

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The annual convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Maryland Synod, Lutheran church, will be held in Frederick, Oct. 25th to 27th.

A new daily bus line has been placed in operation between Baltimore and Sykesville, by way of Elkton City. The line will extend from Howard and Lexington Sts., to Springfield Hospital.

Ex-Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, once a prominent figure and orator in the Republican party, but who in recent years has been closely identified with the "Bull Moose" party, has announced his support of Mr. Hughes.

The Hampstead Carnival will be held Sept. 1 and 2. Addresses will be made by prominent speakers, both Democrats and Republicans. Prizes will be awarded for agricultural, industrial and fraternal displays, and many other things.

The Postoffice Department, unable, owing to the war, to obtain a sufficient supply of indelible ink pencils with which to carry on the departmental work, has issued an order that beginning immediately all clerical labor must be carried on with pen and ink.

Matilda Mehrling, 78 years old, widow of Augustus Mehrling, died last Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Sell, Jr., at Hanover, Pa. She formerly lived at Middleburg, and was a daughter of the late George Reinsider, of Middleburg. She is survived by three children.

Just a few days after the summer's wheat harvest had been housed, fire of an unknown origin, last Friday night totally destroyed the barn and contents on the farm of William Rippon, near Unionville. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire started in the lower part of the barn and was discovered about 9.30 o'clock. The farm machinery and live stock was saved before the building caved in.

Following early autumn Rev. Dr. Luther Kuhlman and Mrs. Kuhlman, of Gettysburg, will be residents of York. Dr. Kuhlman has been professor of Biblical theology at Gettysburg Seminary the past thirteen years but he is at the present time under appointment as field secretary of the board of foreign missions of the general synod of the Lutheran church, which duties he will assume September 1. He has been president of the board during the past twenty-five years.

The Kaiser is spending a brief holiday in personally helping to reap Germany's bountiful harvest. He is not only setting a patriotic example, but keeping himself in good physical trim. Healthy, tanned and divested of field gray and high orders, the Kaiser is toiling whole afternoons in the heat of the sun and wielding the imperial scythe in the field with the peasant's expertness of a peasant. Public interest once more has turned from the English offensive to the harvest, which is considered of far greater importance to the outcome of the war.

York has a bell which possesses a history second only to that of Liberty Bell itself. At the present time it is attracting considerable attention, having been removed from its place in St. John's Episcopal Church to the front of the edifice while renovations are being made. The bell was presented to the church by Queen Carolina, of England, in 1774. It rang the news of the Declaration of Independence and called the members of Continental Congress to their sessions in the old state house in York's Centre Square. It was cracked while tolling for President McKinley's funeral, and since that time has not been used.

For the first time in many years a high school principal, Prof. Amos Burgee, who served as head of the Frederick Boys' High School for more than two decades, has gone to court to enforce what he claims to be his right to retain his position since the County School Board, which sent him a letter asking for his resignation has preferred no charges against him. The suit was filed by Attorney Leo Weinberg, it being a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioners to reinstate Prof. Burgee. The court has fixed August 12 as the date on or before which the Commissioners must show cause why the order should not be issued as petitioned.

Sterling Yingling, son of Edward Yingling, of Westminster, who is employed at the Hanover Shoe Factory, Hanover, miraculously escaped death, Sunday morning. He was returning from Sunday school at Trinity church when the motor truck driven by Edward Waltersdorf, passed on its way to Penn Grove Camp grounds. Mr. Waltersdorf called to Yingling to join the party. The youth stood on the running board of the machine and when in front of his boarding place he jumped. Slipping as he jumped he was thrown under the moving truck. The rear wheel of the vehicle passed over his left leg between the knee and hip, cutting a deep gash about a foot long and severing a muscle and artery which required twenty-four stitches to close. His right shoe was torn from his foot leaving slight bruises. Passengers on the truck hurried to his assistance and carried him to his home.

State Grange Fair Next Week.

Next week, from Tuesday until Saturday, the State Grange Fair, in Ohler's Grove, near Taneytown, will be in progress. This is the only fair in Carroll County, and this will be its 19th. program. According to the published list of attractions, as well as the expectations of those in charge of the event, the present fair will excel all others heretofore held.

Tuesday will be Boy Scout day, with a long list of athletic and other contests, addresses by Scout Masters, and others. Wednesday will be Knights of Pythias day, beginning with a parade at 10:30 in Taneytown. Prizes will be awarded for the best drilled, most men, and best band. Addresses by prominent Knights on the fair ground.

Thursday will be Grange day, with addresses by prominent men from Maryland Agricultural College. Grand concert and readings by Jenny Lind Green, of Baltimore, assisted by a big chorus. Excursions will be run on this day by both W. M. R. R. and the N. C. R.

Friday will be Republican day. Dr. Francis, candidate for U. S. Senate, and Wm. H. Lawrence, candidate for Congress, and others, will deliver addresses. In the morning there will be a list of athletic contests.

Saturday will be Democratic day. David J. Lewis, candidate for U. S. Senate, and J. E. C. Talbot, candidate for Congress, and others, will deliver addresses.

Free outdoor entertainment will be furnished during the week by the "Six Famous Flying Herbets" and Miss Irene LaTour, contortionist, and her trick dogs. Every day will have its special features different from the other days.

New Penny Depot at Frederick.

Bringing the first official information of the proposed construction of a new passenger terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Frederick, the following letter was received on Tuesday by Secretary O. C. Warehime of the Trade Board from S. C. Long, general manager of the company:

"Referring to your letter of the 19th, ult., and our reply of the 21st in which we informed you that the question of improved passenger facilities at Frederick was a live subject and that we hoped to advise you in the near future of further action, we are pleased to inform you that we are today instructing General Supt. Latrobe to arrange for the erection of a new passenger station. As soon as detailed plans can be prepared, this work will be proceeded with."

There have been many conjectures regarding the design of the new station. Some time ago, information was gleaned from a railroad official that the building would be two stories in height. In the first floor the ticket agent would have his quarters, it was stated. Of course there will be waiting rooms and other conveniences. On the second floor, according to the informant, rooms would be fitted up for the trainmen. Under the present plan the freight crews remain over night in the trains on the siding. While nothing definite has been learned regarding these plans, it is generally conceded the old building will be completely razed and a structure erected which will be attractive and up-to-date in every particular and fill the needs of the company here for many years to come.

New Feeder to Lincoln Highway.

A new Maryland feeder to the Lincoln Highway, which passes through Southern Pennsylvania, with Gettysburg as one of its most attractive points, is promised by the improvement of the Reisterstown turnpike to Westminster and thence to the Pennsylvania line. The work will be done under the State aid plan, Carroll county joining in the cost.

By the decision to apply to the State for aid the Carroll county Commissioners have ended a long controversy. For years they have been exerting every influence within their reach to induce the State Roads Commission to select the Reisterstown road, on the old National road running from Westminster, for improvement. The commission, however, has preferred the route from Westminster via Taneytown and Emmitsburg to the Pennsylvania line, where it meets an improved road which leads directly to Gettysburg. In addition to this Pennsylvania spur, as provided in the commission's report, a new road is to be built from the Blue Ridge Mountains and to the sanatorium at Sabillasville. This route was originally selected for improvement by the first commission appointed by the late Governor Crothers. It has already been improved from Westminster to Taneytown. A spur six miles long, from Taneytown to Emmitsburg remains to be completed.

With the improvement of the road northward from Westminster, passing through Littlestown, Pa., there will disappear the tollgates which are nuisances to modern tourists. The tollgate in Maryland is being rapidly relegated to the waste heap. In addition to those in Carroll county, there are about half a dozen scattered over Frederick and Washington counties.—Balt. American.

Observed its 50th Anniversary.

Grace Lutheran church, Westminster, observed its 50th Anniversary by a three-day celebration, beginning with a service on Saturday, August 5th., at which Rev. H. C. Holloway, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Rev. Ezra K. Bell, of Baltimore, addressed a large congregation. On Sunday, Rev. P. H. Miller, of Baltimore, spoke and Rev. Holloway also made an address. There were at the time of the organization of the church 22 charter members, all of whom are dead, except Mrs. Wm. A. Cunningham, who lives in Westminster. Of the members of the first church council all are dead except Mr. O. H. P. Mathias, who was one of the first deacons. He also lives in Westminster.

In the 50 years only six pastors served the church, as follows: The Rev. H. C. Holloway, the Rev. P. A. Stroble, the Rev. John H. Earnest, the Rev. H. W. Kuhns, the Rev. P. H. Miller and the Rev. William H. Hetrick, the present pastor.

REASSESSMENT LAW IS DECLARED INVALID.

Appeal to be taken from the Decision of the Frederick County Court.

The acts of the Maryland Assembly delegating the power for a reassessment of real estate in the counties, on which the Maryland Tax Commission based its action, were declared unconstitutional on Tuesday in an opinion handed down by the Frederick County Circuit Court, overruling the demurrer to the bill of complaint filed on July 19 by David Lowenstein and Charles Wertheimer, prominent Frederick merchants, through their attorney, Leo Weinberg, against the State Tax Commission, Alfred W. Gaver, supervisor of assessments, and the Board of County Commissioners. The defendants have 15 days in which to file an answer to the bill of complaint.

There will be an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which will be requested to hold a special sitting and to hand down a decision as early as possible in order that the proposed reassessment may begin by September 1, if the Tax Commission is finally upheld.

The court was unanimous in its opinion, it being signed by Chief Judge Hammond Urner and Associate Judges Glenn H. Worthington and Edward C. Peter. The litigation in Frederick county has attracted state-wide attention. Many county officials of the various counties of the state have held up action on the orders of the State Tax Commission until a decision had been reached in the case pending in Frederick County Circuit Court.

The contention of the complainants that the act was invalid because the proposed reassessment did not apply equally throughout the State, was overruled. The contention that Baltimore city was not included in the reassessment plan was referred to by the court. The court explained that there are separate enactments by which property in Baltimore city is subjected to a continuing process of revision in order that it may be assessed for state and municipal taxes according to its real value.

"The question of most serious concern in the case," says the Court in its opinion, "arises from the fact that the Legislature, by the Act of 1916, has sought to delegate to the State Tax Commission the whole duty of formulating a uniform plan of assessment. This is a duty which the people imposed upon the Legislature. The recent amendment to the Constitution declares that the General Assembly shall by uniform rules provide for the separate assessment and classification therein directed."

"It is the plain purpose of the amendment that land and the improvements thereon shall be separately assessed, and that improvements and personal property shall be classified according to uniform rules which the Legislature shall prescribe. The mandate of the people to that effect, as conveyed by the Constitutional amendment which they adopted, is clear and unqualified. It creates a duty which it makes expressly legislative in its character and which is, therefore, not or cannot be delegated. It affirmatively charges the General Assembly itself to establish the uniform rules by which assessments for taxation purpose shall be conducted."

"The reassessment which the bill seeks to have restrained has been ordered by the State Tax Commission in pursuance of a statute which lays down no rules to guide the assessors in making the separate assessments and classification contemplated by the constitutional amendment, but commits that fundamental duty to an agency to which the amendment does not refer. In our judgment, this attempted delegation of power and duty by the Legislature is contrary to the purpose and limitations of the Constitution as amended and therefore must be held invalid."

Look Out for This Booklet!

A booklet has been issued by a "Historical Society" containing a great deal of timely and interesting information concerning Presidential Elections, giving tables of statistics and many matters of value for use during the Presidential campaign. It is proposed to have this booklet circulated widely by the newspapers of the country, and for that purpose it is offered to publishers at 1 cent per copy. Aside from three or four pages, the work is admirable, but these three or four pages, in our opinion, contain an artful defense of the liquor business. It will be well therefore, for all publishers who receive a package of these booklets to examine them carefully before giving them wide circulation.

Progressives to Maintain Party.

Leaders of the Progressive party, at a conference last week in Indianapolis, failed to secure a proper candidate for President, but decided to appoint an Executive Committee of 15 to perpetuate the party, and also to adopt resolutions criticizing the National Committee for endorsing Hughes. An effort to swing the party to Wilson, met with failure. Maryland was not represented at the conference.

The large bank barn on the farm of John T. Long, near Emmitsburg, was struck by lightning Tuesday afternoon during an electrical storm and totally destroyed. The loss was estimated by Mr. Long at about \$3,000. All of the farming implements, the wheat crop, hay and oats that were in the barn were burned. About \$300 insurance covered the contents of the barn and about \$1,000 on the building. A hog pen which was near the barn was gotten out in safety. The fire started about 5 o'clock and was still burning furiously at 9 o'clock that night. The wheat and hay had packed down in the mow and had to be scattered before the fire could be extinguished.

School Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for Carroll county was held in their office at the Court House, Westminster, Md., on Wednesday, August 2, 1916, at 10 a. m. The following members of the Board were present: J. Pearre Wantz, A. W. Feeser, Dr. Wm. D. Hopkins, J. M. Allender, A. N. Zentz, and C. G. Devillbiss. The meeting was called to order by the president, J. Pearre Wantz. Present also at this meeting were Prof. Maurice S. M. Unger, County Superintendent; Charles Reed, Clerk to the Board, and Charles O. Clemson, Attorney to the Board. The minutes of the July meeting were read and approved.

David Wantz of Myers District, came before the Board and explained the necessity for building a new school house and creating a new school district in Myers District, near Band-Hall, in what is known as Deep Run section. Mr. Wantz represented to the Board that the patrons of the proposed school were willing to do a certain amount of work and furnish material and money and also to provide a lot to be deeded to the Board of School Commissioners. It was moved, seconded and passed that a new school house should be erected at this point, if a suitable lot could be obtained and the matter was referred to A. W. Feeser and President Wantz, who were authorized to select the site, together with the assistance of the County Superintendent, and to proceed with the erection of a suitable school building if they saw fit.

Upon motions made, seconded, and carried, the following matters were then disposed of: For Bear Mount School the following trustees were appointed: Harry Myers, Oliver Brown and George Z. Wantz.

Arthur W. Feeser was authorized to examine the desks at Wisner's school and to have repaired these that could be repaired and to report to the County Superintendent how many new desks would be needed.

The Board decided not to dig any wells on school properties this year. C. G. Devillbiss was authorized to look after certain repairs to school houses in New Windsor District.

At the Uniontown School, it was reported that a fund of \$39 with some accrued interest was held as part payment for a new cement walk from the school building to the public road. President Wantz was directed to have the cement walk laid and to use as part payment therefor, the money that the Uniontown school now has for that purpose, however, the total cost of the pavement not to exceed \$78.

At the West End school house in Westminster, Mr. Wantz was directed to have a cement walk laid from Pennsylvania Avenue to the school building and to have certain necessary repairs made also.

Certain repairs at the Taylorville and Enterprise schools were referred to Dr. Wm. D. Hopkins.

The following county scholarships to Western Maryland College were then awarded, namely:

To Miss Lillian W. Rinehart, Miss Blanche Spurrier, Joseph W. Allender, and Byers Unger.

To Charlotte Hall Military Academy, Jesse E. Smith, of Westminster.

A number of current bills were then presented to the Board and were ordered paid.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of September, unless another date is decided upon by the president.

The Farmer and the Liquor Maker.

The liquor people are spending a great deal of energy and money in advertising the claim that their business has an important bearing upon the prosperity of agriculture. Through newspapers, pamphlets and circulars they herald the statement that they buy "hundreds of millions of dollars" worth of grain, fruits and other products of the farm, and make the claim that the farmers' income would be reduced to that extent if the business should be stopped.

The pity of it is that some farmers are either so short-sighted, or so sympathetic, that they accept the statements as true. Let us see what relation this market bears to the entire trade in farm products. Without taking space to quote the figures showing bushels and dollars, the census and revenue reports show that liquor makers buy only one and eight-tenths percent of the grain the farmer sells. In other words, for every dollar's worth of the crops which he sells, the liquor makers buy less than two cents' worth. Then when we take into account the millions of dollars paid back by the farmers for distillers' and brewers' grains and other by-products, even this two cents is greatly reduced, because these feeds are in competition on the market with the farmers' remaining 98 cents' worth of whole grain.

All this takes no account of the effect the consumption of liquor has upon humanity in reducing its ability to buy the necessities of life; neither must we neglect to take into account the taxes made necessary by the liquor traffic. Their boast about the revenue they pay to Federal and local governments is subterfuge; first, because this amount would not pay the expenses which are thrown upon the public as a result of the traffic. Secondly, the money with which they pay their revenue and license fees is first taken from the public. As well might a highwayman boast of giving you back a dollar after having taken your wallet containing a hundred. We are firmly of the opinion that farmers could worry along somehow even if the manufacture of liquor should stop tomorrow.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

David McMurtrie Gregg, 83 years old, the last of the Union officers holding the rank of general at the battle of Gettysburg, is dead, after an illness of several months. He was in good health up to late last spring. Gen. Gregg probably saved the battle of Gettysburg. This is the opinion of military experts who have studied Gen. Gregg's cavalry engagement with Gen. Stuart.

MIRACULOUS WHEATS OFFICIALLY DISCREDITED

Attempts to Foist off Old Varieties Under New Names.

The following article from the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be especially interesting at this time of the year, and we regret that we could not well find room for it an earlier time, as its reading will have a tendency to save credulous farmers from "getting bit" through misleading claims made for seed wheat.—(Ed.)

