not in flower resembles celery and is virulent.—Country Gentleman.

Cutting Off Noses.

Ramesses II. of Egypt cut off the nose of any person convicted of treason or arson. Actisanes, another Egyptian ruler, punished robbers in the same way. After each nose had been amputated back even with the bridge the culprit was sent to a colony of noseless felons, the place of banishment being known as Rhinocentrum, from the nature of the punishment its colonists had undergone.

In England in 1671 Lord Coventry, then "great keeper of the British seal," had his nose cut off by order of the king because he had dared to ask some questions about an actress then playing at Drury Lane theater.

A conscript who protested openly that he had been enrolled in the army of Frederick the Great in a fraudulent manner had his nose amputated by order of that sovereign, who spoke of the punishment as an "indelible mark on the front side of the face."

Uses of Bicarbonate of Soda.

Bicarbonate of soda should always be kept in an easily accessible place in the kitchen. Applied immediately to a burn and moistened it will relieve the pain.

A pinch added to any fruits or vegetables will make them more palatable, and less sugar will be needed. Use a quarter of a teaspoonful to two quarts of fruit, fresh, or to one pound of evaporated fruit.

Fill new cooking utensils with cold water to which one teaspoonful of soda has been added and boil it. Then wash the utensils with good soap and water, dry, and they are ready for use. Bicarbonate of soda added to the water in which old vegetables are cooked will make them green and

fresh. It will also make tender a tough piece of stewing meat. It will sweeten milk which is about to turn.—New York Sun.

Did as He Was Told.

One evening, just as it was getting dusk, a laborer walked down the main street of the city. Coming to a poultry dealer's place, he stopped and gazed admiringly at the fowls and game displayed on the window slab. One turkey of about fifteen pounds weight took his fancy. After running his fingers through the coins in his trousers pockets a few times he decided on having that turkey. Picking it up he entered the shop. The shopman was very busy. "Jest weigh this bird for me, will ye?" said he. "Why don't you take your bird somewhere else to be weighed?" snappily replied the poultryer without looking up. "Oh, I kin do that all right," he replied, cheerfully picking the bird up and walking out with it.—London Tit-Bits.

Bukowina's Stormy History.

Bukowina, the Austro-Hungarian province, has undergone sundry political transitions. According to many Austrian authorities, it was wrested from Transylvania in the fifteenth century by Moldavia, but it not long before that formed an integral portion of the latter state, to which it belonged until it was ceded to Austria by the Turks in 1773. Bukowina, which means "Beech Land," abounds in woodland and mineral wealth and rears large numbers of cattle and horses.—London Globe.

The Puzzle.

"I wonder how Flubdub can afford an auto. Don't you?"
"No, I don't wonder how he can afford an auto. I know he can't afford an auto. But how do gazaboos like him manage to get hold of autos? That is what flabbergasts me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Shocking.

"They tell me Dubbs is in the hospital. What happened to him?"
"Oh, he saw a piece of wire lying in the street and tried to pick it up."
"Yes, and then?"
"He discovered that the wire was busy."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Very Annoying.

The eldest daughter says she wishes dishes were made of rubber so they wouldn't rattle so when man is washing them and she has an early evening caller.—Florida Times-Union.

National Nicknames.

Just as the British talk about John Bull, the French talk about Jean Crapaud and the Russians about Ivan Ivanovitch.

ZINC'S BIG PLACE IN WAR

Important Metal Has Advanced in Price Until It Costs More Than Copper.

Zinc is so essential in war time that it has risen enormously in price in the last year. Costing originally only two-fifths as much as copper, it now costs decidedly more than copper despite the fact that copper itself has sharply increased in value.

Zinc is a constituent of cartridge brass and shell fuses, and is used also as a covering of iron barbed-wire fencing. In 1913 the United States, Germany and Belgium were the leading producers of zinc.

Of the three, only the United States smelted domestic ores, the Philadelphia Inquirer states. Belgium and Germany relied mainly on zinc concentrates that they imported from the Broken Hill mines in New South Wales, where, for one reason or another, it does not pay to do the smelting. France, Spain and Great Britain also produce substantial quantities, but not enough to supply their own needs.

Austria and Germany have considerable deposits of the ore in Silesia, Hungary, Carinthia and the Tyrol. As the zinc smelting furnaces of Great Britain are not well adapted for dealing with the Broken Hill concentrates, it buys the bulk of its supplies from the United States.

Rebucked.

The persevering landscape painter knew that he had an observer looking over his shoulder at the easel. He knew from the rustle of skirts that the observer was a woman; yet he worked steadily on. Presently the observer spoke:

"A charming landscape," she said. "Ah, you flatter me," said the artist, modestly. "Compared with the original landscape it is very poor stuff."

"I meant the original," said the observer.

A Cancellation.

A telegraph clerk in an outlying district of the Sudan found the desolation getting the better of his nerves and telegraphed to headquarters: "Can't stay here; am in danger of life; surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves."

The hard-hearted clerk at headquarters wired back: "There are no wolves in the Sudan."

The next day the desolate one replied: "Referring to my wire of the 16th, cancel wolves."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For July 23, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xviii, 1-22. Memory Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Acts xviii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

I do not know that we can tell how long Paul remained at Athens, but he gave a faithful testimony, and some believed (chapter xvii, 34). The messenger of the Lord is apt to be discouraged if he finds opposition to his message and seemingly few, if any, believing, or if after a faithful testimony there is neither a "thank you" nor a word of appreciation. It is true that we must never speak to please people nor covet their approval, but most of us are so awfully human that a word of gratitude from one who has been helped by the message is very cheering (I Thess. ii, 4; II Tim. ii, 15). The devil will be sure to tell you that you have accomplished nothing and had better seek some other occupation, and messengers have been known to heed his suggestion. I am thankful that some one said to me many years ago, as I wondered if any good was being done: "Do you recollect that when the devil sowed his tares he went his way, for he was sure that they would grow? And you do not seem to think that the Word of God is as good seed as the devil's tares." That helped me greatly, and since then I have gone my way after a service, saying: "Thank God; that will work; it will surely accomplish His pleasure" (Isa. lv, 11; Jer. i, 12, R. V.).

Leaving Athens, Paul went to Corinth, a wicked, worldly, commercial center, notorious for its immorality, and the first thing we read of him is, not that he preached, but that he found employment with some who were of the same craft with himself—that of tent making—and he abode with them (verses 1-3). He would rather work at his trade and thus earn his living than be a burden to any one. He afterward wrote to this people, asking them to forgive him if he had wronged them by not being a burden to them (II Cor. xii, 13-16). It does sound a little like sarcasm. The Lord Jesus Himself was known as the carpenter (Mark vi, 3) and no doubt helped to make a living for the family till He began His public ministry.

When the Sabbath days came round Paul was ready to testify to the Jews in the synagogue that Jesus was the Christ, their Messiah (verses 4, 5 and margin). Silas and Timothy, whom he had left at Berea and for whom he had sent from Athens that they might come to him, reached him here at Corinth (xvii, 14, 15). The phrase "pressed in spirit" (verse 5) is translated in the R. V. "constrained by the Word." Weymouth says Paul was preaching fervently. We think of Jeremiah, who, when he was derided and reproached, was tempted to stop speaking the Word of the Lord, but it was such a burning fire within him that he had to speak (Jer. xx, 7-9). We think also of Elihu, who said that he was so constrained by the spirit within him that he was like a bottle of wine ready to burst and he had to speak that he might be refreshed (Job. xxxii, 18-20).

When the Jews opposed Paul and blasphemed he turned from them to the gentiles and found an open door in a house close by the synagogue, owned by a man named Titus, who worshipped God (verses 6, 7). When God wants His message proclaimed He will provide a place. I held a class in one town where all the churches were closed against me for the truth's sake, but a hotel proprietor invited us to meet in his parlors, and so we continued. Paul said concerning one place, "A great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries" (I Cor. xvi, 9). Notwithstanding the opposition at Corinth there was much encouragement, for the chief ruler of the synagogue and all his house believed and also many of the Corinthians (verse 8). No doubt it was, as always, because of the manifest work of the Holy Spirit that the devil stirred up such opposition. How Paul must have been strengthened to continue by that most gracious visit of the Lord Jesus Himself, who came to him in the night and said, "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace, for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city" (verses 9, 10). The day that the Lord appeared to him on the way to Damascus He said, "I have appeared unto thee, and I will appear unto thee" (chapter xxvi, 16), and this was one of those other appearances to him.

We have His completed word and can hear Him speak to us at any time if only we have ears to hear, for He is the same Lord who revealed Himself to Samuel by His word (I Sam. iii, 21), and He loves to do it still. Being thus strengthened, he continued at Corinth a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them (verse 11). In due time he sailed thence, taking Priscilla and Aquila, and, leaving them at Ephesus, he went on to Caesarea and Jerusalem and Antioch and thus completed his second missionary journey (verses 18-22). We would like to know where he left Timothy and what became of Silas, but we shall meet Timothy again, and we can wait to know a lot of things. It seemed to Paul that he must be in Jerusalem in the near future, but note his "if God will" and see Jas. iv, 15.

PARROT IS VERSATILE BIRD

Excels Other Representatives of Feathered Tribe in Many Ways Besides Imitating Human Voice.

It appears that it is not only in imitating human speech that the parrot excels most of the birds. It is alone among birds in taking food in its claws. With these two characteristics it makes more or less use of that which distinguishes humanity from the rest of the animal kingdom—the hand and the larynx.

The monkey uses its hands and the elephant its trunk in feeding. Various animals have a habit of pawing their food. Rodents have serviceable toes. Still, the parrot is pre-eminent among birds in this regard. The secretary bird is said to attack reptiles with its claws, and some observers have said that owls make partial use of their remarkably flexible perching-toes somewhat more than does a hen in scratching for food. However, there is no other bird which, when presented with a piece of food, will accept it in its claws.

Parrots do not, of course, talk, as the word is used, in their wild state, and are not known to be imitative of neighboring sounds, nor to possess the repertory of the mockingbird. It is, therefore, a question whether or not their use of the claws is largely imitative also. The shape of the parrot's beak would indicate that some assistance in eating has always been a part of the bird's characteristics.

Like man, the parrot makes its appearance in the world naked and helpless.

TIPPING IS ANCIENT HABIT

Custom Dates Back to 1785 and Was Subject of Much Criticism Even at That Early Time.

If the efforts that are now being made by the London Hairdressers' association for the abolition of tipping meet with success, there will be much jubilation among the many long-suffering victims of the system, and no doubt an equal amount of regret among those who have profited by its continuance, says the Dundee Advertiser.

The habit of giving gratuities would appear to be a very old one, for as far back as 1785 it prevailed. At that date we find a worthy man bitterly complaining of the tips expected by all and sundry when putting up a horse at an inn. Over and above the ordinary bill he must give a shilling to the waiter, to the chambermaid sixpence, to the hostler sixpence, and sixpence to the bootjack, making two shillings and sixpence in all. The next morning at breakfast it was necessary to give sixpence between the waiter and the hostler. That was for one night's stay only. But if the traveler merely put up for refreshment, besides paying a boy to mind the horses, the hostler expected threepence, at dinner the waiter looked for sixpence and the hostler again made threepence; at tea, waiter and hostler shared sixpence. Thus the oldtime traveler gave away two shillings and sixpence a day in tips, which, added to the two shillings and sixpence overnight, made a total of five shillings a day.

Freedom of Press in India.