The notion that there is a wonderful wheat which will make the fortune of anyone who plants it seems to be almost as old as agriculture itself. In this country, at least, such an assertion was made for the so-called Jerusalem wheat as early as 1807, and under the name of Alaska wheat, this identical variety is still being pushed upon the unwary at exorbitant prices for seed. Almost equally exaggerated claims are made for the Stoner variety, but this particular wheat has not such a long history.

Because of the many attempts that have been made by promoters to foist these wheat under one name or another upon the farmers of the country, the department has made careful tests of their value. In Bulletin 357 of the department the results of these tests are said to show conclusively that neither of the wheats possess any peculiar quality which justifies high prices for the seed. Many varieties grown commercially throughout the country have, in fact, proved to be somewhat superior to either the Alaska or the Stoner.

The history of Alaska wheat goes back in this country to the beginning of the last century. In all probability it was introduced before the Revolution, but the first definite mention of it is in a letter dated 1807, in which a certain Dr. Keemie speaks of the great productiveness of the Jerusalem wheat, a small quantity of which he had brought over from Ireland. Dr. Keemie's description of his wheat identifies it, in the opinion of experts, with the Alaska wheat of today. The chief characteristic of this variety is that there are as many as seven or eight branches on each head. This argues the promoters with their great arguments—the more branches, they say, the bigger the yields, and they have found many people who believe them. As a matter of fact, the so-called Alaska wheat belongs to the Poulard subspecies. Poulard wheats are grown to some extent in the Mediterranean region of Europe, but not to any commercial extent in this country. The tests of the wheat made by the department in a number of places and under a number of different conditions have never resulted in extraordinary yields, and in many instances not even fair yields have been obtained. Milling tests have shown also that in this respect Alaska wheat is not as good as many other widely grown varieties.

These facts, however, have not prevented the promoters at various times from asserting that yields of from 100 to 225 bushels per acre can be obtained from this wheat. In particular, they have urged it as a valuable variety for the worn-out farms of the East because with such yields farmers can afford to use fertilizers. According to one circular, the wheat flourishes in dry countries because its native home, Alaska, is dry; in cold countries, possibly for the same reason; and in hot countries for some reason not stated.

These pretensions have been bolstered up by fanciful explanations of its origin. According to one authority the probabilities are that the Jerusalem wheat, which Dr. Keemie had in 1807, originated in Palestine. A traveler brought a small sheaf of it back with him to Ireland and hung it as a sign above the alehouse which he kept in Dublin. A farmer chanced to pick up some seeds from the sheaf, planted them, and some years later sold the produce of several acres at about \$3.65 a bushel. Some of this seed was brought over to America and distributed among the members of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. In this way it probably came to the knowledge of Dr. Keemie. The members of this society, however, do not appear to have appreciated it, for it created no stir in this country.

This is the most authentic explanation of its introduction that we have. A favorite story with promoters is to the effect that when the coffin of an Egyptian mummy 3,000 or 4,000 years old was opened some wheat was found in it. The seed was planted, but only a single kernel grew. This, however, was a wonderful yield and very different from any other wheat known. This story is responsible for such names as "Mummy," "Wheat 3,000 years old," "Egyptian," and "Miracle." It is, of course, an absurdity, for even under the most favorable conditions seeds of wheat do not keep their vitality more than a few years.

In 1908 this wheat was brought forward again, this time not as a product of Egypt, but of Alaska. It was asserted that an Idaho farmer had found in a scheduled spot of the Alaskan coast a wheat plant with a branched head. He had brought back one head, sowed its seed that fall (in 1904), obtained 7 pounds to sow in 1905, and by 1906 had 1,545 pounds, an increase of 220 fold. From this it was argued that 1 bushel of seed per acre would produce 220 bushels. A seed-grain company had obtained the seed from the farmer and would dispense it at the rate of \$20 a bushel.

Upon investigation the department found that about 700 acres of the wheat were being grown for the company in Idaho. The average yield per acre was estimated, not at 220 bushels, but at 25 bushels. Under identical conditions well-known wheat varieties of the Pacific Northwest were yielding fully as much or more, and good farmers in the neighborhood were not growing the wonderful wheat.

This investigation was followed by a warning notice from the department and also by a fraud order from the Post Office Department against the advertising manager.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Aug. 7th., 1916.—Noah W. Rill, administrator of Gabriel Harner, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Laura V. Galloway, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto William Galloway, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Harry M. Powers, administrator of Edgar Powers, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary K. Adams, were granted unto William W. Adams, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8th., 1916.—The last will and testament of James Roop, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted unto George H. Roop and Edna Irene Main, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian of George Thomas, settled its first and final account.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob H. Shanebrook, deceased, were granted unto N. Clayton Shanebrook, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Frank Shaeffer, administrator of Ernest E. Shaeffer, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, received an order to sell same and settled his first and final account.

A Trip to Muddy Creek Picnic.

(For the RECORD.)

A party of thirty-one, members of Baus Reform church, attended the Muddy Creek picnic, near Ephrata, Pa., last Saturday; Rev. Martin W. Schweitzer is pastor there. The trip was made in six automobiles, Rev. Paul D. Yoder with his Ford, acting as pilot for the party. The other drivers and cars were David Carbaugh, Ford; Jesse Spangler, Hudson; John Marker, Buick; Abram Dodder, Buick; and Jesse Halter, Daimler.

All were delighted with the trip. Making allowances for a few interruptions in the way of punctures, etc., the run was made in a little less than five hours, a distance of about 90 miles.

Lancaster county is said to be the garden spot of the world, but it has nothing on Carroll county this year for corn. One has to make several days' journey to find as promising corn as we have here. The tobacco fields of Lancaster county attracted great attention. Outside of that Carroll county can hold its own.

Garrett county is not noted for its production of wheat, but it nevertheless makes some big records. Senator Speicher, who has a fine farm at Accident, made a yield of 45 3-5 bushels per acre in a field of 12 acres.

DIED.

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

MYERS.—Mr. Charles S. Myers, of near Mt. Union church, died on Thursday, August 10, 1916, aged 75 years. He is survived by his widow and three children, Miss Bel I. Howard and Hoffman Myers, all at home. The funeral will be held at his home on Sunday, at 10 a. m., Rev. W. E. Saltzger officiating. Interment at Pipe Creek cemetery.

FOREMAN.—Mr. David H. Foreman died suddenly in Union Bridge, last Sunday morning, while out taking a walk. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Foreman, of near Taneytown, where he lived until a young man. His wife was Fannie Crabbs, of this vicinity, and he leaves a son and daughter. Also the following brothers and sisters, Charles A., and Joseph Foreman, Mrs. William Miller, Mrs. Abram Thomson, Mrs. J. Henry Hawk and Mrs. Laura V. Fair. Funeral services were held at Mt. Union Lutheran church, by Rev. W. O. Ibach, on Tuesday. His age was 59 years, 2 months, 6 days.

ADAMS.—Mr. William Adams died at the home of his son, Ross, at Middletown, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 8th., 1916, in his 81st year. He had been sick for several weeks. Besides his son, Ross, he leaves four other sons: John and William Henry, of Woodsboro; Alexander, of Buckeyestown, and Jacob, of Detour; also three daughters, Mrs. Geneva Houck, of Keysville; Mrs. Harry Albough, of Detour, and Miss Sidney Adams, of near Detour. Mr. Adams was very well known in the section of Detour, as he had been a farmer there for many years. Funeral services were held at Rocky Hill, on Thursday morning; interment in Rocky Hill cemetery.

IN REMEMBRANCE

Of our dear uncle, David Fogle, who departed this life August 3, 1916, aged 84 years, 3 months, 4 days.

Sad is our home, oh God, how dreary, Lonesome, lonesome every spot; Listening for his voice till weary, Weary for I hear it not.

Yes, I miss him; oh, I miss him When I see his vacant chair, And how sad the home without him, For uncle David is not here.

By his niece, ESTELLA M. FOGLE.

Lonely the house and sad the hours, Since my dear uncle is gone; But a brighter home than ours, In heaven is now his home.

By his nephew, EDWARD FOGLE.

Gone from us to heaven; But he turns and waves his hand, Pointing to the glories over us, In that bright and happy land.

Oh, may we meet our uncle, Where friends no more shall weep; For those who die in Jesus, Their death is only sleep.

By his grand-nephew, MELVIN T. HESS.

CARD OF THANKS.

The thanks of myself and family are hereby gratefully extended to all friends and neighbors who so greatly helped us during the illness and death of David Fogle.

MELVIN T. HESS.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 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, AUGUST 11th., 1916.

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

THE CANDIDATES.

For President.

CHARLES E. HUGHES REPUBLICAN
WOODROW WILSON DEMOCRAT

For Vice-President.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS REPUBLICAN
THOMAS R. MARSHALL DEMOCRAT

For U. S. Senator.

JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE REPUBLICAN
DAVID J. LEWIS DEMOCRAT

For House of Rep's.

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE REPUBLICAN
JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT DEMOCRAT

THE HANDSHAKING politician is now
having his inning at the country picnics,
and is smiling for votes on a "good fellow"
reputation.

WHENEVER ANYBODY says anything
about the Carroll County increase of 8
cents in the tax-rate being due to the loss
of liquor license revenue, ask him—How
about the increase of 7 cents in Frederick,
and 21 cents in Washington county, where
license revenue has not been lost?

SENDING CIGARETTES to our soldier boy
on the border, is neither complimentary
to the character of our troops, nor a wise
thing to do for their own good. Some-
how, "cigarette smoking soldiers" does
not sound very creditable as a general
recommendation, nor as establishing
physical fitness.

Are They "Soft," or What?

We wonder whether, after all, this
country could, or would, raise a big ef-
fective, fighting army? Whether each
community furnishing troops would not
go into hysterics and put up all sorts of
walls and protests over the hardships the
troops would be called on to endure? We
wonder, too, just what sort of mental at-
titude many of those who join our state
Regiments, during peace, have toward
the possibility of their being called out
into sober actual service? Whether they
join "for fun," or whether there is any-
thing patriotic in the act?

General Funston is said to have re-
cently remarked "What is the matter
with Americans nowadays? Have they
got soft, or what is it? I have seen the
day when day coaches would have been
a luxury." His expression was called
for by the fact that some Companies re-
quested Pullman cars in which to go to
the border, and in various ways are pro-
testing against the lack of luxuries and
home comforts.

We wonder how much of this "softness"
originates with the soldier boys, and how
much of it is due to the gushing tenden-
cies of their relatives and friends, who
apparently do not see much of calm sacri-
fice and country service in being called
to the front, but who are willing enough
for the boys to parade and play soldier
for amusement—and "the honor."

It is a pretty serious question, we think,
as to whether we have a nation of strong-
hearted men and women who under
stress are capable of smiling and urging
duty, rather than acting in such a way
as to encourage a make-believe army,
lacking stamina? How would Ameri-
cans of the state troops class show up on
the battle fields of Europe, in comparison
with like material over there?

The "folks back home" have a right to
be concerned about, and in a way
sympathetic for, the "boys at the front,"
but they have no right to feminize them,
and try to make them discontented, suf-
fering heroes. Wars are not won by
Jolly-fishes, either at home or in the
field, nor are they won by those "too
proud to fight." General Funston's query,
"Are they soft, or what?" is a pertinent
one.

The Collection of Taxes in Carroll County.

Apparently, the tax-payers who active-
ly interested themselves in a new plan of
collecting taxes in Carroll county, think-
ing thereby to save the county a lot of
money, made a miscalculation on results.
In their original proposition, the County
Treasurer was to act as tax-collector,
with a reasonable compensation added to
his salary, and with perhaps some extra

clerical help in the rush seasons of the
year. It was argued that by giving his
full time to the dual office, he could do
practically all of the work, with but very
little assistance.

The plan did not suit the powers,
partly perhaps because the County Treas-
urer was a Republican; but in response
to sentiment the one-collector plan was
put through, a new office being created—
Tax Collector. Now it appears that the
new collector has two assistants—making
three to do the work that some thought
one Treasurer ought to do—and tax-pay-
ers are beginning to wonder whether the
old plan, of fourteen collectors, might
not as well have been left alone, so far as
a saving to the county is concerned. It is
reported that these assistants, or clerks
to the collector, get \$5.00 per day.

There were a few, at least, who argued
that for about \$500.00 additional, the
County Treasurer would be amply paid
to do the collecting work, and to all such
the present experience must be something
of a shock. As this extra force is some-
what crowding the Commissioners' office,
perhaps the exigencies of the situation
may call for an enlargement of the Court
House? At any rate, it seems that de-
capitating fourteen office holders at
one dab, is not an easy thing to get
away with, and that man innocently
"proposes" a good many things that
politics "disposes" in quite an unex-
pected way.

But, it may be just as well to wait a
while and see how the new plan works
out. It is pretty evident that the people
started something not intended, and that
it will be necessary for some to change
their minds very materially as to what
the collecting of taxes is worth, or else
make another trial, when the legislature
meets again, to place the job on another
basis than the present one.

Later on, we may have something to
say of another phase of the situation;
but for the present will wait and see
whether the list of clerks grows any
larger, how the plan in general works,
and perhaps get more light on the
necessity for an increase in the tax rate.

Fads in School Methods.

There is a tendency to knock the public
school systems of the country, on the
score of "too much expense," which,
taken alone, is pretty apt to represent
mere penuriousness, and not the broad
spirit of liberality and sympathy with
which our schools should be properly re-
garded. But, there is another sort of
criticism with reference to school systems
that we think much more strongly
grounded, and that is with reference to
many of the new frills and fancies that
have in recent years been hung on to
public school requirements.

We do not believe that it is properly
part of our free schools at public expense
to furnish such courses as domestic
science, music, art, advanced chemistry,
and the like; but rather that the state
does its whole duty when it teaches the
basis elements of an education in a thor-
ough manner. It is a fact that even in
our higher schools of learning, such ac-
complishments as writing and spelling
are largely left out, to the end that even
college graduates are often unable to
write an intelligible letter, and many of
them not a lengthy article fit to print,
perfect in grammar, spelling and punctua-
tion.

The advocates of "higher education"
and new-fangled methods are usually en-
thusiasts for their fads, and to secure
management of school affairs over those
who are more "old-fashioned," but who
may nevertheless be not far wrong in their
general conclusions as to what constitutes
a proper amount of public expense educa-
tion. It is perhaps true that there has
set in a sort of mania for "new things"
from our public schools that has partly,
at least, improperly overshadowed and
minimized the solid merits of the almost
unchangeable elements of an education.

We not only provide free college
scholarships for those public school pupils
who excel in their studies, but at the
same time try to nullify the prize value
of these scholarships by trying to com-
pete with the Colleges themselves. Then,
we have state High Schools, as part of
our public school system, but are not
content, apparently, with keeping a line
of division between these and the com-
mon schools. At any rate, taking the
school situation as it is today, there is
very reasonable doubt whether those who
now come through the schools are as well
grounded in the "three r's" as they were
thirty or forty years ago, when these
branches were emphasized and taught
thoroughly.

General Wood, U. S. A., Favors Swiss Military System.

"The military system of Switzerland
and Austria appeal to me very strongly as
models which we could follow to our ad-
vantage in all which pertains to military
training. Switzerland has had her system
in operation long enough to make its ap-
plication general, and as a result, while a
peaceful, orderly country, she stands al-
ways ready to defend her rights and to
guard her territory. She is absolutely
free from all indication of militarism, as
ordinarily understood, and yet every man
in Switzerland who is physically fit has
received a sufficient amount of training
to make him an effective and efficient
soldier; that this has served to benefit
and uplift the people is conclusively
shown by her low criminal rate, which is
only a fraction of ours, and by the ad-

mitted conservation of her people, their
law-abiding habits, their patriotism and
their respect for the rights of others.
Contrast her position today with that of
another small European country, which,
unlike her, had not made due prepara-
tion.

In both Switzerland and Austria a large
amount of instruction is given through
the public schools or during the school
period of the youth—so much, indeed,
that only two or three months of inten-
sive training in camp are necessary to
complete the training of the soldier. The
officers take a longer and more intensive
course but the system in both countries
is worked out so that there is practically
no interference with the industrial or ed-
ucational careers of those under training.

There has been little or no interest in
this country in this great question of mil-
itary training. There has been a general
haphazard policy and a blind dependence
upon the volunteers; in other words, a
dependence upon someone else doing
one's work. It is an illogical system.
There is no reason why one group of the
population should assume that another
group is going to voluntarily perform
their military duties.

The obligation to military service is uni-
versal. It is a tax upon which all others
depend, and a nation which fails to
recognize this prepares its own downfall.
This general training can all be effected
as has been done in Switzerland and
Austria without a trace of militarism,
without any departure from ideals, and
with a great resulting improvement in the
morals, physique and character of our
youth.

In Switzerland and Austria the training
of young boys is principally of a calis-
thenic character. Later on they pass to
rifle shooting and military formations.
The final finish is put upon them in
training at the camps which immediately
precede their entry into the first line of
the country's defence.

You must not think that war is one of
the great destroyers of human life. It
does take many lives, but it is among the
lesser causes of loss of life. Our indus-
trial casualties of all kinds amount to
something over 450,000 a year. Of these,
about 78,000 or 79,000 result fatally—and
a loss rather exceeding the average loss
of life of two years of the Civil War.
Most of these accidents are preventable.
The public interest in life-saving is not
sufficiently keen to insist on adequate
legislation to this end. The losses in the
war are more dramatic, more startling,
but the lives lost in every-day work in
the struggle for existence exceed them
vastly in number and run on without
ceasing during both peace and war.

The following is a little illustration of
the case of our own country, namely, in
ten peaceful Fourths of July (the last
July 4, 1910), approximately 1,800 per-
sons were killed and something over 35,
000 wounded in celebrating the success of
a war which ended nearly 130 years ago.
The number killed equals the number
killed in battle or who died of wounds in
the Spanish-American war, the Philippine
rebellion and the Indian wars of a num-
ber of years preceding. The wounded of
these ten peaceful days aggregate seven
and a half times the wounded of all these
wars. I tell you these things not to prove
war is any less dreadful, or that you
should strive less to avoid it, but simply
to present to you the truth with reference
to the causes which bring about the loss of
life.

Do not give up your ideals. Strive for
universal peace, but while striving do
not forget the conditions under which
you are living, and however much you
may hope to obtain a condition of world
peace, remember that there is no evidence
of it today and that if we want to preserve
the institutions which have been handed
down to us we must be ready to defend
them.

The Country's War Strength.

The Census Bureau reports 21,000,000
men in the United States between the
ages of eighteen and forty-five but this
does not mean that that number of even
untrained soldiers would be available for
a great war, large deductions being nec-
essary for various reasons. The total of
alien whites, Chinese and Japanese, for
example, is estimated at 1,888,000. Then
there is the large total of the physically
unfit which only medical examination
could determine. There would be a fur-
ther large deduction of those in trades
and occupations necessary to the suste-
nance of the country and the maintenance
of the army, in the course of all wars
there being a busy industrial population
more needed at home than at the front.
Manifestly the deduction of aliens, the
physically unfit, and the indispensable
industrial workers would cut the great
total in half.

Russia's fighting strength is estimated
at about eighteen millions, Germany's at
something under eight millions, and Aus-
tria's at about five millions, war has
probably offset the extra deduction of in-
dustrial indispensables by her call for
youths under eighteen and men over forty-
five. Only about eight per cent. of a
country's population is supposed to be
available for war under ordinary con-
ditions. Computation from such a basis
would bring Germany's war strength
down to about five millions and the ac-
tual availables of the United States to
about eight millions—considerably less
than half of our male population of mil-
itary age yet a greater army than any
country except Russia could provide.—
Exchange.

Working Your Eight Hours.

Generally speaking, a man 60 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 hours for work.

Of course, there are exceptions to this
rule; but the man who violates this di-
vision 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 be-
cause they do not make the most of their
working hours.

The secret of successful accomplish-
ment in the day's work—the secret of
success in your life's work, lies in indus-
try. While you are working, work—
don't dilly dally and gather wool and
chew your pencil and run to the window
when you hear the fire engine coming.
Keep eternally on your job in the office
from the time you hang up your hat in
the morning until the clock strikes at
quitting time. Make a chip fly every sec-
ond—concentrate every ounce of mental
or physical energy on the work at hand
—let there be no lost motion, no cerebral
vibration—maintain yourself at the high-
est degree of efficiency.

If you do this for eight hours every day
you'll be heard from ere you are long on
the job—men will marvel at your achieve-
ments—you won't have much competition.
The reason why one man can do in two
hours what another man accomplishes
with difficulty in eight is not hard to find
if you watch both workers for a few
minutes.—From the Boston Post.

England's Navy.

The Germans counted on the breaking
up of the Empire, but the Dominions
have rallied magnificently to the support
of Great Britain, and so has the great
dependency of India. The Speaker of
the House of Commons said recently,
when addressing the French Deputies:
"Please remember that you are here seeing
only the heart of the Empire and a small
portion of its body. A large part of its
strength lies in the vast dominions re-
motely situated in both hemispheres.
India, Canada, Australia, South Africa,
New Zealand, to name only a few, have
sent the best of their sons to join you and
us in the great cause for which we are
struggling."

It is the fleet which has made all this
possible, for by it the armies of the Em-
pire are transported from one end of the
world to the other. Under its aegis,
food and munitions are conveyed where
they are most needed. All the while the
British Isles are securely protected from
the enemy, and England is enabled to
carry on her trade and industries, on
both of which her Allies so largely de-
pend. The Spanish paper, El Liberal,
says, speaking of the landing of the Rus-
sian troops in France, "We see here the
action of the greatest force of this war—
the British fleet. Its silence and invisibil-
ity have induced many to believe it in-
active. But it is the great connecting
nerve of the allied powers. Thanks to it,
there are English soldiers in France,
French and English soldiers at Salonika,
and now Russians in France. By it the
German fleet is shut up and well nigh re-
duced to impotence. The exploits of
German submarines appear futile play
when one thinks of their powerlessness to
prevent these gigantic movements of
troops over the world's seas."

When war broke out the German flag
flew over all the seven seas. Now her
great mercantile marine has disappeared.
—Catherine Storrs, in August Southern
Woman's.

No Future in Government Jobs.

In the August American Magazine
James Hay, Jr., says that government
jobs in Washington have no future and
yet thousands of persons want them.

"One day near the close of this session
of Congress," he says, "I asked thirty
members of the House of Representatives
how many applications they had received
that day, either personally or by letter or
telegram, for government jobs. Each of
these representatives, purposely picked to
cover all sections of the country, had on
his desk from two to twenty-one requests
for federal employment. The average
was five.

"A twelve hundred dollar man, whose
family consists of his wife, his fifteen-
year-old daughter and himself, told me
this:

"I don't mind confiding to you that
we are able to have a roast of beef in our
apartment only once a year. I haven't
been to a theater for five years. Nor has
my wife. We can't afford to go to mov-
ing pictures more than once or twice a
month—and sometimes, when bills are
piling up, I doubt if we ought to go at
all."

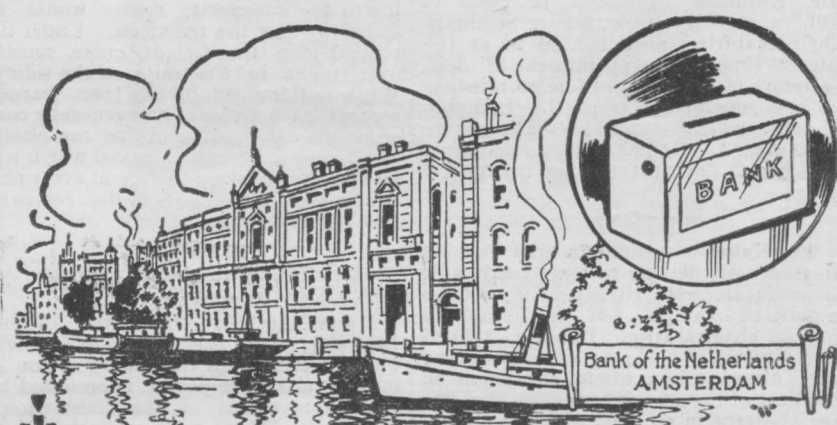
Liver Trouble.

"I am bothered with liver trouble about
twice a year," writes Joe Dingman,
Webster City, Iowa. "I have pains in
my side and back and an awful soreness
in my stomach. I heard of Chamber-
lain's Tablets and tried them. By the
time I had used half a bottle of them I
was feeling fine and had no signs of
pain." Obtainable everywhere.

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which it serves.
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where you can secure it at any time
it may be needed, and where you
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LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

FEEDING FOR BEEF.

Results of an Experiment at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Announcement of results of calf feeding and blackleg serum experiments that are expected to put the cattle industry in Kansas on a paying basis and incidentally place millions of dollars in the pockets of Kansas farmers was the feature of the fourth annual cattlemen's meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The meeting was attended by several hundred of the leading live stock men of the state.

Corn and Kaffir for beef production were compared in tests covering a period of six months and conducted under the direction of W. A. Cochel, pro-



Among the beef breeds of cattle none stands higher than the Short-horn. As a producer of high grade topnotchers, and the milking strain of this breed is popular with farmers who prefer dual purpose cattle. The illustration shows the head of a pure bred Shorthorn bull of the beef type.

fessor of animal husbandry. One hundred high grade Hereford calves were used, being divided into six lots, each of which was given a different feed combination.

The greatest profits were made in corn combinations. Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage proved most remunerative. The average profit per steer was \$15.26 and the total gain in weight 436.3 pounds. In the lot fed ground corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay a gain in weight of 441.9 pounds was recorded, but the higher feed values reduced the profit to \$13.25 for each animal.

The Kaffir combination that brought the best results consisted of ground Kaffir, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage. The gain in weight shown was 424.1 pounds and the profit \$13.14.

Announcement was made by Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, professor of veterinary medicine, that his department has perfected a practical method of absolutely preventing, stopping and controlling an outbreak of blackleg among cattle.

"A hyperimmune serum has been perfected," said Dr. Schoenleber, "which will immediately stop the progress of the disease in a herd and which, when used in connection with blackleg virus, will immunize the animal against the disease. This serum and virus has been used successfully on more than 20,000 calves."

SAVING THE FLEECE.

Care in Shearing and Tying Saves Money For the Sheep Farmer.

Now that the wool crop is sold or ready for sale can you tell how much you lost by improper methods in shearing and caring for the fleeces? Wool men agree that the lack of proper care in shearing and tying the fleeces often makes it necessary to cut the price of wool 2 to 3 cents a pound. Frequently half a pound to a pound of "tags" have to be thrown out of a seven or eight pound fleece, and the slower grading made necessary for the buyer reduces the figure he is willing to pay.

It is quite an art to know how to shear so that the fleece will fall away from the shears in a loose blanket which can be rolled up with the clean white or flesh side out. This brings the belly and neck wool at the center. If the fleece is rolled from the rump a better looking finished roll will result.

Wool dealers are now much more particular than formerly about tying the fleeces with a wool twine instead of a binder or sisal twine of any kind. If vegetable fibers break off and mix with the wool they hurt the quality of the yarn, since they do not take the dye, but appear as off colored specks in the finished cloth. From now on wool is going to be worth too much to use makeshift methods in shearing and preparing it for market.—Farm and Fireside.

Silage as a Horse Feed.

Horses cannot consume as large quantities of silage as cattle, and it is important that only silage of good quality be given them. At the Missouri experiment station silage has been experimentally fed to horses during the last two winters with very favorable results. There was one exception, that being the case of a three-year-old mare which refused to eat the silage at first. When her other feed was reduced she began to eat it, but soon after had to be taken out of the test because of having distemper and indigestion. With this exception the horses that were fed the silage were more thrifty, came through the winter in better condition and cost less than those fed the usual wintering rations.

THE STOCKMAN.

If the harness is badly adjusted the team cannot travel straight. It is as natural for pigs to eat grass as it is for any other animal to do so.

Change the sheep from one pasture to another to keep a fresh bite on tap.

Be sure that the whiffletrees are wide enough to protect the horses' legs from the wear of the traces.

The cleaner the feed the more rapid and healthful the growth of the pigs.

Be sure that the ram has fresh water every day and all he will drink.

FINANCIAL AID FOR BOYS' PIG CLUBS

[Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.]

Material assistance is being rendered to boys' pig clubs in many states by bankers who realize that the business interests of the community can be permanently improved through this means. A favorite scheme is for a local bank to lend money to deserving club members on their personal notes. This money is used to secure a well bred pig, and the note is paid when the animal is sold for meat, or, in the case of a breeding sow, when its offspring is sold. The arrangement is a purely business one, and there is no question of giving or receiving charity. Not the least beneficial result of this arrangement is its effect on the character and attitude of the pig club boy.

To such an extent is this practice carried on in some communities that



SOW WITH LITTER OWNED BY A PIG CLUB BOY—HIS START IN THE PIG BUSINESS.

one Texas bank has placed 326 pigs among the pig club members of its county. In discussing this matter the president of the bank stated that as a result of the acquaintance made in securing and placing these pigs the bank had secured new patrons who had deposited over \$75,000 in individual deposits. Furthermore, the boys who are being helped now to get on their feet financially will in a short time be making big shipments of hogs to market each year. The money brought into the county in return will mean an increase in general prosperity, in which the banks will have their share.

SILAGE FOR LAMBS.

Result of a Feeding Experiment at the Nebraska Station.

The purpose of a recent Nebraska lamb feeding experiment was to find out the comparative value of corn and alfalfa hay fed in various forms with and without corn silage. The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay increased the daily slight gain per lamb and increased the cost of production 5 cents per 100 pounds, but did not affect the net profit. The addition of silage to ground corn and ground alfalfa did not increase the gain, but reduced the cost of 100 pounds gain 31 cents.

Whole grain and hay in conjunction with the silage was the more economical of the two rations. Lambs on ground corn and ground alfalfa hay made daily gains of 0.371 pound at a cost of \$6.12 per 100 pounds, while those on shelled corn and alfalfa hay made daily gains of 0.393 pound at a cost of \$5.11 per 100 pounds. Grinding the two feeds and mixing together did not produce sufficient added gain to pay for the cost of grinding.

In a test to compare good versus poor alfalfa hay as a supplement to corn in mutton production it was found that good alfalfa was worth double the value of poor alfalfa hay. Corn and alfalfa hay made the best gains at the least cost in an experiment of four lots of lambs receiving different rations. The other three rations were corn, alfalfa and silage, ground corn and ground alfalfa and corn, linseed meal and prairie hay. The most expensive gains were in the prairie hay lot. The actual cost of the feed in this experiment was corn, 60 cents; alfalfa per ton, \$10; ground alfalfa, \$12; silage per ton, \$3.50; oil-meal, \$35; prairie hay, \$10.

Feeding the Colt.

There is no time in the animal's life when gains can be made as cheaply as the first year and no time when short feed and exposure will so effectively stunt the growth. A colt properly fed and taken care of until a year old should weigh more than half as much as he will when full grown. It will be necessary to grain the colt more heavily as the milk is taken away. Oats have always been preferred by horsemen for colts. They are a splendid feed and superior to any other single grain. The colt likes a mixture of grains, so that by feeding a combination of corn, bran, oats and oilmeal good results can be obtained. Feed about 50 per cent oats, 35 per cent corn, 15 per cent bran and a little oilmeal, and the colts will thrive and grow like weeds.—Oklahoma Agricultural College.

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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Manufactured in every part
from top to bottom.

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

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. : : :

A Burning Glass in the Eye.

In the front part of each of our eyes is a convex lens of great power and clearness. It acts exactly like a burning glass. If a person was made to look at the sun, say, for half a minute, his eye would actually start to burn up. The lens would focus the rays of the sun on the retina, and that part of the eye would immediately scorch and later would burn to a crisp. This can happen, however, only when one looks at the sun directly or in a mirror. If one holds a pin between the sun and the eye and looks at the pin, although the sun is in a direct line with the eye and although its rays are entering the eye, the eye is not hurt, because the rays are not focused inside the eyeball. This is the wonderful property the lens has, that of focusing objects at different distances. The means by which it does this are its power to change its curvature.

Riding a Colt.

If a young colt is ridden or driven several miles over cobblestones or even over a plike or gravel road he may be stove up for life. A colt's legs and feet are filled with soft and tender bones, and his muscles and sinews are easily stretched and torn. Bones are not iron, and they easily crumble under strain and pressure, and tendons often pull loose from where they are grown to young bones, and they cannot be grown back again. It takes a colt of almost iron legs even at two years old to carry the lightest boy and run fast as far as a mile.

Always.

Time haunted her. She laughed at him, she resorted to a thousand devices whereby to discomfort him, but he was not to be shaken off. At length she lost her temper.
"Can't you see," she flared out reluctantly, "that there's no room for you where beauty dwells?"
"There is always," Time rejoined, touching his scythe significantly, "room for one mower!"—Puck.

Mutual Forbearance.

"You and your wife seem to get along nicely."
"Fairly well. We had an understanding from the start. I wasn't to expect a dollar to buy more than a dollar's worth of goods; and she wasn't to tell me about the fine men she might have married."

Very Thoughtful.

Mrs. Comler (on a tour of inspection through her friend's house)—Gracious! Why do you have such a high bed for your little boy? Mrs. Houseler—So you can hear him if he falls out. You have no idea what heavy sleepers my husband and I are.—Chicago News.

The Result.

"Money, after all, is nothing but trouble."
"Maybe that is why so many are given to borrowing trouble."—Baltimore American.

Breaking It Gently.

Beginner—Now you've seen my style do you think you can tell me what sort of golfer I shall make? Professional—Yes, sir, if you can stand the shock.—Exchange.

Not Qualified.

"Is he a composer of classical music?"
"I think not. I can pronounce his name."—Browning's Magazine.

TAKING CARE OF FURNITURE

Simple Methods Constantly Employed Will Keep It Looking Its Best for Many Years.

White furniture and wood work can be beautifully cleaned with whiting; wring a flannel cloth from hot water, dip in whiting and rub well to remove all stains, then wash off the whiting with clean, warm water, dry with a soft cloth; the rubbing strokes should always be with the grain of the wood.