In India no newspaper can be published and no press can be established unless its proprietor or publisher gives bonds in the sum of 5,000 rupees as a guarantee of loyalty to the British government. Therefore no paper can promulgate the true aspects of British rule in India, or publish war news in any way contrary to the interests of the British government; otherwise the bonds and press will be confiscated, the paper will be suppressed and the editor will be sent to jail. Even well-known persons of literary and scientific attainments, not connected with the press, have been persecuted for mere sympathy with India's cause. The private house of the world-famed scientist, Prof. J. C. Bose, was searched by the police and the Nobel prize winner, the poet Rabindranath Tagore, was prohibited from speaking in public and practically interned in Calcutta. —Ram Chandra, in Cartoons Magazine.

Molasses in War.

There seems no connection between a piece of gingerbread and a 13-inch shell, and yet there is. The name of this affinity is "molasses." Just old-time "blackstrap," which is sometimes seen in the lumber camps. The demand for alcohol for use in making explosives is so heavy that manufacturers have looked around for something cheaper than corn. They found it in Louisiana blackstrap, and that sticky, slow-flowing commodity now goes into the make-up of one of the most tremendous energies in the world. It has proved such a success that its price is now about four times what it was two years ago.

Sprinkler Has Wheels.

An ingenious professor in a western university has combined a lawn sprinkler with a dismantled lawn mower in such a way that one can move the sprinkler about the lawn while it is running, without getting wet, says Popular Mechanics. The long crossbar of the sprinkler was clamped to the bottom of the mower after the blades had been removed. In place of the ordinary handle a long pole was attached to the transformed mower, which reached well outside the range of the running water. This permits one to move the device about the lawn without the inconvenience of turning off the water.

THAT SPECIAL MENU

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

Always an Easy Matter for the Competent Housewife to Set a Satisfactory Meal Before Her Casual Visitors.

Now, regarding unexpected guests. Could you not plan to have sufficient food so that your guests could have the same as the family if any dropped in at mealtime? Then it would not make so much extra work. I imagine it is because you are a good cook that people drop in, but if they really come to see you, they will not want you to make any extra trouble for them, and if they come just for the good food you serve I should not encourage the habit. I have very few unexpected guests, but when they come they must take "pot luck." It is well to have canned goods in the house for such emergencies, such as salmon, shrimp, tuna fish, fish flakes, meats, chicken, vegetables and relishes and preserves. Cake or cookies and canned peaches or pears are an easy dessert, and if you have sponge or any light cake, lay the peaches on a slice in the serving dishes and cover all with whipped cream. Salmon in butter gravy, canned peas, hashed potato with red pepper and apple pie pudding is an easy dinner, or creamed fish flakes, mashed potato, canned beets, steamed cup cakes with hot lemon or brandy sauce.

Another is delicate ham, canned string beans, baked potato, German tapioca pudding, or ham and eggs, mashed potato, canned corn, hot chocolate, cornstarch pudding with cream. As you live in the country, perhaps it is not always convenient to have fresh meat on hand, but you could buy half a ham and hang it in a cool place, and slice as needed, then boil the piece left when the best is sliced off. For supper, have escalloped tuna fish, shrimp wiggle, creamed chipped beef or cheese cream on toast, egg cream toast, goldenrod toast, cheese and potato puff. Any of these with bread or not biscuit, canned sauce, cake, cookies and tea would be good suppers. Bake your one-egg cake in cupcake tins, one tablespoonful to a tin, and keep on hand for desserts. Place them in covered tin in the oven, just long enough to warm through, and serve with egg or liquid sauce.

About breakfasts I do not think I have any new ideas, as I am obliged to have breakfast early every day. Sunday included, so get something easy. I always have cereal, usually rolled oats, then eggs, boiled, scrambled, fried with bacon, poached, scrambled with chopped ham, minced beef or lamb on toast, hash, fish, warmed-over soup, and with dry toast or warmed-over muffins or brown bread and doughnuts or cookies or drop cakes and coffee, we are satisfied. Once a week I have griddle cakes with sirup, but it takes longer to cook them than anything else I serve. —Boston Globe.

To Wash Willow Furniture.

To clean willow furniture, provide yourself with a coarse brush dipped in strong salt and water, scrub each piece well, then dry with a soft brush. Salt cleans willow and also keeps it from turning yellow. If it is desired to keep the natural light color of the willow, apply a coat of linseed oil.

By this treatment the willow strands of which the piece is woven will lose their dry brittleness and become softer and more pliable, bending under a blow instead of breaking. This treatment has another good effect besides making the chair last longer—it makes it less noisy. A coat of oil allows the strands to slip more smoothly and easily, and therefore more quietly upon each other.

Brawn.

Do you ever make "brawn?" I buy a meaty shank, four or five pounds, boil until quite well done, remove from liquid, put lean meat through meat chopper, add salt, pepper and sage to taste, moisten with beef liquor. Press down hard in dish. Have dish small enough so it will be filled about full. Place a plate over it, weighed down with an iron. Let it stand overnight in a cool place. Slice when cold. Very nice and economical. This with a nice vegetable or tomato soup made of remainder of liquor makes a nice dinner. —Boston Globe.

Savory Bread.

Slightly moisten some neatly crumbed slices of stale bread with herb flavored and well seasoned milk enriched if desired with a beaten egg. Fry either as they are or else dipped in batter, or again, brushed over with white of egg and rolled in flour, to a bright golden brown in hot dripping or bacon fat, and serve in a pyramid, bordered with fried onions, or en couronne round a central mound of green or other vegetables.

Cheese Omelet.

Dessertspoonful grated cheese, one egg, little pepper and salt, one-quarter ounce butter; put butter in frying pan, beat the egg, add pepper, salt and cheese. Put in the pan and stir round. Cook to a light brown, not solid through, and you have a fine cheese omelet.

Bismarck Oysters.

A layer of hot sauerkraut on a hot plate, several fried oysters next and on top three slices of crisply fried bacon.