Wicker furniture should be cleaned with a strong solution of salt and water. Soap should never be used on wicker, as it produces a yellow tinge; where very shabby-looking, wicker may be refreshed by being painted. The paint used should be well mixed and thinned to the proper consistency. If too thick it is apt to remain on the wicker in lumps.

Furniture upholstered in leather cloth will last much longer if the covering is occasionally revived with the following mixture: Take one part best vinegar, two parts of boiled linseed oil, shake well together. Apply a little on a soft rag and afterward polish with a silk duster or an old chamois leather.

When cleaning upholstered furniture it is often either impossible or inconvenient to move it out of doors. In such cases place a wet cloth over the piece of furniture and then beat it, changing the cloth several times during the process. The dust will adhere to the cloth and will not rise in the room.

Try rubbing your furniture which has grown streaked and dull with a flannel dipped in equal parts of turpentine and kerosene oil. It polishes quickly and much more cleanly than the expensive polishes.

EFFICIENCY IN THE KITCHEN

Standardizing of Equipment Will Be Found to Work Wonders in Lessening the Labor.

The thinking housewife who puts her housework on a systematic basis is bound to standardize conditions, thereby accomplishing more and better work with the least expenditure of time, energy and money. Standardizing means working at the right height with the proper tools under the best conditions of light, ventilation and comfort.

How many women stoop unnecessarily over kitchen tables, sinks, wash tubs and ironing boards? We waste time and needless walking in poorly arranged kitchens, whereas, if our main working equipment was placed in right relation to our smaller equipment, much waste motion would be done away with.

Think over carefully the efficiency of your kitchen and try by rearranging the equipment you have, to do more work and better work in less time.—Miriam M. Haynes, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Twelve large, smooth tomatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, one tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar, one cupful of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of onion juice. Arrange the tomatoes in a baking pan. Cut a thin slice from the smooth end of each. With a small spoon scoop out as much of the pulp and juice as possible without injuring the shape. When all have been treated in this way, mix the pulp and juice with the other ingredients and fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Put on the tops, and bake slowly three-quarters of an hour. Slide the cake turner under the tomatoes and lift gently on to a flat dish. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Ham and Sweet Peppers.

Canned or sweet peppers are very nice to combine with minced ham. Put the ham through a meat grinder, add some sweet peppers. To three cupfuls of meat use half a cupful of peppers. In a deep bowl mix the ham, peppers and one tablespoonful of minced parsley. Put into a deep baking dish, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bits of butter, and bake in a quick oven half an hour.

Stuffed Green Peppers.

Cut stem end off, scoop out seeds, put cups thus cleaned into cold water, and when they have boiled 15 minutes take off the stove and drain. Mix stuffing as follows: Equal parts of pressed ham and bread and small onion run through meat chopper. Stuff peppers with this mixture, put a piece of butter on top of each and bake 15 minutes in pretty hot oven.

Hot Water Without a Fire.

It is disagreeable to keep a fire during the warm summer months merely for hot water. Have the tinier make a jacket out of galvanized iron, give it a lining of asbestos and place it around the hot water tank. The iron is of such width that two pieces will cover the entire tank and extend far enough above to hold a layer of ashes. The water will stay hot 24 hours.

Cream of Celery Soup.

Wash and scrape one head celery, simmer in one pint of water until soft, mash in same water. Cook one tablespoonful of onion in one pint of milk ten minutes, add to celery, strain and put on to boil. Cook one tablespoonful of flour in one tablespoonful of butter until smooth. Stir into soup, add salt, pepper and strain.

For the Pastry Cook.

To prevent pie crust from soaking, glaze the under side with beaten whites of eggs.

A FLOWER GARDEN

FOR EVERY HOME

What To Plant And How To Plant It.

B. W. ANSPON

Maryland State College of Agriculture.

There is a certain delight one secures when showing ones friends around the garden, pointing out those plants that are truly our own, those that we have grown from seed. Many of the perennials left alone and their seed allowed to drop around them, will produce seedlings in great numbers. Such plants are usually so small and come up so late in the season that they are of little use to the amateur. A much better way is to sow the seed now in prepared frames or beds, transplant them and give them the best attention in order to grow strong plants quickly.

First of all, prepare a cold frame in a well drained place. Fill in good soil and see that it is well pulverized. If the soil is not rich, add well rotted manure and a little sharp sand. Spade up and work thoroughly, so as to have a good seedbed. Rake and smooth the soil, then firm lightly by pressing down with a board. Sow the seeds in rows four inches apart. To keep the varieties separate, use small plant labels. Insert a label on which the variety is written, then sow the seed thinly. After sowing, cover the seeds according to the size of the seed. Large seed, like Hollyhock, can be covered to a depth of half an inch. Do this by shifting light soil over the seeds. Fine seeds, like those of Oriental poppies, want no covering whatever. Merely press these down into the soil. Water with a fine hose, so as not to wash out the seeds. Now place the sash over the frame. To give shade, cover glass with a thin coat of white wash. A still simpler method is to wet the glass and throw fine dry clay over the glass. This will stick on the wet places, giving a good shade. It has the added advantage of being easy to wash off. Give the frame a little air on all bright days. Do this by lifting one end of the sash and placing a four-inch strip under the sash. Water carefully every morning. When the seedlings appear, which is usually in about a week's time, give more air. Keep weeds pulled and cultivate the soil between the plants frequently. As soon as the plants are large enough they should be transplanted. Three to six inches apart will be sufficient room for most of them. Remove the sash altogether, so as to burden the plants. It is well to shade the newly set plants. This can be done by driving down stakes three feet long at each of the four corners of the bed and stretch a sheet of burlap or similar material over them. Keep the plants growing by frequent watering and stirring of the soil. By September, the plants will be large enough to set out to their permanent places.

A few of the perennials that can be sown now are:

- Aconitum (Monkshood).
- Alyssum (Goldentuft or Madwort).
- Aquilegia (Columbines).
- Asters Hardy (Michaelmas Daisies).
- Bellis Perennis (English Daisy).
- Boltonia (False Chamomile).
- Callirhoe (Poppy Mallow).
- Campanula (Bell Flowers).
- Centaurea (Hardy Corn Flower).
- Chrysanthemum (Sbasta Daisy).
- Coreopsis.
- Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).
- Delphinium (Lark Spurs).
- Digitalis (Fox Glove).
- Gallardia (Blanket Flower).
- Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).
- Hellianthus (Sunflower).
- Hibiscus (Mallows).
- Liatris (Blazing Star).
- Lupinus Polyphyllus (Hardy Lupines).
- Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not).
- Papaver Medicinale (Iceland Poppies).
- Papaver (Oriental Poppies).
- Platycodon (Balloon Flower).
- Pyrethrum Roseum (Colored Daisy).
- Rudbeckia (Cone Flower).
- Salvia (Hardy Sage).
- Seablosa (Pincushion).

GUARD AGAINST POOR CLOVER SEED.

Crimson clover seed loses its vitality very rapidly, so that seed which is two years old is worthless. When buying, therefore, seed of guaranteed germination should be purchased. First class crimson clover seed weighs 60 pounds to the bushel.

Complete failure, due to lack of inoculation, is quite common, even though the field may have a perfect stand. For inoculation take soil, spade deep, from a field which has grown crimson clover and broadcast it, about 2 bushels per acre, over the land which is to be seeded to crimson clover and harrow in immediately, in order to prevent killing of the bacteria by sunlight.

GARDENS.

Keep up a succession of garden crops. Continue to plant beans, tomatoes and sweet corn. Tomatoes should be staked and pruned. The shoots appearing in the axils of the leaves should be removed as rapidly as they appear. All garden crops should be cultivated often and shallow. Horse cultivation is best. If this is not practicable, wheel hoes should be secured. A small outlay in good garden tools saves much time and labor.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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.

UNION TOWN.

Carroll Weaver, wife and daughter, Mary Loise, of Baltimore, are guests of Harry and Mrs. Weaver. Carroll has a week's vacation.

On Monday, Rev. T. H. Wright, pastor of M. P. church, went to Fawn Grove Pa., to attend "Home Coming" week.

On Sunday, Burrier and Mrs. Cookson, were given a motor trip to Penn Grove camp meeting by Edgar Myers, wife and daughter, Virginia.

Jervis, son of Rev. J. G. Hill, former pastor of M. P. church, spent few hours in town on Wednesday evening, seeing some of his friends.

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UNION BRIDGE.

David H. Foreman fell to the pavement in front of his home, on Edgar St., Sunday morning, Aug. 6, about 6.30 o'clock, and expired almost instantly of valvular disease of the heart, with which he had been afflicted about two years.

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HARNEY.

Howard Harner, wife and daughter, and James Hunt, of Cumberland, Md., are spending a few days at Charles E. Harner's, near this place.

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LITTLESTOWN.

A year ago, August 2nd., St. John's church, struck by lightning was totally destroyed by the resulting flames.

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Advertisement for KEEN KUTTER Famous Edges. Includes images of various pocket knives and a list of prices for different models.

Advertisement for WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE. Located in Westminster, Md. For young men and women in separate departments. Includes details about location, equipment, and curriculum.

Advertisement for PRIVATE SALE OF A Good Farm. Located on road from Basehoar's Mill to Mayberry. 86 1/2 acres, 12 perches. Improved with good frame dwelling, bank barn, etc.

Advertisement for PRIVATE SALE OF A FINE FARM. My Home Farm of 149 Acres. Located in Taneytown District. Improved with a brick house, bank barn, etc.

Advertisement for PRIVATE SALE OF A Nice Home. Located in Keysville. The undersigned offers his nice home property, located in Keysville, at private sale.

Advertisement for Spend Your Money. With your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while.

LINWOOD.

Joseph Englar, R. Lee Myers and wife, and Mrs. Clara Englar autored to Uniontown, Pa., on Wednesday morning, expecting to return on Saturday.

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MIDDLEBURG.

Marie Eyer, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Mrs. John Six, Aubrey Taylor, of Mt. Washington, spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Chas. Hyde.

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KEYSVILLE.

Miss Carrie Stonesifer, of Baltimore, is making a hurried visit among friends in and around this place.

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MANCHESTER.

There is strong sentiment expressed among temperance people that Baltimore the stronghold of the liquor traffic in Maryland, will go dry in the November election.

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Advertisement for The Maryland State College of Agriculture. Gives Special Courses in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc.

Cure For Cholera Morbus.

"When our little boy, now seven years old, was a baby he was cured of cholera morbus by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy."

UNION MILLS.

Edward H. Brown has purchased the Burgoon property from J. Wilmer Frock, and will occupy it next Spring.

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PINEY CREEK SUMMIT.

Mrs. Alfred Bowers, of Hanover; Mrs. Ledley and daughter, Bessie, of Baltimore; Mrs. Allen Eppley and son, Dennis, and Miss Lillian Lemmon, spent Sunday at the home of Wm. M. Lemmon.

On Monday, Rev. T. H. Wright, pastor of M. P. church, went to Fawn Grove Pa., to attend "Home Coming" week.

KEYMAR.

The Keymar Base Ball Club defeated the New Windsor Club on the grounds of the latter, on Thursday, August 10th, by the following score:

McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE
 48 N. MARKET STREET, Next to "The News,"
 FREDERICK, MD.
Reliable - Courteous - Prompt
 Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
 Carefully Repaired @ Work Guaranteed

PUBLIC SALE
 OF 60 HEAD OF
Virginia Cows,
 CONSISTING OF
Fresh Cows and Springers,
 Mostly All Springers.

These are some of the finest cows that have been shipped here for some time, and weigh from 1000 to 1500 pounds. All fine, large DURHAM and HOLSTEIN Stock. We believe this is the finest selected bunch of Cows that we have ever bought since we have been in business. Come to this big sale and get a cow.

This sale will be held on Carroll Street, near the Lutheran Church, on **Saturday, Aug. 12th., at 12 o'clock,** in WESTMINSTER, MD.

TERMS OF SALE:—5 months with interest. No stock to be removed until settled for.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.
 J. ELMER MYERS, ERYC F. HARVER.

Notice!
 We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY
 Call "LEIDY," "Always on the Job"
 Phone No. 259, Westminister, Md

PUBLIC SALE
 OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
 On Friday, 18th Day of August, 1916

The undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Joseph A. Wolf, late of the Borough of Littlestown, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, in pursuance of the authority upon them granted by the said Will and Testament of said Joseph A. Wolf, deceased, will sell at public sale upon the premises, on the premises, the following described real estate:

TRACT NO. 1.—A tract of land situated in the Township of Mt. Joy, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Jacob Spangler, Anton Hartman, Agnes Barr, Charles Lambert and Washington Shoemaker, containing **SIXTY-THREE (63) ACRES** more or less, and located on the road leading from Littlestown to Emmitsburg, about four and one-half miles from Littlestown.

About Four Acres of the above tract is covered with oak and hickory timber, and the balance is farm land in a good state of cultivation, under good fencing and improved with a 2-story Frame House, bank barn with wagon shed attached, hog pen, buggy shed, chicken house and all other necessary outbuildings; an excellent and never-failing well of water conveniently located for use at both house and barn; sufficient peach, cherry and other small fruits for family use.

TRACT NO. 2.—A tract of land situated in the same Township, County and State, adjoining lands of Tract No. 1, Charles Lambert, Agnes Barr, Gibson Harner, Joseph Spangler, Isaiah Harner and Washington Shoemaker, containing **NINETY (90) ACRES**, more or less, located on the road leading from Littlestown to Emmitsburg, about five miles from Littlestown.

About nine acres of the above tract is covered with oak and hickory timber, and the balance is farm land in a good state of cultivation, under good fencing and improved with a 2-story Frame Addition and Summer Kitched attached, bank barn with wagon shed attached, hog pen, chicken house, buggy shed, implement shed and all other necessary outbuildings; 2 good wells of water located conveniently for use at house and barn. On the property there are bearing fruit trees of the following description: Apple, peach, cherry, pear, and other small fruits.

The buildings on this property are located about one-eighth mile from the above mentioned public road.

TERMS.—25 Percent of the purchase money to be paid in cash, or note with approved security payable April 1, 1917, and balance April 1, 1917. When deed and possession will be given. The purchaser to have the vendor's share of the grain crop to be sown, he to pay or furnish the vendor's share of the seed wheat, or rye, phosphate, and grass seed. All taxes for the year 1917 to be paid by the purchaser.

Sale to commence on Tract No. 1 at 1:30 p. m. and on Tract No. 2 at 3 p. m., when attendance will be given by

Executor's Sale
 OF A Valuable Farm
 In Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last Will and Testament of Thomas G. Otto, late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of said Carroll County, the undersigned Executors will sell at public sale upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1916,
 at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that valuable farm containing **80 ACRES, 3 ROADS, 22 SQUARE PERCHES,** more or less, improved by a Large Stone and Frame DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Grain Shed, Carriage House, Wash House, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Smoke House, &c. This is one of the most desirable farms in Carroll County, as all the buildings are in excellent condition, and the land is in a high state of cultivation, level, kind to cultivate, and very fertile and productive. It is located on the public road leading from Middleburg to Keysville, about one-eighth of a mile from the former place, in Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland, convenient to church, schools, and several grain markets, as it adjoins the Western Maryland Railway Station at Middleburg, and is about three-fourths of a mile from York Road and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Keymer. This property adjoins the lands of the late R. W. Walden estate, J. Albert Stansbury and others, is occupied by E. Elmer Smith, tenant, and was owned and occupied by Thomas G. Otto at the time of his decease.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six months, and the other payable in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.
 E. O. WEANT, Attorney.

PUBLIC SALE
 OF AN Exceptionally Fine Farm AND WOOD LOT.

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises on the public road leading from Taneytown to Keysville, in Carroll county, about 1 mile from Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916,
 at 1 o'clock, p. m., his exceptionally fine farm, containing **133 ACRES OF LAND,** more or less, known as the Nathaniel Raitt farm. The improvements consist of a large Brick Dwelling of 12 rooms, a fine Bank Barn 40x60 feet, foot shed, hog house and all other necessary buildings, all in fine repair. Water in the house, barn and hog house, all supplied from a never-failing well of fine water. Also a **FINE WOOD LOT,** containing over 4 Acres, located on the Stone road about 5 miles northeast of Taneytown.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of 2 of chestnut posts, boring machine, 2 digging irons, broad axe, post mortising axe, patent rail holder, 1 one-horse wagon, 2 sled lime measures, lot of oak lumber, 1 inch and 1 1/2 inches, and other small articles. Terms on personal property, cash.

The above property is all in fine condition and should attract the attention of buyers of good real property.

TERMS to suit purchaser will be made known on day of sale. A deposit of \$200.00, either cash, or note, will be required on day of sale.

P. S. HULTERBRICK, Executor.
 J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.

Avicious Pest
 Kills rats nearly 1/2 million
 Thousands of food and property every year. Kill your rats and mice and stop their work.

RAT CORN
 It is safe to use. Deadly to rats but harmless to human beings. Rats simply die up.
 How to Destroy Rats. 5c, 50c and \$1.00.
 In Food, Hardware, Drug and General Stores.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
 TANEYTOWN, MD. 7-21-16m

PUBLIC SALE
 The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will offer at public sale, on his premises situated on the stone road leading to Pleasant Valley, about 1 mile from Markers Mill, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1916,
 at 12 m., sharp, my farm containing **17 ACRES AND 44 PERCHES,** about 4 Acres in Timber. The improvements consist of a 7 ROOM HOUSE, summer house, 1-horn chicken house, hog pen, smoke house, good well at house, brook watered pasture, fruit of all kinds.