WATCH YOUR TABLE LINEN

If Its Freshness Is to Be Retained Proper Care Will Be Found Imperative.

Good table linen, in the first place, means much. But care of the same linen means more. Especially in the laundry must your table linen be properly handled if you would have it retain its freshness.

Strong bleaches must never be used on fine table linen. Of course, table linen is often badly spotted and needs to be cleaned in some way. But boiling water removes coffee spots, cold water removes cocoa spots, and sunshine removes many stains. When stronger agents must be used, they should be applied and removed by intelligent hands.

They should be allowed to remain on the spots just long enough to eradicate them, and then rinsed thoroughly out with clear water. For if they remain on too long they remove not only spots, but pieces of linen.

Some old-fashioned housewives occasionally have their table linen dipped in buttermilk to whiten it. The linen is allowed to remain in the buttermilk for a day or two, if necessary, and is then thoroughly rinsed in cool, clear water, later in warmer water.

For fruit stains, pour boiling water through them while the stains are damp, if possible. If they dry on, rub them with lard and put through the usual washing process.

Always dry table linen out-of-doors, in the sunshine. If possible, have a little bleaching green.

Table linen must be quite damp when it is ironed, and it must be ironed until it is perfectly dry. Napkins should be ironed on both sides, and a tablecloth should be ironed in the same way, to give it the best finish and appearance.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Small Things, But Well Worth Keeping in Memory or in Convenient Book.

Dark calicoes should be ironed on the wrong side with irons that are not too hot. The raveled threads from old linen will be found best for darning tablecloths or napkins.

To remove automobile grease or any dark, heavy grease from washable fabric, rub on a small piece of butter and rub in well, then wash with soap and rinse and the oil and grease will have disappeared.

The turkey need not be sewed after the dressing has been put in. Insert toothpicks on either side and string back and forth over the picks. This is easily removed after the bird is cooked.

It should be a matter of common knowledge, since flour is always within convenient reach, that wheat flour is the best extinguisher to throw over a fire caused by the spilling and igniting of kerosene.

Blackening of Silver.

The housewife who knows that egg darkens silver is often at a loss to account for the stains that occur when she has not used egg. The sulphur which causes the blackening of silver is abundant in other substances besides eggs, particularly in cabbage, rubber of all kinds, hair, leather and white paper. Rubber gloves, elastic bands and the mats commonly used in sinks often darken silver. Silver should be placed in drawers or cases lined with colored paper, cloth or velvet, as the white materials have commonly been bleached with sulphur—Department of Economics, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

Plum Pie.

This pie is much like the English tarts and very delicious. Line the sides of a pudding dish with rich pastry, and fill with halved and pitted plums, scattering plenty of sugar between the layers. Cover with a top crust in which you have cut several slits and pinch the edges together closely. Make an ornament of leaves from the pastry to decorate the top of the pie. Then bake slowly till the plums are well done. If the pie browns too quickly cover it with paper for a short time, after putting in the oven.

The Oven Door Ajar.

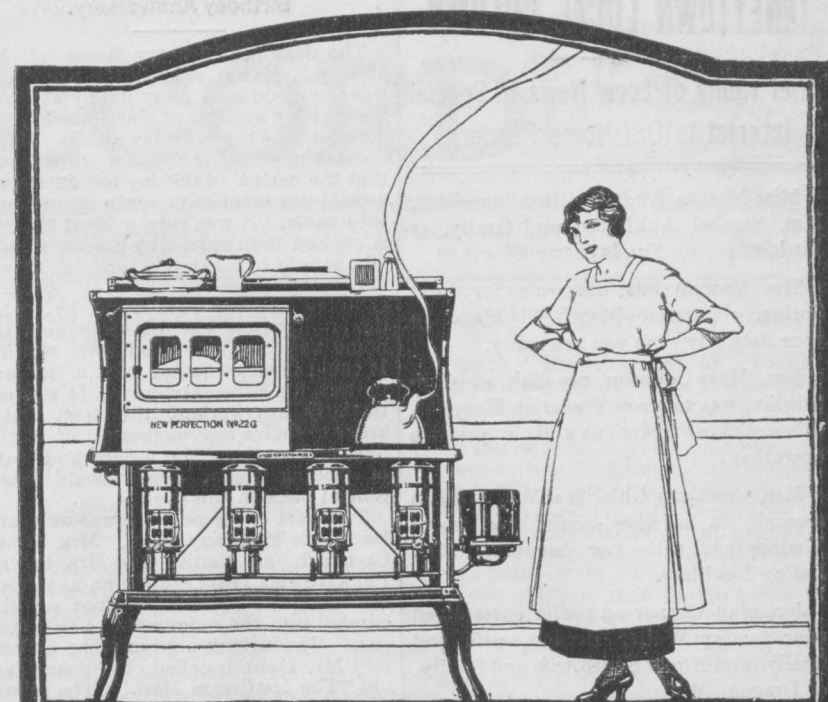
When broiling steaks or chops, if the broiling oven door is left open just a bit, there is no liability of the fat catching fire; and when making toast in the oven much better results will be obtained if the door is left slightly open. Many of the newer gas stoves are made with a sort of openwork arrangement in the door of the broiling oven, which is quite useful for admitting air into this oven.—Pictorial Review.

Saves a Dry Mop.

Take a piece of outing flannel one-half yard long. Fold it to make a bag, sew up seam at bottom and one side. The fold forms the other side edge. Turn in open end and make hem one-half inch wide. Through this run a tape. Place this on your broom, and for those having no dry mop it answers the purpose as well as gives it a polish. Floors around art squares are easily kept looking well by this method.

Household Help.

To get rid of cockroaches take two can covers; put plaster of paris in one and water in the other. Lay pieces of cardboard as a bridge between. The roach will eat plaster of paris and drink; the water will harden the plaster and roach will die. Also sprinkle borax under papers, etc., in cupboard and it will scatter them.



NEW PERFECTION

"COOL AS A CUCUMBER!"

"I've been cooking too, but not on a hot, dirty coal range. I use a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove, the stove with the long blue chimney."

Gas stove comfort with kerosene oil.

The long blue chimney assures a clean, odorless heat and lasting content, because it gives a perfect draft.

It turns on and off like gas.

Saves your time, strength and money. Fuel cost—only 2 cents for a meal for 6 people.

New Perfections are made in many styles and sizes.

Consult your dealer. He carries them in stock or can get for you the size you want.

Look for The Long Blue Chimney

Use Aladdin Security Oil to obtain the best results in Oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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



"IT'S THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY"

Intemperance in Consumption of Food Declared Responsible for Much Suffering for Humanity.

Someone has rather aptly said that "one-third of what we eat enables us to live and the other two-thirds provides a living for the doctors," remarks a writer in Farm and Home. And undoubtedly overeating, quite as much as improper foods, is responsible for many of our bodily ills; for all that is eaten over that required to nourish our bodies and furnish the necessary energy, overtaxes the organs of digestion and elimination and prematurely wears out the human engine, just as too much fuel more quickly burns out a furnace or the kitchen range.

Intemperance in food is a prolific source of colds, obesity, gout, rheumatism, Bright's disease, constipation and other ills. High living, overeating and too much protein food is also said to be conducive to the development of cancer—for this disease, as a rule, does not attack the moderate livers or the underfed. True, different individuals require varying amounts of food, according to occupation and size of body, though this difference is not so great as many think.

Most people troubled with obesity are partial to the flesh-making foods—sweets and starches—and are all around "good feeders." A certain very stout young woman is so afflicted, and also addicted to the practice of nibbling at sweets between meals, and at bedtime. She also has occasional dreadful attacks of acute indigestion. Her physician's advice when last called was: "Just watch your diet, little girl; there is no preventive except to eat moderately and regularly."

PROPER DIVISION OF TIME

Sleep and Work and Pleasure Should All Be Given Their Proportions in Order.

Generally speaking, a man sixty years old has slept twenty years, played twenty years and worked twenty years. That is to say, he has divided each day of his life as follows: Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for pleasure and recreation and eight

nours for work. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but the man who violates this division of his day for any considerable length of time in the end likely will pay the piper. If he sleeps too much, he's a dope. If he plays too much, he vegetates and disqualifies himself for work. If he works too much he breaks down.

Only a third of one's life seems a small proportion to devote to work. It would seem that a man could not accomplish much who devotes two-thirds of his life to sleep and recreation, and some men do not accomplish much, but that is because they do not make the most of their working hours.

The secret of successful accomplishment in the day's work—the secret of success in your life's work, lies in industry. While you are working, work. —Boston Post.

A Stumped Detective.

Ezra Haskins, constable of a New England village, had an exalted opinion of his ability as a detective. He also read everything he could find on the career of Sherlock Holmes, until he had imagined that he had thereby acquired wonderful deductive ability.

"Now, gentlemen," said Ezra on one occasion to his assistants in a particular case, "we have traced these clues—the footprints of the horse and the footprints of the man right up here to this stump. From the stump on there's only the footprints of the horse. Now, gentlemen, the question is what has become of the man?"

Not Very Rich.

"Germany's fattest days," said Dr. August Breitenbach, German socialist, the writer, in an address in New York, "give rise to some strange happenings."

"A waiter in a Berlin restaurant spilled a plate of soup over the pink silk bodice of a lady's evening gown. 'You'll have to pay the damage for that,' said the lady, angrily. 'Oh, it's all right, ma'am. There won't be any damage,' said the waiter. 'Today is one of our fattest days, you know, and on fattest days our soup doesn't stain.'"

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Martha Anders visited her sister, Mrs. Samuel Aulhouse and family, at Littlestown, on Sunday.

The Record has one sale for next Spring, registered—March 1. Hand in your date any time you are ready.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, nee Galt, of Coperville, was taken to Frederick Hospital, this week, for treatment and a possible operation.

Mrs. Gassaway Ohler is able to be taken around in a wheel-chair, and spent Wednesday with her daughter, Mrs. LeRoy Devilbiss.

Jeremiah Garner and wife entertained over Sunday Walter Dragon, wife and family, and Elmer Smith, wife and family, of Dragon, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Creager and two children, of Lebanon, Pa., are visiting at the home of Mr. Creager's mother, Mrs. John S. Bower.

Mrs. Lulu Long, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Minnie Shuck, of Cumberland, consins of Dr. F. H. Seiss, visited his family last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. V. J. Clousher returned home, last Sunday evening, from Baltimore, where she had been for some time at a hospital, for treatment.

Mr. Lerley and wife, of Passaic, New Jersey, with three sons, were visitors this week of the family of Mrs. Lerley's father, J. Albert Angell.

Sister Eva, of the Lutheran Deaconess' Home, who has been waiting on Mrs. Valentine Harman for two weeks, returned to the Home, on Thursday.

This section was visited by a good rain, Thursday evening, the first in three weeks. The late planted potatoes especially need rain, as well as backward corn.

Rev. Wm. B. Dutta, D. D., wife and children, of Salisbury, N. C., visited his father and brother here, several days this week, on their way home from New York.

Farmers have had the finest sort of weather for harvesting, the past two weeks, and they have been making full use of it, incidentally making business in town very dull.

Benjamin Davidson, of Philadelphia, has been promoted to chief engineer in Henry's worsted mill. He has been succeeding finely since he left Taneytown about five years ago.

Surveyors have been at work on the Taneytown-Emmitsburg road, presumably getting ready to make out contract specifications for a State road to connect with the Westminster road.

Matthew H. Galt, wife and children, of Springfield, Mo., arrived here last Saturday for an extended visit to Mr. Galt's home folks, and to renew old acquaintanceships generally.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Reifsnider, of Cleveland, O., have been visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood. They made the trip the whole way in their automobile, and enjoyed it greatly.