TERMS.—One-third cash on day of sale, balance to suit purchasers.

Also at the same time and place, I will sell the following personal property:

TWO GOOD BEDSTEADS and bedding, Cook stove, 2 chum stoves, 2 dressers, buffet, 3-piece parlor suite, couch, 7 chairs, 4 rockers, stands, 25 yds. carpet, part good new; kitchen cupboard, sink, dining table, 6-hand painted chairs, swing cradle, 150 yrs. old; Edison phonograph and about 100 records; 7 high chairs, sink, kitchen table, lawn swing, washing machine, tubs, hot cooking utensils, 3 lamps, glassware, dishes, crockery, brush, washbench, carpenter tools, iron kettle, 25 fence posts, lot new lumber and boards, wheelbarrow, hand cart, rakes, picks, shovels, crowbar, crosscut saws, maul and wedges, cow chains, lot harness, ladders, drilling tools, sausage grinder, gutting frame, scythes, grain cradle, grindstone, shovel plows, corn walker, similar to rest, all the rights, title, interest and estate of Jacob S. Crouse, in and to all that lot of ground situated in the village of Detour in said County and State, being the same land that was conveyed to John Weybright by Alfred N. Forney and wife, by deed dated March 31, 1887, and recorded among the records of Carroll County aforesaid, in Liber W. N. M. No. 65, folio 522, etc., and being also the same land that the said John Weybright devised to the said Emma S. Powell, by his last will and testament, in and to the said County of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, December 20, 1891, and recorded among the Will Records in the office of the Register of Wills of said County, in Liber G. M. P. No. 6, folio 57, etc., containing **ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE OF LAND,** more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a Brick Dwelling House and a Store house, but the said Store house is subject to the terms and conditions of a lease to Emory L. Warner, Amount of State and County Taxes due and unpaid, State Taxes for 1914, \$11.94, with interest from January 1, 1915, County Taxes for 1914, \$26.18, with interest from January 1, 1915, State Taxes for 1915, \$11.80, with interest from January 1, 1916, County Taxes for 1915, \$29.20, with interest from January 1, 1916.

And notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the above described land and premises, at the Court House Door in Westminster, Md., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916,
 at 11 o'clock, a. m., to pay and satisfy the above State and County Taxes, interest on said taxes and legal charges.

TERMS OF SALE.—CASH.

WILSON L. CROUSE, Collector of State and County Taxes for Tenth Election District of Carroll County, Md.
 Charles E. Fink, Attorney. 8-11-16

PUBLIC SALE
 The undersigned will sell at public sale, in Taneytown, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1916,
 at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the premises now occupied by Silas O. Shoemaker, the following personal property:

ONE BED-ROOM SUITE, good as new; 1 bed, 1 double-heater, good as new; 1 new couch, marble-top stand, wardrobe, desk, 24-hour clock, 2 split-bottom rocking chairs, cane-seated rocking chair, 6 cane-seated chairs, 23 yds Brussels carpet, 20 yds of ingrain carpet, good as new; double-barrel shot gun, old army musket, 32-caliber revolver, large mirror, 13 window shades and fixtures, and a lot of articles not mentioned.

TERMS, CASH.
 HARRY G. LAMBERT.
 J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 7-28-16

PUBLIC SALE
 The undersigned, as administrator, will sell at public sale on the premises, near Mt. Union church, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1916,
 at 1 o'clock, p. m., the **REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY** of the late Abraham A. Lambert. This property, consisting of a 2 1/2 story house, will be sold on the usual terms prescribed by the Court.

HARRY A. LAMBERT, Administrator. 8-4-16

PRIVATE SALE
 OF A Good Farm

I will sell at private sale my farm containing about **70+ ACRES OF LAND,** with good buildings and plenty of fruit of all kinds. Two never-failing wells, one at house and one at barn. Located near Kump Station. Possession April 1. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood.

7-28-3c JACOB MESSINGER.

PRIVATE SALE
 OF A Desirable Home

Containing **12 Acres,** with nice Large House, Summer Kitchen, Barn, Hen House, Hog Pen, etc., all in good condition. Water handy to house and barn. Plenty of fruit. Call and I will gladly show you around. Reason for selling, I am offered a good position elsewhere.

Possession given April 1, 1917.
 HARRY ECKER, near Greenville. 8-4-16

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

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS
 IN THE **Agency of D. W. GARNER**
 Taneytown, Md.

TRACT NO. 1. Double dwelling, located on George street, Taneytown, Md.

TRACT NO. 2. "Business for sale in Taneytown, Md. Young man, 17's to your interest to look it up."

TRACT NO. 3. Steam and water-power mills for sale in Carroll, Frederick and Adams counties.

TRACT NO. 4. Building lots, improved, located along new state highway, on Baltimore street extended.

TRACT NO. 5. 3/4-Acre Farm, more or less, in Taneytown district. Buildings all good; none better. Must be sold to beat the market.

TRACT NO. 6. Large new frame house, 10 rooms and storeroom, on Frederick street, Taneytown.

TRACT NO. 7. Two large brick houses. If not interested in fine homes, need not apply.

TRACT NO. 8. 150-Acre Farm, in Taneytown district.

TRACT NO. 9. About 65 acres of unimproved land. Good location.

TRACT NO. 10. 100 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district, 15 acres is fine white oak timber. Crops well, taxes about \$20.

TRACT NO. 11. Double dwelling, located on East side of Middle street extended, Taneytown.

TRACT NO. 12. 75 Acres, more or less, in Middleburg district, Carroll County, Maryland.

TRACT NO. 13. 47 Acres, more or less, located in Union Bridge district. Suitable for trucking and poultry raising.

TRACT NO. 14. Small property for sale cheap, in Harney, Carroll County.

TRACT NO. 15. For rent—the old reliable Fink Implement warehouse. Possession at once.

TRACT NO. 16. 2 brick dwellings for rent, with all modern improvements. Possession at once.

TRACT NO. 17. \$5000 on First Mortgage, on farm, at 5 1/2 per cent.

I will also take property not to be advertised. Will negotiate fair dealing to buyer and seller. Come in, we'll talk it over.

D. W. GARNER, Licensed Real Estate Agent, TANEYTOWN, MD.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Valentine J. Harman, late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the undersigned Executors will sell at public sale upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1916,
 at 3 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land containing **11,556 SQUARE FEET,** more or less, improved by a **DOUBLE WEATHERED DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,** Stable and Wagon Shed, located on George Street in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland. This property is a very desirable one being located in the residential part of the town, about 54 feet on George Street and has a depth of 214 feet to an alley. This will make a profitable investment to any one as the dwelling accommodates two families, and is now occupied by Mr. Gasaway Oiler and Letha A. Harman and is the same property which was conveyed to the said Valentine J. Harman by John H. Duffield, Executor of Thomas H. Eckendorfer by deed dated March 29th, 1899 and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber D. P. S. No. 11, folio 431, and by the said Valentine J. Harman owned at the time of his death.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said Executor on day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in 6 months from the day of sale, and the other payable in 12 months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

LETHA A. HARMAN, CHARLES E. KEFFER, Executors.
 J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. E. O. WEANT, Attorney.

By virtue of the authority contained in the last will and testament of Valentine J. Harman, late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the undersigned Executors will sell at public sale upon the premises formerly occupied by Valentine J. Harman on George Street, Taneytown, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1916,
 at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:

TWO GOOD BEDSTEADS, 2 leaf table, double heater coal stove, cook stove, bureau, safe, cot, stand, 2 rocking chairs, cupboard, 2 doz. kitchen chairs, 11 dining room chairs, lot of carpet and matting, 2 clocks, oil stove, lot of jarred fruit and jellies, iron kettle, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$5.00 cash, and all sums of \$5.00 and above, a credit of 6 months will be given the purchaser or purchasers giving his, her or their notes with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

LETHA A. HARMAN, CHARLES E. KEFFER, Executors.
 J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. E. O. WEANT, Attorney.

PUBLIC SALE
 OF A Valuable Farm

The undersigned heirs at law of Plus J. Babylon, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on the road leading from David Rupp's Mill to the Uniontown Pike, about 1 mile from the said Pike, on

PUBLIC SALE OF A GOOD SMALL FARM

The undersigned, as Executor of Samuel Weybright, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, will offer at public sale, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1916,
 at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described farm, consisting of

53 ACRES OF LAND, about 6 acres in fine timber, improved by a good as new eight-room Frame Dwelling with basement; a splendid well of never-falling water at door, large cistern at house supplying both house and barn. Large Stone Barn, 40x60 feet, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair.

This is an exceptionally fine place for poultry raising. The land is fertile and well fenced and well drained. Convenient to churches, schools and railroad.

This farm is 1 mile west of Keysville and 2 1/2 miles north of Detour, along the Monocacy river, at Berry's hole, and adjoins lands of Peter E. Wolhde, G. Gordon Stoelischer and Samuel K. Weybright.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six months and the other payable in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

JESSE P. WEYBRIGHT, Executor of Samuel Weybright, deceased. 8-4-16

PUBLIC SALE OF A Desirable Home

The undersigned as executrix of Samuel S. Null, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916,
 at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, the former home of Samuel S. Null, consisting of

3-1-4 ACRES OF LAND improved by a Two-Story Frame Dwelling, of 8 rooms, a good Small Barn, Wash House, Hog Pen, Chicken House, large Work Shop, Smoke House, and all necessary outbuildings, all practically new and in first-class condition. There is a good well of water at the house, a cistern and both house and barn are well supplied with water.

A young Orchard, and a plentiful supply of fruit of all kinds.

This property is located on the public road from the Taneytown and Keysville road to the Emmitsburg road, and adjoins the land of Wilbur Shorb and others.

Possession will be given as soon as the terms of sale are complied with.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said executrix on day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in 6 months and the other payable in 12 months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

MARY I. NULL, Executrix of Samuel S. Null, 7-28-16

Also at the same time and place, will offer **17 ACRES OF WOOD LAND,** adjoining lands of Daniel Harman and Bennie Smouse, on Keysville road.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE

By virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Maryland, and my office as Collector of State and County Taxes for the First Election District of Carroll County, State of Maryland, I have seized and taken in execution the following property situated in said Election District of Carroll County, Maryland, to pay and satisfy the heretofore stated State and County Taxes due in arrears and unpaid, and the residue in two equal payments, of Jacob and Edward Ridinger in and to all that lot or parcel of land situated on the road leading from Taneytown to Keysville, about 1/4 mile from Taneytown, in Carroll County, Maryland, adjoining the lands of David Sullivan, Nelson Wantz and James T. Shorb, and assessed to the said Jacob and Edward Ridinger, containing

1 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. The improvements consist of a 2-story Stone Dwelling House, Amount of State and County Taxes due and unpaid: State Taxes for 1913 \$1.01 with interest from January 1st, 1914, County Taxes for 1913 \$2.02 with interest from January 1st, 1914, State Taxes for 1914 \$1.61 with interest from January 1st, 1915, County Taxes for 1914 \$2.21 with interest from January 1st, 1915, State Taxes for 1915 \$1.56 with interest from January 1st, 1916, County Taxes for 1915 \$2.60 with interest from January 1st, 1916.

And notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the above described land and premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1916,
 on the premises at 2 o'clock, p. m., to pay and satisfy the above State and County Taxes, interest on said taxes and legal charges.

BREAD MADE IN A HURRY
 Just as Good as When Done in the Ordinary Way and Quickly Ready for the Table.

Break two cakes of yeast into one cup of water at blood temperature. Put a tablespoonful of sugar on the yeast to stimulate its quick growth. While this soaks, warm two cupfuls of milk with one cupful of water. This, with the water over the yeast, makes a quart of wetting, sufficient for four loaves.

In a large mixing bowl put several sieves of flour and make a depression in the middle of the flour, into which put a level tablespoonful of salt and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Pour the liquid and the yeast upon the flour and mix with the hands, working the flour from the outside into the liquid in the middle of the mass. Make a stiff dough and lift the ball out, putting away any remaining flour for future use. If the flour is granular, let the dough lie on the board for ten minutes, covered with a warm bowl, that the flour may properly absorb the moisture. If the flour is not granular, this wait is not necessary.

Now shape the dough without kneading, lay the ball in a buttered bowl, and butter the surface of the dough to keep it soft. Cover and let it double in a warm place, an hour to an hour and a half. If you wish still further to hurry it, set the bowl in warm water on the lid of the large bowl containing the dough.

When doubled, shape quickly into the baking pans for the second rising and bake when again light. This recipe is excellent for use when one must have bread in a hurry. Half of the dough may be made into crusty rolls.

PUBLIC SALE OF A Desirable Home

The undersigned as executrix of Samuel S. Null, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916,
 at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, the former home of Samuel S. Null, consisting of

3-1-4 ACRES OF LAND improved by a Two-Story Frame Dwelling, of 8 rooms, a good Small Barn, Wash House, Hog Pen, Chicken House, large Work Shop, Smoke House, and all necessary outbuildings, all practically new and in first-class condition. There is a good well of water at the house, a cistern and both house and barn are well supplied with water.

A young Orchard, and a plentiful supply of fruit of all kinds.

This property is located on the public road from the Taneytown and Keysville road to the Emmitsburg road, and adjoins the land of Wilbur Shorb and others.

Possession will be given as soon as the terms of sale are complied with.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said executrix on day of sale, or on ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in 6 months and the other payable in 12 months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser or purchasers with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

MARY I. NULL, Executrix of Samuel S. Null, 7-28-16

Also at the same time and place, will offer **17 ACRES OF WOOD LAND,** adjoining lands of Daniel Harman and Bennie Smouse, on Keysville road.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE

By virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Maryland, and my office as Collector of State and County Taxes for the First Election District of Carroll County, State of Maryland, I have seized and taken in execution the following property situated in said Election District of Carroll County, Maryland, to pay and satisfy the heretofore stated State and County Taxes due in arrears and unpaid, and the residue in two equal payments, of Jacob and Edward Ridinger in and to all that lot or parcel of land situated on the road leading from Taneytown to Keysville, about 1/4 mile from Taneytown, in Carroll County, Maryland, adjoining the lands of David Sullivan, Nelson Wantz and James T. Shorb, and assessed to the said Jacob and Edward Ridinger, containing

1 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. The improvements consist of a 2-story Stone Dwelling House, Amount of State and County Taxes due and unpaid: State Taxes for 1913 \$1.01 with interest from January 1st, 1914, County Taxes for 1913 \$2.02 with interest from January 1st, 1914, State Taxes for 1914 \$1.61 with interest from January 1st, 1915, County Taxes for 1914 \$2.21 with interest from January 1st, 1915, State Taxes for 1915 \$1.56 with interest from January 1st, 1916, County Taxes for 1915 \$2.60 with interest from January 1st, 1916.

And notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the above described land and premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1916,
 on the premises at 2 o'clock, p. m., to pay and satisfy the above State and County Taxes, interest on said taxes and legal charges.

MARY I. NULL, Executrix of Samuel S. Null, 7-28-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE in Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County passed in Equity cause No. 4929 wherein George C. Humbert and others are plaintiffs and Martha A. Humbert, widow and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public sale on the first heretofore described premises, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1916,
 at 2 o'clock, p. m., all the following valuable Real Estate:

First, All that Valuable Farm containing **115 ACRES AND 36 SQ. PER. LAND,** more or less, located on the public road leading from Middleburg to Johnsonville about one-quarter of a mile from the former place in Middleburg District, Carroll County, Maryland. This is a most desirable farm being improved by a 2-story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, wagon shed, hog pen, corn crib, change house and all other necessary outbuildings. This property is conveniently located as to church, school and markets, being about one-quarter of a mile from Middleburg Station on the Western Maryland Railway, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Smith, and was owned by Mr. John C. Humbert at the time of his decease.

Second, All that lot or parcel land containing **8 ACRES OF LAND,** more or less, located in Middleburg, Carroll County, Maryland, improved by a 2-story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, wagon shed, hog pen, and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable home property and will make anyone an excellent home, as it is located in the town of Middleburg, convenient to church, school, and railroad station, and was occupied by the late John C. Humbert, at the time of his death.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the said court, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest, to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, as approved by the Trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MARTHA A. HUMBERT, Trustee.
 J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. E. O. WEANT, Solicitor. 7-28-16

STUFFED ONIONS. Place eight large Bermuda onions, peeled and washed, in a baking dish. Cover with boiling water slightly salted. Bake them half an hour or till a wire will pierce them, then turn off the water, then with a sharp, thin-bladed knife take out the heart without breaking the outer walls, fill the cavity with minced cold chicken and fine bread crumbs, seasoned with melted butter. Sprinkle crumbs, buttered, over the dish until it almost touches the top of the onions. Cover them and bake half an hour.

Silver Parfait. Boil one cupful of sugar in one cupful of water until it threads. Pour it

EMBERS

They Relighted a Flame of Love

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Paula Featherston was a creature of impulse. She had accepted her husband on impulse and married him on impulse. Before the honeymoon had waned she decided that she had made a mistake. Dick Featherston was a serious matter of fact fellow with a strong will. He never allowed his heart to run away with his head. If his wife was in error and he was sure she was in error he refused to condone the error.