Mrs. Mary Spangler, of Fairfield, Pa., has been visiting relatives in town and vicinity, this week. She lived in Taneytown, over 50 years ago, with her grandfather, Abram Buffington. Her maiden name was Mehring.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Winter, formerly of St. Louis, have removed to Philadelphia, 2046 E. Russell St. Mr. Winter having accepted a position in that city. Mrs. Winter's brother, Elmer W. Fleagle, has taken up residence with them.

Lester Reindollar, and wife, of Cincinnati, O., spent a short time in town, last Sunday, in company with Mrs. Reindollar's father and mother, of Manchester, this county. They were on their way to visit his father, Charles F. Reindollar, of Clear Ridge.

Mrs. Thomas Clingan's mother, Mrs. Jacob H. Roop, died last week, in Franklin Grove, Ill. Mrs. Clingan was on her way to see her mother at the time of her death. Mrs. Roop was a daughter of the late David L. Sullivan, and a sister of David C. Sullivan, of this district.

Rev. S. R. Downie, who is attending the Pennsylvania State C. E. Convention in Harrisburg, says: "The convention of 1916 is big with things worth while. I have attended International and other conventions galore, but they'll have to go far to eclipse this one. I would like all of our C. E. folks to be here and see how it's done."

U. S. Marines Prepared.

Washington, July 10.—Living up to its reputation as the greatest single factor for peace in America, the United States Marine Corps, with the loss of a few men killed and wounded, has quietly and effectively quelled the latest revolt in Santo Domingo, and, without time lost in undue parley has forced the rebel chieftains to lay down their arms and return to peaceful pursuits, according to late advices from Monte Christi.

United States Marines now control the entire island on which Haiti and Santo Domingo are situated, and that control was gained without serious fighting or great loss of life it is claimed, because of the thorough preparedness of the marines for the business at hand and their knowledge of the people and their ways.

Birthday Anniversary.

"The delightful country home of Mr. Wesley J. Hahn, near Silver Run, Md., was the scene of a most happy event on Wednesday evening of last week. The occasion was the birthday of Mrs. Hahn. So carefully had the plans been made that the arrival of the invited guests was a complete surprise to her in whose honor they came. It was very evident that no effort had been spared by the loved ones who sought to make this birthday of wife and mother, one of peculiar joy and gladness. In the days gone by, when the family circle was still unbroken, this home was literally "filled with music." It could boast of having within its own portals, a talented orchestra. It was particularly appropriate, therefore, that in order to revive the memories of earlier days and to dispel the weight and cares of passing years, music should have a central place in this event.

This part of the program was well cared for by the Mayberry band, Mrs. David Carbaugh as pianist, and Mrs. Edward Bankard and Yeary Stonesifer, as soloists. But the splendid music was not all that entered into the enjoyment of this occasion. Throughout a large scope of territory Mr. Hahn is called by young and old "The Ice Cream Man." The reputation he enjoys as a manufacturer of frozen delight was worthily sustained by the quality of this product which was abundantly served together with many other choice delicacies.

To the assembled guests it was an evening of most pleasant association and enjoyment. To Mrs. Hahn we trust it may have meant a slight testimony to the love and respect in which she is held by those of her own household and her large circle of friends. We all wish for her many birthdays still to be added to the 66th, which was just celebrated. Although the musicians of former days may have entered, other spheres, may the echoes of their melodies and mirth continue to resound with increasing sweetness to brighten the days of those who still remain in the "old home."

Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames—Wesley J. Hahn, S. C. Hoover, William Keefer, Edward Bankard, Arthur Wantz, David Carbaugh, Joseph Yingling, Edward Yingling, Clarence Yingling, Tobias Yingling, Leonard Yingling, Calvin Slonaker, Snader Devilbiss, John Miller, Harry Little, James Minkey; Mesdames—Arthur Stonesifer, William Lucabach, Crushong; Misses Margaret Yingling, Bessie Yingling, Bernice Hoover, Romaine Study, Viola Study, Mary Miller, Margaret Bankard, Ruth Yingling; Messrs.—Paul Bankard, Clarence Bankard, Lloyd Basehoar, Paul Miller, Byrn Miller, John Miller, Edward Minkey, Charles Hoover, Joseph E. Yingling, John Lyter, Yeary Stonesifer, Edward J. Yingling.

CHURCH NOTICES

Presbyterian—You will always find a welcome at any of these services.

Piney Creek—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., Worship. The text, "Acquaint now thyself with God, and be at peace: thereby good shall come to Thee."

Town—Bible School, 9 a. m.; C. E. Service, 9 p. m. Union service in the Lutheran church, at 8 p. m.

Reformed Church—Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; Communion Service, at 10 a. m. Preparatory Service, at 2:30, Saturday afternoon. No service on Sunday evening on account of Union service in the Lutheran church.

The Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9:15 a. m., Sunday School; 10:30 a. m., Celebration of the Holy Communion.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—7:30 p. m., Worship. Subject, "Ease in Zion."

Union Bridge Lutheran Church, Keyville, Sunday, at 10 a. m., Preaching and installation of Church Council; Rocky Ridge church, at 2:30 p. m., the same services; St. James, Union Bridge, Sunday School, at 9:30 a. m.

W. O. TRACH, Pastor.

Preaching at the Church of God, Uniontown, Sunday morning, at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9 a. m.; Preaching at Wakefield, at 2 p. m.

L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Church—Holy Communion, at Uniontown, at 10 a. m., Sunday. Sunday School, at 9 a. m., at 1:30 p. m.; Children's day service at 2:30 p. m.; Preaching, at 7:30 p. m.

W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the Lord's Supper will be administered. The preparatory service will be held on Saturday at 2 o'clock. On Sunday evening a union service of the four churches will be held at 8 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by Rev. Seth Russell Downie.