Then, too, Dick was a different man socially from those to whom Paula had been accustomed. He was not a dancing man; he was not a social leader; he was just plain Dick Featherston, with not a ray of glitter in his make-up. When Paula had introduced him to one of her society friends the young woman said to her, "Not at all the kind of person I supposed you would marry."

Within a few years after the marriage of Dick and Paula there came a definite result to Paula's dissatisfaction with her husband. Denis Brown was exactly the kind of man her friends supposed she would marry. He was a cotillion leader, a club man, a lady killer. Denis saw that all was not right between Paula and her husband. He began by feeling a pride in being favored by a married woman. But he did not stop here. He persuaded Paula to leave her husband and child and go away with him.

The elopers were to meet near Dick Featherston's summer cottage by the sea. Paula started with a wildly beating heart. The journey seemed too short. When the train drew into the little station she paused for an instant on the platform and then ran down the steps to the highway which curved sharply away toward the sea.

Down a vista of golden hued maples she saw the blue water and the curling white crested waves. It was October, and all of the summer cottages were closed. There was an air of desolation in the boarded windows and the bare verandas. The wind was keen and there was a pungent smell of bayberries from the sandy bluffs that ran down to the beach.

Mrs. Featherston passed beyond the last small cottage and rounded a jutting point of land to turn into a cobblestone gateway that led to a more pretentious house. There were grassy lawns dappled with brilliant autumn leaves, and back of the house was a garage, but there was evidence that the place had been long untenanted.

Paula Featherston inserted a key in the front door and rather hesitated at the gust of musty air that rushed out as the sea breeze swept in.

When she had closed the door and stood within the silent house she hesitated again.

The dear familiarity of the hall struck some answering cord in her heart. She winced as she turned away and passed through the various rooms where the furniture was swathed in ghostly linen. Before one closed door she paused and then passed on.

It was her husband's library. It was useless to enter there. What she had come after was upstairs in her own boudoir. If she was to meet Denis Brown at the end of the beach road she must hasten.

In her boudoir she sat down before the little satinwood writing desk and unlocked it. It was growing late, and the room was quite dark. She went to the window and unfastened a shutter. It banged in the wind, and her fair hair was tossed into disorder before she finally fixed the catch and closed the sash.

She went back to the desk and opened a secret drawer which was stuffed full of letters. These she carried to the hearth and heaped into a little pyre and touched a match to it. The blue smoke curled spirally upward; then the papers burst into sudden flame.

Words stood out clearly here and there, brief messages out of the past written in letters of fire.

"The moments have been hours and the hours days. My dearest sweetheart, be careful of yourself. If anything should happen—Tomorrow I shall call you wife—my darling wife!"

With a flurry the last letter shot up the chimney, a black, charred thing, dead, like their happiness. That was always the way when one expected too much of life, and Dick had been disappointing. He had curbed her in everything. No wonder she had rebelled.

She tried to laugh as she remembered her absurd happiness that evening when they arrived at Seaways to spend their honeymoon. They had made much ceremony about lighting the hearth fire in the library, and Dick had recited the "Hanging of the Crane" as they sat on the settle and watched the flames. Every year after that they had spent a few months at Seaways until last year, when the break came. Since then she had traveled the world over, the guest of the gay in every fashionable resort, while Dick pegged away in the street, and baby Polly was spoiled by a doting grandmother.

Suddenly her face grew tense, and she closed her eyes. Things would be better after this, for she had made up her mind to go away with Denis

Brown. Then—then Dick would have no excuse for withholding her freedom. As for Polly, why, Grandmother Featherston had undoubtedly weaned the baby away from her mother.

Paula's heart hardened, and she laughed unpleasantly. The Featherstons were all that way—proud and stiff-necked and conventional to a fault. She could safely say that there was no ache in her heart for any one—Dick, baby Polly or any one!

She walked defiantly to the mirror and, removing her hat, looked closely at her fair face. She was as lovely as ever. The two years of strain and worry had not marred her beauty. She must keep herself lovely for Denis' sake. Denis was an artist, a dreamer, a lover of beauty, and if she had disappointed Dick, who was not a beauty worshiper, she must not fail to hold Denis' love forever.

A little terror took possession of her for the moment, but she shrugged impatiently and turned away from the glass.

Denis was to meet her at the end of the road, and they were to go in his car to Boston. She had wanted this hour to herself before she left Seaways forever.

Gently she closed the door and went toward the stairs. Halfway down the flight she stopped short.

From somewhere in the house came the smell of burning wood—it was cedar, perhaps driftwood—but, no; it couldn't be that. She was quite alone in the house.

It was merely her fancy. Something in the hour had brought back the past too vividly. How many times she had come down the stairs at twilight sensing that same pungent odor from the hearth fire in the library!

She must visit the library too. She wanted that dear picture of Polly from Dick's desk. He could have as many more taken as he chose, she thought bitterly, and he would have Polly too. Of course the Featherstons would teach Polly to despise her mother. But she must hasten; Denis would be waiting.

She turned the knob of the library door and entered.

Before the warm coziness of the room she stood in dazed wonderment. There was a great, roaring fire of driftwood on the hearth, and somewhere a gnarled bit of cedar was sending out fragrant blue smoke.

A red shaded lamp illuminated the room softly.

Dick was writing at his desk, something big and splashing, in his dashing way.

Curled among the cushions on the settee was Polly, fast asleep.

A low table was drawn close to the fire, and on it were a slinging kettle and some clumsily arranged tiny cups and saucers. Paula recognized them as Polly's cherished toys. There were other things—a pot of jam and some stale looking sweet biscuits. They might have been hurriedly rummaged from the chimney cupboard.

Paula saw these things in one swift glance. She also saw Dick's broad back as he bent over the desk. He did not turn his head at her entrance.

"I must go!" she told herself in wild alarm, but still she stood there, afraid to move.

Dick did not turn his head, but presently he spoke, carelessly: "We've been waiting ages for you, dear. The kettle's boiling over. I've promised Polly that she shall pour the tea."

Paula leaned against the door and closed her eyes.

"Coming, Paula?" asked Dick after awhile.

She came forward and, resting her hands for support on the desk, leaned toward him.

"I—came here tonight—to—to—run away with Denis Brown!" she said.

"Yes?"

"Well, you cannot want me to pour tea for you now?" she laughed bitterly.

"Polly is to pour tea," he reminded her gently. "Besides, you will want to say goodby to her."

"Ah!" she cried sharply. "You are cruel."

He was silent. His pen ceased to write, and she knew that he was staring into the fire.

He must have suffered. His dark hair was almost white.

Polly stirred, opened her eyes, yawned like a white kitten and stared at her mother with unbelieving joy.

"Oh, mummy, mummy!" she shrieked at last, and tumbling off the settee, she came to Paula's outstretched arms. For a long time Paula held her there, feeling her numbed heart slowly melting under the touch of the warm little body. Baby kisses smothered her face and throat, and little baby chuckles of endearment fell on her hungry ears.

At last Paula lifted wet eyes and looked straight at her husband. "I came after some letters of mine," she said honestly. "I must go now. This is the end."

Dick arose and went to the hearth fire. He stood there with an arm on the mantelpiece, his grave eyes searching her face.

"I'm sorry to spoil your plans, Paula," he said slowly, "but I can't allow any man to run away with my wife, you know. You've had a year or two of freedom, and when I heard—oh, well, he talked a little at the club about this, Polly, and I came down to stop it. I met Denis at the end of the road. I came around the other way by motor, and I thrashed him and sent him home."

A glad look came into Paula's face. "Dick!" she said softly, and she knew then that the hearth fire had never been dead. Something had blown the embers into the warm flame of love again.

"Come and make the tea, mummy," pleaded Polly.

MUST WATCH FOOD

HOUSEKEEPER'S RESPONSIBILITY IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Almost Every Variety Will Quickly Spoil Unless Especial Care is Taken—Points of Importance Worth Remembering.

An additional responsibility is brought to the housekeeper in the hot season, writes Mrs. Christine Frederick in the Chicago News. She must pay greater attention to her food supplies and the way they are kept. It is in periods of high temperature that all foods, and particularly meat, milk and fruits, are likely to spoil and decay.

The laboratory is not so far distant from the kitchen and, indeed, the best housekeepers are those who make a laboratory out of their kitchen and follow in it the principles that science has proved. It is undisputed that there are minute organisms or bacteria in the air which feed on our foods. There are also in the foods themselves certain substances which, while not alive, are the products of living things and which cause fruits to ripen, seeds to grow, etc.

Both these causes result in deterioration or decay of the food unless they are prevented. Bacteria of various kinds and allied plant organisms like mold attack and break down food tissue, causing the food to become unfit for use. Now, there are about three ways in which the housewife can prevent food from deteriorating:

1. By keeping the food in a low temperature, as with the icebox, etc.
2. By sterilizing and killing the bacteria by means of a high temperature.
3. By the use of certain preservatives, as sugar, salt, vinegar, spices, etc.

The first means entails constant supervision of the refrigerator. Newspapers should not be used on the shelves or on the ice, as this prevents proper circulation of air and may cause the box to become bad smelling and damp, the very conditions under which bacteria flourish most. It should be kept clean and foods properly placed in it. Overripe fruit, hot or even warm foods, strong smelling foods, like onions and bananas, should never be placed in the box. Small quantities of leftovers should be covered with glass or agate saucers and only glass, china or agate should be used in which to lay away food.

The second point can be followed by cooking a quantity of food which seems to be on the point of spoiling. A box of berries can be saved by stewing with sugar. Milk which undoubtedly would not keep until the next morning will be satisfactory if scalded. Many other foods which might become subject to mold or spoilage can be saved by being thus cooked or sterilized and perhaps canned temporarily.

Salt, sugar and vinegar are helpful, natural preservatives. Their addition to many fruits and vegetables will make them "keep" several days longer than if they were not used. For instance, beets, string beans, cucumber, etc., which in warm weather cannot be allowed to stand over night unless in a very low temperature, will be perfectly preserved if covered with a weak solution of vinegar or brine. Soups and all twice cooked foods like stews, etc., are particularly likely to ferment and should be watched carefully. All containers of food must be allowed sufficient air and not closed when the foods are still warm.

New Tea.

A beverage that is indorsed by science as being perfectly harmless is known as mate. Unlike ordinary tea, mate is improved by boiling, and the same handful of herva, or prepared mate leaves, can be used for two infusions and the second may be better than the first. It is a tonic, a stimulant and a diuretic. It is especially desirable for those who wish to counteract the consequences of physical or mental work.

Fruit Conserve.

Two quarts of cherries pitted, two quarts of gooseberries, one quart of red raspberries, one pound of seeded raisins, three oranges cut in pieces, leaving rind on; one lemon, juice only, three-quarters of a pound of fruit. Boil half an hour or more and put in tumblers. Prepare the fruit and sugar over night. By morning the sugar is dissolved.

Nutmeg Cookies.

Mix two cupsful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of butter, two thirds of a cupful of sour milk, nutmeg enough to flavor, two eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and enough flour to roll. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.

Mussel or Clam Salad.

Wash, boil five minutes, remove heads and black membranes, dip in melted butter, salt, pepper and lemon juice mixed, set in ice box one hour; serve with lettuce. French dressing and minced parsley, cress or cucumber.

Dyeing Rags for Rugs.

When dyeing rags for home-made rugs, tie the bunches of rags tightly round before dipping in the dye. This will give intervals of rags without color, and the effect when woven will be greatly admired.

To Keep Meringue From Falling.

To keep meringue from falling, add to it a teaspoonful of baking powder just before putting the meringue on the pie.

BEST DIET FOR CHILD

ADVICE OF SPECIALISTS OF BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

Preparations of Meat, Fish, Eggs, and Meat Substitutes Recommended—Almost Innumerable Variety of Stews is Possible.

The following directions for the use of meat, fish, eggs, and meat substitutes in the diet of a child three to six years of age are taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 717, "Food for Young Children," prepared by specialists of the office of home economics, United States department of agriculture.

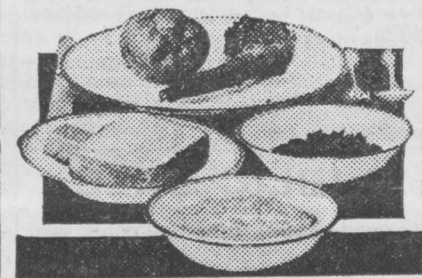
Broiling and roasting are the best methods of preparing tender meat. Tough meat should be stewed or prepared in a fireless cooker, or first chopped and then broiled. It is very important to teach the very young child to chew meat properly.

Fried meats, particularly those which are pan fried or cooked in a small amount of fat, should not be given to young children. One reason for this is that they are likely to be overcooked and tough, at least on the outside, and so are likely not to be properly chewed and to be swallowed in large pieces. Another reason is that the fat used in frying and also that which tries out of the meat is likely to be scorched and changed in composition. When this is the case, it is almost certain to be harmful.

Some recipes for cooking meat for children follow:

Many cuts of meat too tough to be broiled whole may be prepared very satisfactorily by being chopped, salted and broiled. Allow about one-half teaspoonful of salt to a pound of meat. For very little children the meat should be scraped instead of being chopped, for in this way the connective tissue is taken out. An egg or a little milk may also be added. The most important point is careful handling, for if the meat is pressed together it becomes tough and hard. If a wire broiler is used, the cakes should not be squeezed between the two sides. To avoid this, lay them on top of the broiler and turn them with a knife and fork.

Stews made out of meat and vegetables offer a very great variety of dishes good in themselves and good



Ideal Dinner for Child—Lamb Chop, Baked Potato, Spinach (Cut Fine), Rice and Milk, Bread and Butter.

also because they encourage the eating of bread. The meat used should, of course, be in good condition but need not be from a tender cut. The lower-priced cuts may be used with good results, provided they are made tender by long, slow cooking. Any vegetable may be added, including the tougher parts of lettuce, and the leaves of celery. Rice, barley, macaroni, or even crusts of stale bread may be used in the stew to give variety. A stew containing a little meat, with one or more vegetables, and a cereal comes near to supplying all the needed foods, other than milk.

Cut the meat into small pieces, cover with boiling water, boil for five minutes, and then cook at a lower temperature until the meat is tender. This will require about three hours on the stove or five hours in the fireless cooker. Add carrots, turnips, onions, pepper and salt during the last hour of cooking, and the potatoes 20 minutes before serving. Thicken with the flour diluted with cold water. If the dish is made in the fireless cooker, the mixture must be reheated when the vegetables are put in.

There is much to be said in favor of keeping a soup pot on the stove all the time, provided great care is taken not to allow the contents to grow stale. Into this pot can go clean portions of uncooked food and also clean foods left from the table, such as meat, milk, mashed potatoes or other vegetables, crusts, cold cereal mushes, and even fruits. Soups made from such materials may not have great nutritive value, but, like those made out of materials bought for the purpose, they encourage the use of a large amount of bread, particularly if carefully seasoned.

Chicken or turkey can be used for variety in children's diets. It is palatable stewed and served with rice. If roast chicken is used, select portions which are tender. It is well not to give a young child either highly seasoned stuffing (dressing) or rich gravy.

The use of cured fish, fresh fish and oysters in stews has been spoken of above. Boiled or stewed fish is also good for variety.

Eggs are especially useful food for young children. The chief point to remember in preparing them for children is that they must not be overcooked or they are likely to cause indigestion, as experience has shown. Everyone knows how the heat of cooking hardens the egg, and it is easy to understand why the digestive juices might have difficulty in penetrating such hard substance as the white of a hard-boiled egg. Overcooked yolks also thought to be hard to digest. However, when eggs are cooked in the

shell, the heat reaches the white before it does the yolk, and so there is more danger of the white being overcooked than of the yolk. The best ways of serving eggs for children are poached, soft-boiled, or coddled, though they may be scrambled for a change if one is careful not to scorch the fat used or to overcook the egg.

One of the most satisfactory ways of cooking eggs is by coddling and is done as follows: Allow a cupful of water to each egg, bring the water to the boiling point, remove it from the fire, put in the eggs, cover the dish closely, and leave the eggs in the water for about seven minutes.

Milk and eggs, as stated above, are common meat substitutes. Among vegetable foods, dried beans, peas, lentils, and cowpeas, which are often classed together and called legumes, are the best substitutes for meat in the diet of older people, chiefly because they have large amounts of nitrogen needed for muscle building. In this respect they have some advantage, though not a great one, over cereals. Beans and the other legumes are not to be recommended for young children except when milk, meat, eggs, fish, and poultry are not to be obtained. When used they should be cooked until they are reduced to a mush. Since the skins are likely to be tough, it is well to put the cooked legumes through a sieve.

PERFECTION IN THE KITCHEN

One Secret of Successful Cooking is Having Proper Materials With Which to Work.