U. B. church—Taneytown, Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.; preaching services at 10:00 a. m. Union services at the Lutheran church, in the evening.

Harney—Sunday School at 9:00 a. m.; preaching at 8:00 p. m. All are welcome.

W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

A Birthday Party.

(FOR THE RECORD.)

A birthday party was given at the home of James Hill and family, on the evening of July 11, in honor of their daughter, Ethel. The evening was spent in various games and music, until all were invited to the dining-room to partake of the refreshments. Those present were Howard Hyser and wife, Leonard Babylon and wife, Oliver Erb and wife, Warren Brower and wife, Mrs. Jas. Demmit, Mrs. Albert Rowe, Mrs. Wm. Myers; Misses Annie and Edith Diehl, Lizzie Study, Virgie Keefer, Savilla Unger, Ruth Clare, Mary Bankard, Eva Demmit, Carrie and Alice Jones, Mary and Annie Angell, Vinnie Lambert, Retta Myers, Lulu Brower, Odella Hyser; Messrs. Clarence Frock, Carroll Demmit, Carroll Noll, Jas. Slick, Edgar Fair, Jesse Unger, Hubert Carl, Lloyd Myers, Norman and Jesse Diehl, Raymond Hiltterbrick, Lloyd Study, Goodman Haines.

Advertisement.

Constipation and Indigestion. "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Chamberlain's Tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

M. R. SNIDER'S PROPERTY STORE ROOM AND CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE IS STILL FOR SALE!

Don't wait—call and look it over. I told you it was the best stand in the State of Maryland, and I can prove it by all the Salesmen coming to Harney. See them, or their firms, and they will tell you the amount of business done in Harney.

July 15th Our Great Bargain Closing-out Sale Will Start

Our entire line of Men's Straw, Felt and Stiff Hats; Summer Dress Goods and a lot of Lace and Embroidery; our full and complete line of Ladies' and Girls', Men's and Boys' Oxfords, all new and right up to the minute; also a lot of slippers from last season, at and away less than half prices. Think of it! All Clothing bought now will be 25% higher than last season. Here is the chance for you to get the very best and latest at cost, for yourself and boys

40 to 50 Per-cent Less Than You Can Buy New Clothing Today

So don't wait! Also our full line of Men's Dress Pants, and they are extra good value—prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

WIARD FLOWS. Now is the time you want them, and you can get them at cost. Don't wait, as all the above lines will be sold at cost, until closed out. This is a chance for you to make money, and lots of it, until some enterprising man that wants to go into business comes along and buys my New Clean Stock, as I positively mean to go out of business, and the sooner you make up your mind to buy me out, the more money it means to you. If you have a farm you want to deal in, all right.

Saturday, July 15th, We Will Stop Giving Tickets

and we will redeem all that are out until Aug. 15th, but you must take Premiums for them as long as they last, instead of Shoes or Merchandise. Now don't wait, or forget the date!

M. R. SNIDER, HARNEY, MD.

C. & P. 11-F-11 or United 21-N.

7-7-tf

U. S. and Switzerland Compared.

Washington, July 12.—Three weeks to mobilize 25,000 militiamen, less than one-fourth of all militiamen in the United States! Twenty-four hours or less to mobilize any portion of the Swiss Nationals up to 250,000 men!

There, at a glance, is the difference between a nationally-controlled and managed, and universally trained and armed citizenry, prepared to really defend its country; and a slipshod, 48-headed, state-spoils-system of national guard not trained or equipped for anything except failure and defeat at the hands of a vigorous enemy!

Three weeks after President Wilson's order to mobilize the militia and send them "immediately" to the border, less than 25,000 of them were either at their posts or started. The rest are found in a hopeless state of demoralization and requiring months of training and equipment before they are ready for business.

Switzerland has a population of approximately 3,800,000 of this she can mobilize in twenty-four hours or less, a force of 250,000 trained and properly equipped soldiers. Behind this force is a reserve of about the same size, part of whom are armed and have received training, and may be used to fill casualties, for the defense of positions and for special duties of various kinds. The Swiss can thus mobilize about 7 per cent. of the total population in trained men in 14 hours, with an equal reserve.

The United States with a population of 100,000,000 counting total regular army and all militiamen, can mobilize in an unknown time (which may be as long as six months) not to exceed 20,000 men, half of whom are not trained and not properly equipped—or twenty-five hundredths of one per cent. of the population.

Why this difference? The men in the militia of the United States are just as patriotic, just as earnest in their desire to defend the country as the Swiss. They are giving their time and energy to try to acquire some military training. The difference is in the system.

Our system is based on 48 little politician-controlled state armies, with leather-chair adjutant generals in command, who in three years have destroyed, wasted or stolen nearly a million and a half dollars' worth of federal property which should have been used to equip the militia!

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, July 10th., 1916.—Harry C. Spencer, executor of James W. Spencer, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Michael S. Brillhart, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Mandilla C. Brillhart, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Mary Agnes Huber, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Abraham H. Huber and Joseph E. Shreeve, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Horace P. D. Garrett and Luther Davidson, executors of Daniel Rupp, deceased, settled their first and final account.

The last will and testament of Rachel A. Byers, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto William L. Seabrook and John Boon, who received an order to notify creditors and returned an inventory of current money.

TUESDAY, July 11th., 1916.—Sarah Fisher Roop, executrix of Charles S. Roop, deceased, settled her first and final account.

John A. C. Baker, administrator of Mary A. Baker, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Harry M. Powers, administrator of Edgar M. Powers, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same.