Most housekeepers have wondered at times why there is "a touch" about the best hotel cooking that amateurs can seldom get. It is not because the materials are superior or the recipes exclusive; home cooking can be better than hotel cooking so far as that is concerned. It is partly due to the very simple factor of heat and cold. In the hotel kitchen everything is hot that should be hot, and everything that should be cold is just off the ice. The home kitchen may not be provided with huge refrigerators, warming tanks, and plate racks heated by steam, but that is no reason for not being up to date. Enamel double boilers, an enameled bain-marie, even an enameled sauceman or frying-pan or baking dish set in the top of a kettle of boiling water, will keep any sort of dish hot without its being dried or scorched. And they are far easier to keep clean than the elaborate copper and nickel fittings of the hotel.

The other thing in which the chef is apt to be superior is in the use of complex flavors in soups and sauces, and here again his creations can be rivaled with enameled soup-kettles and double boilers. The one thing that even some good cooks need to learn is that the longer and slower the process of blending flavors the more perfect is the blend.

"HODGE-PODGE" ECONOMICAL

Can Be Fashioned From Any Scraps the Larder Affords and Makes a Most Satisfactory Meal.

Having to live as cheaply as possible on account of the war, we have invented a "hodge-podge." It is made of any scraps the larder affords. Vegetable hodge-podge is one of the best, and gives the idea for all. Take a baking dish, put in a layer of finely-cut-up bread (crusts of cold toast is all right), next a layer of cold boiled macaroni with tomato sauce (rice will do as well) then cold boiled cabbage, cauliflower or parsnips, or, in fact any cold vegetable, and a layer of cold potatoes; salt and pepper. Add a few spoonfuls of gravy, if on hand. Repeat layer until dish is full; grate dry cheese generously on top. If not quite moist, add a little water. Put brown bread crumbs on top and heat thoroughly in the oven. It is surprisingly good, and makes a most satisfactory meal.—Woman's Home Companion.

Boiled Pork and Chili Sauce.

Prepare the chili sauce before cooking the meat and in a goodly quantity, as it will keep for a considerable time; or use chili sauce already prepared and bottled. The cutlets, taken from the leg of fresh pork, should be about half an inch in thickness. Place them between the bars of a double gridiron over a moderate fire, cook for about 20 minutes; when done place them on a hot dish, sprinkle over a little salt and pepper, put a little butter over them and serve with the chili sauce in a boat.

Buckwheat Cakes.

To one and a half pints of pure buckwheat flour add half cupful of white flour and cornmeal, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one table-spoonful of brown sugar or molasses. Sift all the dry ingredients together and add a pint of milk or water, or sufficient to form a smooth batter that will pour easily (not too thin) from a pitcher.

Oysters in Sauerkraut.

Place in a baking dish alternately layers of cooked sauerkraut and oysters, starting and finishing with the sauerkraut. On top place a few strips of fat bacon. Place in a hot oven for about half an hour, or until heated through, and serve at once.

Changing Pillow Cases.

In putting on fresh pillow cases, start the pillow into the case, then, holding it to you press against the wall, and the pillow will slip in easily, filling the corners.

What is Good Rope.

Rope is sold by the pound, so there is always the temptation for a dishonest manufacturer to "load" his product with an excess of oil or other material or to make the coil a trifle short. The consumer then pays the full rope price for oil, etc. Then, too, much so-called manila contains a percentage of inferior fiber such as sisal and has neither the strength nor wearing qualities that it should. Tensile tests do not tell the story, for some of the adulterants are almost as strong as manila, but the strength of poor rope falls off rapidly with use.

Open the strands and look at the inside of an old rope for signs of wear, as it wears faster there than on the outside. When a rope passes over the sheave of a block or around a cleat the strands slide a little on each other, and the inner fibers gradually pulverize.

Good manila fiber is light colored, fine, silky and strong. Rope made from it is smooth, with few ends of fiber sticking out.—Outing.

Missed a Sale.

"It seems to me," said a Main street stationer, "that everybody's writing or dictating letters these days. Nine customers out of ten who come in here ask for postage stamps."

"This morning a woman was here browsing around. She looked over the entire stock. I thought I had a customer. After she finished the rounds she remarked: 'Oh, I nearly forgot. Have you any postage stamps?' I said yes and asked her how many she wanted. She handed me a wrapped newspaper and asked how much I thought it ought to have to carry it to its destination. I weighed the darned thing and told her a cent would be sufficient. 'Is that all?' she said. 'Well, I have a one cent stamp in my pocketbook. I thought it would come to me. Thank you very much.'—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Elusive Zeppelins.

In his book "Zeppelins and Super-Zeppelins" R. P. Hearne points out the little known fact that it was a Frenchman named Spiess, an Alsatian, who about 1870 drew up a clever design for a rigid airship and made an attempt to patent it. In 1870 Count Zeppelin was a dashing soldier in Alsace, and Mr. Hearne thinks it more than likely that he saw Spiess' plans and annexed the idea.

The Zeppelin is a most elusive object despite its size. It can leap upward in the air at astonishing speed. It can drop rapidly. It can climb at a steep angle. It can dive wonderfully, and it can nose from side to side with no mean agility. To reckon its altitude at night is most difficult, and to find its range is a matter of much nicety.

How a Snake Swallows a Frog.

The method of swallowing is a very simple one, although if the frog be large more than half an hour may be consumed in the process. The two bones of the lower jaw are separate and capable of independent movement, so the reptile loosens its hold upon one side of its jaw, and, pushing that side forward as far as possible, it drives the teeth in again and draws the jaw back to its original position. The result is that the prey is drawn down by the movement. The process is then repeated by the other half of the jaw, thus inevitably forcing the victim inward. The snake's skin stretches enormously, and the jaw is, of course, dislocated, but the extensible ligaments hold the bones together.

Gladiators.

The gladiators were originally malefactors who fought for their lives or captives who fought for freedom. They were first exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B. C., and afterward at festivals about 215 B. C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan 1,600 gladiators fought at Rome for 123 days in celebration of his triumph. It is said that in the triumphs of Pompey the Great 10,000 fought through a series of many days. These combats were suppressed in the east by the Emperor Constantine about A. D. 323 and in the west by Theodoric in A. D. 500.

The Treadmill.

The treadmill was invented thousands of years ago by the Chinese to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The invention, somewhat changed, was introduced into England and other European countries and used in prisons as a mode of punishment. One was erected at Brixton jail in 1817 and soon afterward in other prisons. Toward the end of the century, however, it fell into disuse.

Impertinent.

Mrs. Owens—John, the butcher from where we used to live has found out our address. He called with that last year's bill and was really impertinent. Owens (hotly)—Impertinent, was he! Well, now, we'll just let him wait for his money.—Exchange.

His Sorrow.

The Merry One—Cheer up, old man! Why don't you drown your sorrow! The Sad One—Because she's stronger than I am; and besides, it would be murder.—Passing Show.

A Female Veteran.

He—Isn't that General X. and his daughter over there? She—Yes. They say that she has been through more engagements than her old father.—Boston Transcript.

Appropriate.

"Do you think this came would make an appropriate gift for Charlie?" "Yes. The head is solid ivory."—Florida Times-Union.

Contentment is always perched on the round of the ladder just above you.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Third Quarter, For Aug. 20, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xix, 29-41. Memory Verses, 29, 30—Golden Text, 1 Tim. vi, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Paul is now on his third and last missionary tour. As he returned from his second tour he left at Ephesus his two fellow workers, Priscilla and Aquila, whom he had brought with him from Corinth. He then proceeded to Jerusalem and thence to Antioch, where he remained for some time before starting on this last tour (xviii, 18-23). We cannot think of him tarrying anywhere without seizing every opportunity to speak of Jesus Christ and His sufferings and glory. Having passed through Galatia and Phrygia, nourishing and strengthening the disciples with bread from heaven, he came again to Ephesus (xix, 1). During his absence Priscilla and Aquila had been busy at something more than tent making, for a Jew from Alexandria, eloquent and mighty in the Scriptures, had come to Ephesus, and because of the fire that was in him he spoke boldly in the synagogue and taught diligently the things of the Lord, but he did not know of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. These two faithful ones expounded the Scriptures more fully to him concerning some things, and then he felt led to go to Corinth and was commended to the disciples there, whom he was able to help much, and he mightily convinced the Jews, from the Scriptures, that Jesus is the Christ (xviii, 24-28). There is many a Priscilla who is qualified to instruct more fully many an Apollos, but the latter are not always as teachable as this one seems to have been. The crown of glory is a special reward for those who feed others with living bread, and it is not eloquence that is needed, but just a willingness to receive the message from the Lord and deliver it in His name, as the disciples received the bread from the Lord's hands when the 5,000 were fed and passed on to the people what they received from Him. They neither made it, nor bought it, nor increased it, nor in any way improved upon it, but were simply channels or messengers between Him and the people. Our Lord Himself only said what His Father told Him to say, as He has told us in John xii, 49, 50, and thus He honored His Father, and the Father wrought through Him.

This gives no opportunity to show what we know or what we can do and is therefore very humiliating to the pride of man, and many will not submit to it. But there is no other way by which we can be true messengers of God. If the message is ours He will not assume any responsibility concerning it, but if it is His message He will see that His purpose and pleasure are accomplished by it (Isa. lv, 11). When Paul came to Ephesus Apollos had gone to Corinth, and Paul began to inquire as to what the believers knew of the Holy Spirit, and, seeing their ignorance in this matter, he taught them more perfectly and became God's channel to them of the gift of the Spirit, so that they spoke with tongues and prophesied (xix, 2-7). Every true believer is a temple of the Holy Spirit, and when any one receives the Lord Jesus the Spirit takes up His abode in that person, but there is a difference between being indwelt by the Spirit and filled with the Spirit (John xiv, 17; 1 Cor. vi, 19; Acts ii, 4). The Spirit abides in the believer, and we cannot pray, as David did, "Take not Thy Holy Spirit from me" (Ps. li, 11), but we may be filled and refilled as the need arises for special service.

For three months Paul spake in the synagogue at Ephesus, boldly disputing and persuading concerning the Lord Jesus and the kingdom of God, and when opposition drove him out he continued in the school of Tyrannus for two years or more until all in the province of Asia (where he was forbidden to speak on his second tour, as in xvi, 6) heard the word of the Lord Jesus. Some very special miracles were also wrought by the Lord through Paul (xix, 8-12). Wicked men tried to do wonders, even some in high religious standing, using the name of the Lord Jesus as they heard Paul do, but they fared badly indeed, while through Paul the word of God grew mightily and prevailed (xix, 13-20). Having sent Timothy and Erastus into Macedonia, where he hoped to follow them, he continued in Asia, completing three years there (xix, 21, 22; xx, 31), as we shall see in our next lesson. Why he was forbidden to go to Asia on his second journey and now permitted to spend three years there we may perhaps learn some day.

The rest of our lesson chapter is occupied with the record of the riot of the silversmiths, whose craft was suffering because of the exaltation by Paul of the Lord Jesus. Their cry in verse 27 concerning Diana, "whom all Asia and the world worshipeth," makes us think of the coming antichrist, whom all that dwell on the earth shall worship (Rev. xii, 8), but the kingdom shall be the Lord's (Dan. vii, 14, 27; Obad. 21). Until then we must expect that opposition to the truth will steadily increase and people give heed to lies and doctrines of demons (1 Tim. ii, 1-5; iv, 3, 4; I Thess. ii, 8-12). But the Lamb will overcome (Rev. xvii, 14).

How Limpets Stick.

Every one is familiar with the saying "to stick like a limpet," but there are not so many who know how it is that a limpet is able to stick as it does to the rocks upon which it passes its existence. The creature is able, by means of the central portion of its body, which can be raised independently of the edge or frill which surrounds it, to create a vacuum, much in the same way that a piece of soft wet leather can be made to adhere to a smooth surface by pressing out all the air. Thus the so-called "strength" of the limpet is largely due to atmospheric pressure. It is not entirely so, however, for if they are closely examined it will be seen that the shells accommodate themselves around the edges to the surface of the rock upon which the limpet is located, and if removed to another spot the edge of the shell will probably be found to be a very bad fit and the creature's power of adhesion somewhat lessened. If taken by surprise with a smart sidelong blow even a large limpet is easily enough dislodged; but, given the slightest warning, its power of suction is instantly brought into play, and very often considerable force is then necessary ere it can be detached.—London Mail.

Taming the Mink.

The United States department of agriculture is making experiments in domesticating the mink. Well, here's luck to its efforts—but heaven help the poultryman who tries to rear his chickens near that experimental farm. The mink has fur as fine as the most exacting lady could desire, but his disposition is as bad as that of a Villista bandit, and he has at least as much cunning. He can dig his way into any inclosure not made of brick, stone or concrete. He loves blood as well as a weasel. He has a perfect genius for evading traps, and he can conduct his depredations so skillfully that for months and even years they will be laid to other marauders, and only the closest observers will know that there is a mink in the neighborhood. The man—or the department—which undertakes to tame such a creature has a large self confidence.—Chicago Journal.

Napoleon and a Submarine.

The idea of submarine navigation is not so modern as many people imagine. When Napoleon was banished to St. Helena a notorious smuggler named Johnstone conceived the idea of assisting the dethroned monarch to escape. In Scott's "Life of Napoleon" he says: "A submarine vessel was to be the means of effecting this enterprise. It was thought that by sinking the vessel during the daytime she might escape the notice of the British cruisers and, being raised at night, might approach the guarded rock without discovery. The vessel was actually begun in one of the building yards upon the Thames; but, the peculiarity of her construction having occasioned suspicion, she was seized by the government."

Our First Railroad Train.

On Aug. 28, 1830, the first American built railroad train made its initial journey. The train carried passengers in its one little car and made a trip of fourteen miles in one hour and fifteen minutes, to the utter astonishment of the "natives," who predicted all sorts of dire calamities from such speed madness. This was the beginning of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the oldest American road.

A Lasting Flower.

A common South African flower, the white star of Bethlehem (Ornithogalum lacteum), will keep fresh for two months or more after cutting. It can be sent as a cut flower from South Africa to Europe or Asia or America, and then will last for weeks in water.

Pruning Trees.

In pruning branches from trees cut them off close up to the origin. Never leave a stub of the portion removed, for the cut surface will never heal over, allowing the decay germs to enter and gradually work into the body of the tree.

Identified.

"You haven't forgotten us, have you, waiter?"
"Oh, no, sir. You are the two fried smelts."—Judge.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Treating Hives.
 An attack of hives has usually a beginning in some carelessness due to eating. It is a very common thing to mix up indigestible foods in one's dietary. The partaking of foods which cause indigestion must be avoided.
 Nothing destroys the appearance of the skin more readily than repeated bilious attacks, which are always brought on by injudicious eating. The skin becomes thick, yellowish and pasty looking and many times covered with an eruption known as urticaria or hives.
 The hives will quickly disappear if a good purgative medicine is taken, such as the effervescent citrate of magnesia, a half glass three times a day between meals for a day or two, or the effervescent phosphate of sodium, two heaping teaspoonfuls in a tumblerful of cold water three times a day half an hour before meals.
 The itching of the skin will be relieved by bathing the skin several times a day with a mixture composed of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls, and hot water, four tablespoonfuls.

SALADS IN SUMMER

APPETIZING DISHES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Apples, Celery, and Walnuts Mixed Well Together Make One of the Best—Watercress Is Excellent—With Oranges and Grapes.

Apple, Celery and Walnut Salad.—Cut into cubes two apples, pared, and one apple with the red skin left on, a few stalks of celery and a cupful of walnut meats. Stir in a bowl with some salad dressing. Pile a spoonful of this on a lettuce leaf, with a dot of the dressing on top. Use the rest of the lettuce head for lettuce sandwiches at supper time.

Watercress Salad.—Make an ordinary potato salad, chopped potatoes, with a little raw onion. Arrange in oval mound on platter. Divide into quarters with knives, leaving the knives in the salad. Cover two opposite corners with chopped beets. Of the remaining two corners cover one with sifted yolk of hard-boiled egg and the other with the white, chopped. Marinate with French dressing and set away to chill. Just before serving remove knives and in the cross left put sprays of parsley. Also surround salad with parsley. This salad is very attractive.

Pecan and Potato Salad.—Mix two cupfuls of diced cooked potatoes with one cupful of broken pecan meats, sprinkle with salt, marinate with French dressing, turn into a salad bowl rubbed lightly with garlic, surround with watercress and garnish with halves of pecan nut meats.

Veal and Cabbage Salad.—Mix two cupfuls of cold cooked veal cut into dice with one cupful of finely chopped cabbage, moisten with salad dressing and serve in nests of lettuce leaves.

Orange and Grape Salad.—Pare two seedless oranges, cutting deep enough to remove all the white, and cut the pulp into small pieces. Add an equal quantity of malaga grapes from which the seeds have been removed and one tablespoonful of canned pimiento cut into tiny strips; moisten with French dressing and serve in nests of lettuce leaves.

Turnip and Onion Salad.—Peel one large white and one yellow turnip, boil in salted water until tender, drain, cool and cut into dice. Peel and cut a medium-sized Bermuda onion in thin slices. Arrange the turnips and onions in alternate layers in the form of a pyramid, surround with slices of hard-boiled eggs and pickled beets cut in fancy shapes and serve with French or boiled dressing.