Abraham H. Huber and Joseph E. Shreeve, executors of Mary Agnes Huber, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts due.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

CALVES WANTED. At highest prices; 50¢ for delivering. Highest Price for Spring Calves, from 14 to 2 lbs. Squabs 25¢ 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. 6-10-12

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. 6-2-tf

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. 6-16-tf

STORMS CAN'T BE PREVENTED, but you can protect yourself against loss through them. My agency had two losses, in June, in Taneytown District. Will you be one to put off until too late, securing this protection?—P. B. ENGLER, Agent, Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 14-2t

WANTED.—Man for farm work, help milk, house rent, fire wood, \$25.00 month and board. GEO. C. GORSUCH, New Windsor, Md. 7-14-4t

WANTED.—Laboring men; steady work the year round; good wages. Apply to—P. H. GLATFELTER Co., Spring Grove, Pa. 7-14-4t

SMALL PROPERTY for sale, from 12 to 15 acres, with good House, Barn and outbuildings; 2 wells good water and plenty of fruit; on road from Taneytown to Sell's Mill. Possession, April 1. Terms reasonable.—EDWARD GETTIER. 14-3t

20 PIGS for sale.—WALTER BROWER, Bridgeport.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Young Cow.—Geo. Deberry, Keymar.

YOUNG BULL for sale; fit for service.—P. G. HILTEBRICK, near Harney.

FOR SALE.—100 Day-old Chicks, Monday, 17th, 6¢ apiece.—Mrs. J. FRANK NOLL.

ALL ARE WELCOME! Festival at Keymar, Md., Saturday evening, July 15, for benefit of Baseball Club. Detour Cornet Band. 7-2t

LOST AND FOUND.—This column is valuable for restoring lost articles to their owners, providing they fall into the hands of honest people. All articles lost are not found, but all found articles have been lost. It is necessary, therefore, for honest people to advertise what they find, rather than wait for the loser to advertise. No person should keep a found article without making proper effort to find the owner, and that, the RECORD can help to do. 7-7-2t

JUST RECEIVED a shipment of Lawns, Dimities, Voiles, Batistes, etc., for the hot season. Look them over before buying.—D. M. MEHRING & SON. 6-30-3t

HAY BY THE TON from the field. For sale by JERE J. GARNER. 6-30-tf

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. 6-16-tf

VULCANIZING.—Send your casings and tubes to us. All work guaranteed.—ANGEL'S GARAGE, Middlebrook, Md. 6-9-tf

"Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store."

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

July Clean-Out Sale

Remnants and Odd Sizes have begun to accumulate, so we have decided to give you the advantage of the

Clean-Out Prices Now

instead of waiting until the season is over.

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps
In Patent, Vici, Gun Metal and Tan. Nearly all sizes.

CLEAN-OUT PRICES

Men's and Boys' Low Shoes
Black, Tan, White and Beach.
\$1.25 to \$4.00

Remnants of SUMMER DRESS GOODS
In Lawns, Organdies, Crepe, Mull, Silks, Linons, &c.

Come in and look them over. We may have just what you want, at

CLEAN-OUT PRICES

LADIES' WAISTS
A very pretty Waist, of good linen, embroidered front and collar

50c.

Others to \$2.39.

MEN'S STRAW HATS
Hats that sold from \$1.25 to \$2.50, now at

98c to \$1.98.

\$4.00 Panama Hats, \$2.98.

WHITE SHOES & PUMPS
For Ladies and Children

Never has a season brought forth such a pronounced demand for white footwear. We have a good assortment, as low as

\$1.19.

Children's White Oxfords, with rubber soles, 98c.

Going Away for the 4th?

Then you'd better look after your luggage. You know how exasperating it is to find out at the last minute that you have no

BAG OR SUIT CASE.

We have some especially good offerings.

Misses' Middy Blouses

In all white with Red or Navy collar and cuff.

49c.

Ladies' Tub Skirts

In Linon and Pique with patch pockets and belt.

\$1.19 and \$1.95

VACATION SUITS—For Men and Boys.

Our Clothing Department comprises the most complete lines of Men's and Boys' Stylish and Well-Tailored Suits to be found outside of a city Store.

Made-to-Measure or Ready-Made. Guaranteed Fit.

WE ADVISE Early Buying as Merchandise in General is Rapidly Advancing.

RACES

— AT —
WOLF'S DRIVING PARK, NEAR MAYBERRY.
ON JULY 22nd., 1916.
Horse and Pony Show, at 10 a. m.,
then followed with Trotting Races, Pacing Races, Running Races, Lead Horse Contest.
BAND OF MUSIC.

CONDITIONS for Horse Show.

\$3.00 First Prize.
\$2.00 Second Prize.
\$1.00 Third Prize.
Entrance Fee 50 cents.

CONDITIONS for Lead Horse Contest.

Best mannered lead horse hitched to end of tongue, single or double, as preferred by owner, will be given

\$3.00 First Prize.
\$2.00 Second Prize.
\$1.00 Third Prize.
Entrance Fee 50 cents.

CONDITION of Homely Team Contest.

Single Harness only.
First Prize \$2.
Second Prize \$1.

No entrance fee. No restrictions in this class as to color, horse or mule harness, vehicle and driver considered.

Stubborn Mule class to be shown to single corn plow in potato patch. No entrance fee.

First Prize, half dozen Ham Sandwiches.
Second Prize, 2 Ice Cream Cones.

ADMISSION 15 Cents.

No Charge for Teams or Automobiles.

EXHIBITORS FREE.

Apply for entries to—

A. GRANT KAUFFMAN, New Windsor, Md., or at WOLF'S STOCK FARM any time.

COME SEE THE FUN.

PUBLIC SALE

— OF A —

Valuable Little Home

Situated along the Road Leading from State Road to Baschoar's Mill, about 3 miles East of Taneytown.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on

FRIDAY, JULY 28th., 1916,

at 2 p. m., his Home, with 8 Acres of Land. Improvements consist of a good

2 1/2 Story Weather-boarded Dwelling House, with 7 rooms

and good cellar, Stable, Hog Pen with concrete floors, 2 Hen Houses, and all necessary out-buildings. Well of good water at the door; fruit of all kinds.

Land in good state of cultivation