Fried Frogs' Legs.
 Place two dozen frogs' legs in an earthen dish containing a marmalade composed of two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, the juice of a small lemon, one small onion sliced, a branch of parsley, two bay leaves, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika. Drain, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, dip in milk and roll in flour. Fry in smoking hot oil until colored a light brown. Garnish with parsley and serve with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce.—Put the juice of a large lemon in a double boiler with one-half cupful of butter, a dash each of salt and pepper and beat until it becomes thick and hot, but do not allow it to boil. Stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs and remove from the fire. Serve hot.

Baked Stuffed Onions.
 Pare the onions and boil until tender, changing the water four times during the cooking. Scoop out the centers and chop them finely. Mix together equal parts of chopped ham and soft bread crumbs, add the chopped onions, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and season with pepper and a little salt. Fill the onions with the mixture, arrange them in a baking pan, baste with water and melted butter and bake until brown.

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

Beef Cutlets.
 Put the beef through the chopper (as for hamburger steak), season with sage and pepper, moisten with cream, then mold in cutlet form and boil. Serve with a brown sauce made by browning a slice of onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter, adding a little salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of stock. Boil until smooth, then add a hard-boiled egg, chopped in small pieces.

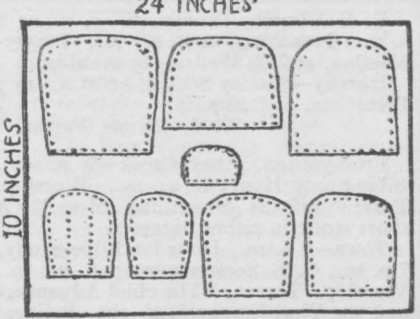
West Indian Salad.
 Take two medium-sized cucumbers, remove any seeds, four or five young onions, the outside of one large green pepper (no seeds) and put all in chopping bowl. Chop (not too finely), season with salt, pepper and vinegar. Serve icy cold with fish or cold meat.

Deviled Sardines.
 Remove the skins from the sardines, place on a buttered plate, season with Worcestershire sauce, mustard and cayenne. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake till brown. Serve very hot.

MOST USEFUL WALL POCKET

Simple Device Will Save Much Time in That It Keeps Articles Always at Hand.

Much time may be saved that would otherwise be spent hunting the combs, hair, hand and tooth brushes, nail slippers, hair pins, box of powder, powder puff, sponge, a lead pencil, razor, scissors, curling iron and a great



many other things that are used almost every day in the home by making a wall pocket like the drawing, writes Mrs. Ellis Crowley in Farm Progress. Take a piece of oilcloth—I used white and bound edges with red tape—it's 18 by 24 inches. Pockets are cut to size desired and bound with the tape around edges, then sewed on. I have mine over the washstand and a small looking glass hung above. It's a very handy article.

FOR THE REALLY HOT DAYS

One Cannot Do Much Better Than Employ What Is Known as "That Japanese Stuff."

That is what most people call the pretty blue and white printed cottons which are being displayed for summer use at cottages or at home. These lovely blue and white scarfs, squares and curtains surely look cool and clean for hot summer days.

Did you know that you can have a luncheon set of this printed linen or crash? Funny blue storks appear in the corner of each napkin and along the edge of the runners. If you are wise you will buy an extra runner and turn it into an apron like the fudge apron variety to match the luncheon or breakfast set. The family will not object to your sitting down to the table with this apron on.

Some beautiful Japanese landscapes can be bought by the yard in this material. A valance of the landscape cotton tops blue muslin curtains bordered with the landscape again. A bit of the landscape may be framed in mahogany for a tray to use in the dining room in which the curtains appear.

Scrim also comes printed with Japanese mountains, pine trees and clouds. Centerpieces and doilies of it are fringed around the edge and a heavy double line worked in satin stitch in black is used to keep it from fraying farther.

DUTIES OF MAID OF HONOR

Bride's Attendant Is Called Upon for Important Work in Connection With the Ceremony.

The duties of the maid or matron of honor consists in taking and holding the bride's bouquet when the ring is being put on her finger and while the prayers are said, and if the bride wears her veil down over her face, the honor-attendant must raise it for her at the given time. She stands at the rear of the bride, where she can take the bouquet and hand it back with ease.

The best man's duties consist principally in keeping the wedding ring until the moment when the minister asks for it, when the best man hands it to the bridegroom, who in turn hands it to the minister. It is his duty, also, to make all arrangements for the wedding journey, after consulting with the bridegroom, buying the railroad tickets, engaging rooms at a hotel, etc.

These are the principal points of the ceremony etiquette and are followed alike by the wealthy and those who are but comfortably well off. The question of expenses remains the same, even when the girl is poor, although she may dispense with attendants and reception.

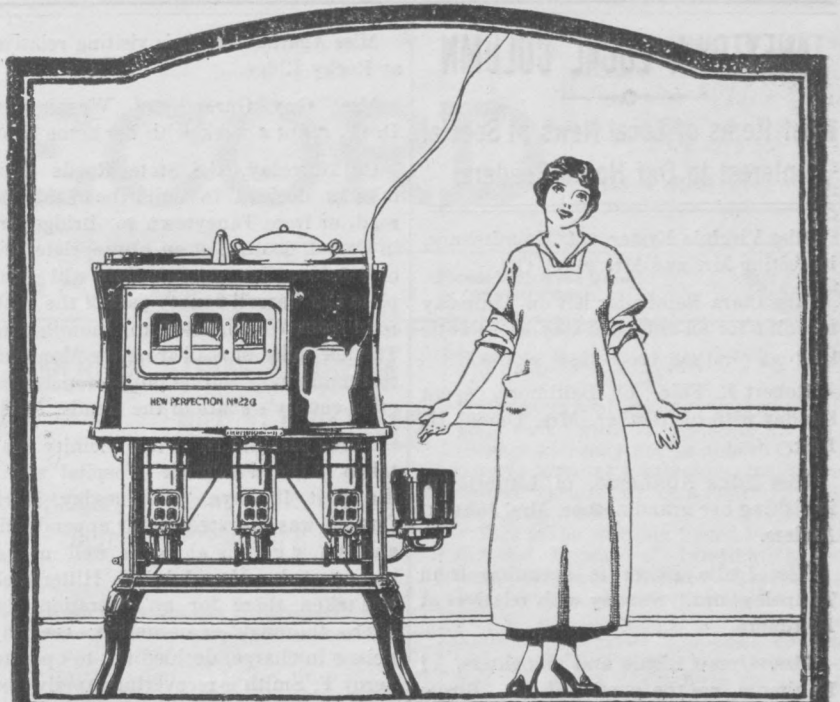
MADE A GOOD APPEARANCE

Striking Mode Adopted by One Woman Would Be Excellent Model for Others to Follow.

The striking mode of high-necked dresses has nothing to do with the collars of sports styles. These are always arranged so that the neck may be both protected and exposed, for the collars are made almost invariably so they will stand up about the neck or can be rolled down.

There is little seen of this new style yet. Women love comfort and wait till the last moment before they will change to one which is more uncomfortable and which ruins the skin on the neck. Here and there one does see it. A very well-turned-out young woman seen recently wore with a blue suit having a matching Georgette blouse a collar which completely covered her throat. But, to take away the dark and unbecoming look of the blue collar, she had a turnover collar band of white satin half the width of the high collar. This was fastened in front by a fancy bar pin. It really gave her an up-to-date and chic appearance that she would not have had otherwise.

Velvet Lacing.
 A deep rose silk bodice is laced from waist to bust with narrow black velvet ribbon.



NEW PERFECTION

"My Cooking Is Always Praised!"

"IT'S better than ever now. It's easy, you know, to be a good cook in a cool, clean kitchen where there's no coal or wood range heat and dirt."

A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove cooks delicious meals at a fuel cost of only 2 cents a meal for 6 people.

Its long blue chimney gives a perfect draft and puts the heat where it is needed most. It assures a clean, even heat and permanent satisfaction.

Saves time, strength and money.

Turns on and off like gas.

Let your dealer show you why.

New Perfections are made in many styles and sizes.

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"

DRINKS FOR SUMMER DAYS

Delicious Cooling Beverages That Are at the Command of Practically Every Housewife.

Grape juice is an excellent foundation for a variety of delicious drinks, and has the advantage of being healthful. It is much more economical to put up your own grape juice each year, but if you have not done this a case of small bottles does not come high.

Grape juice and limes make one of the most deliciously cooling of summer drinks. Pour into a tall glass three or four fingers of grape juice, add the juice of two limes and a slice of the peel; fill the glass with water to taste—a sparkling water is preferable—and serve ice cold.

Grape juice and lemonade make a good combination.

A ginger ale and cold tea punch is a novel drink that is very good: Sweeten half a pitcher of cold tea, add the juice of a lemon and several sprigs of mint. Keep on ice and at the last minute pour in a bottle of ginger ale. This should not stand before serving, as the ginger ale will lose its sparkle. A rather strong and not too sweet ginger ale should be used for this punch.

Iced cafe au lait is the best drink to serve if the luncheon is very light, and a little extra nourishment is wanted. To make it properly—and if seldom is made properly—it should be carefully blended, mixing the coffee and milk well together and sweetening to taste. It is better, if possible, to use a sugar sirup to sweeten it. Stand on the ice until ready to serve and then add a little thick cream to each glass and enough cracked ice to fill the glass. For the sweeter varieties of soft drinks, milk shakes and fruit sirups may be used.

To make a milk shake fill a glass two-thirds full of milk; sweeten it to taste with any fruit sirup or with a little of some strained preserve, if you have not the sirup. Fill the glass with cracked ice and shake together until well mixed.

Fruit sirups can be made from strawberries, raspberries, cherries or currants. Cook a quart of fruit with a

pint of water until well softened, then strain and press out the juice through a heavy cloth. When cold, sweeten and dilute to taste, and serve in tall glasses filled with cracked ice.

TEMPTING DISHES

Chop boiled spinach fine and mix thoroughly with a raw egg. Mold and put in the oven a minute to reheat.

A spoonful of boiled and grated fresh corn or one of the canned corn, if heated and put in the bottom of the soup plate just before the tomato soup is poured in, makes a dish decidedly new and appetizing.

The top of the round is often cut up in inch cubes, browned slightly and then stewed in enough water to cover it. This is put in the middle of the platter and then surrounded with boiled noodles to make a tasty dish.

For anyone who likes cooked bananas a very good idea is to cut the fruit very, very fine and then add to the hot cake batter and cook the same as the ordinary hot cakes. Grated corn is also very good if used in the same manner.

Brown Stew.

Two pounds and a half of neck and shoulder of fresh beef cut in small pieces. If too fat, remove some of it, wash meat and put on stove in about two quarts or more of hot water in a good-sized kettle. Add two onions sliced thin, two good-sized carrots cut in dice, three medium potatoes cut up. Stew should cook about three and a half hours. Don't boil too hard. Should be quite thick and very dark rich brown in color and not fat. Put in onions, carrots, salt and pepper when you put on the meat; put in potatoes about one-half hour before stew is done.

Calves' Liver and Bacon.

Cook rare eight slices of bacon in the blaze; lift the bacon out, leaving the fat in the pan; put in eight slices of liver cut thin and lightly dusted with flour, and cook for five minutes, turning continually; now put the bacon back to finish, adding a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Then serve.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Virginia Eyster, of Emmitsburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ott.

Miss Clara Reindollar left on Thursday morning for an extended stay at Atlantic City.

Robert R. Fair, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Daniel H. Fair.

Miss Edna Aulthouse, of Littleton, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. John A. Anders.

Miss Lydia Baker is spending from Thursday until Sunday with relatives at Baltimore.

Mrs. Upton Birnie and daughters, of Baltimore, are the guests of Dr. Birnie and family.

Misses Mary and Irene Fringer are visiting relatives and friends at Harrisburg, Carlisle and Elizabethville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry I. Reindollar were week-end guests of Mrs. Donald Neely and J. J. Reindollar's, of Fairfield.

Wallace Reindollar is spending his vacation at Lake Brady, Ohio, with his mother and sister, Mrs. Edgar Thompson.

John P. Winand, Jr., of Mt. Washington, is spending his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. George Clabaugh, at Linden Farm.

Mrs. R. Lee Dutrow and little daughter, of Adamstown, spent from Friday to Monday with Rev. and Mrs. Guy P. Bready.

Mrs. George Mitten and daughter, Elizabeth, of Washington, D. C., are visiting her parents, John E. Buffington and wife.

Mrs. Charles Smith and children, of Washington, D. C., are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliot.

Mrs. Woodard and Mrs. F. E. Cunningham and son, Motter, of Washington, D. C., are guests of Mrs. Stott and Miss Anna Galt.

Miss Ruth Evans returned to her home in Brunswick, this Friday evening, after spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Lavina Fringer.

Dr. F. H. Seiss joined Mrs. Seiss in Philadelphia, on Friday, and will return home Monday morning by way of the canal to Baltimore.

Mrs. Harrison Smith, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mrs. Daniel Eyer, of Baltimore, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Duttera.

Mrs. W. J. Gallery, and Josephine, Eugene and Robert Gallery, of Washington, D. C., are visiting her sister, Miss Agnes Arnold.

Misses Helen and Rita Schaum attended the picnic at Emmitsburg on Wednesday. They were accompanied home by Miss Hazel Elder, who will remain to attend the fair next week.

Chas. E. Wolf, wife and two daughters, Romaine and Roberta, of Kingsdale, and C. Edw. Slonaker, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with E. O. Slonaker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Englar, left, on Monday, for a two weeks' vacation at Mt. Lake Park, Md. This makes their fifteenth year at that resort—a rather unusual record.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shaner, of Tarentum, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday at the latter's home, Mrs. Abram Hahn and family, and Miss Laura Leffler, of Baltimore, also spent the week at the same place.

Francis Schaum, accompanied by his sister, Miss Mary, started on a motor trip to Philadelphia and New Jersey, on Tuesday morning, on a visit to relatives and friends. They arrived there at 6 o'clock that evening, after a most enjoyable ride.

Rev. A. D. Bateman, of Mill Hall, Pa., is here on a visit. He left here thirteen years ago, at which time he was pastor of the Reformed church, but for some years he has been in the Presbyterian ministry. He received a warm welcome from old acquaintances in all denominations.

The fact that two children in our town, barely escaped from being crushed to death, on Thursday, should come as a warning to parents to keep small children off the streets. This warning is given because the coming week may, on account of the Fair, be one of great danger.

"We enjoy very much reading the RECORD, though we left Taneytown in 1899. Your 'Far Away Letter' notice in last issue is a good one, and have often thought to do just what you ask, but lacked the courage. Such letters would be very interesting."—T. A. DAVIS, Manager U. S. Dept. Agriculture Poultry Farm, Beltsville, Md.

It would be wise policy for those who have concrete curbs and gutters, with brick pavements, to relay the latter early this fall, and give them a decided pitch so as to run the water off quickly. It is the freezing of water back of the curb that has caused so much curb damage in Taneytown, and this has been largely due to poorly graded pavements. Some pavements should also be underdrained.

Miss Agatha Weant is visiting relatives at Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. Guy Ourand, of Washington, D. C., spent a week with her home folks.

On Thursday, the State Roads Commission decided to build the 3 1/2 miles of road, or from Taneytown to Bridgeport, in Carroll county, at an appropriate cost of \$45,000. Its construction will complete the Carroll county part of the State road from Westminster to Emmitsburg. The few miles of road from the Monocacy to Emmitsburg will be built from Frederick county's share of the roads funds.

Three patients from this vicinity were taken to the Frederick Hospital within the past 10 days. On Tuesday, Harry Cutsall, was operated on for appendicitis, and is now getting along as well as can be expected. Mrs. John H. Hiltbrick, was taken there for an operation, but after a thorough examination, the physicians in charge, decided not to operate. Leroy F. Smith is recovering rapidly from a minor operation.

Notice was received at the P. R. Station, this place, this week, that a quarantine had been placed on all children, under the age of 16 years, for interstate travel. The notice states that such children must have a physician's certificate that they are in perfect health, and have not been exposed to infection from infantile paralysis or are not from infected districts.

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(Continued from First Page.)
terial circulated by the company. In spite of this fact, however, another campaign was begun in 1909, and in 1915 the wheat was actually placed on exhibition at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

Last year also the same wheat was offered for sale at \$7 a bushel under the name of Egyptian seven-headed wheat. At other times this wheat has been sold as Eldorado, Many-headed, Many-spiked Multiple-headed, Reed, Smyrna, Syrian, and Wild Goose.

"STONER" OR "MIRACLE" WHEAT.
The claims made by the promoters of the "Stoner" or "Miracle" wheat are fully as exaggerated though less romantic, than those of the Alaska wheat. The Stoner wheat belongs to the soft red winter wheats commonly grown in the eastern United States from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River. According to its discoverer, in the spring of 1904 he noticed a large bunch of grass in his garden which, when headed, proved to be wheat. It had 142 stems or tillers, and he became convinced that its remarkable tillering capacity would make it a very wonderful wheat. The three great advantages which he asserted that this wheat possessed were (1) that it would outyield any other variety anywhere, (2) that it sent up more stems from one seed than any other variety of wheat; and (3) that 20 pounds of seed per acre produced the maximum yields while other varieties required 120 pounds.

These assertions were investigated by the Department of Agriculture in much more extensive experiments than it made with the Alaska wheat. These tests show that the Stoner wheat is not so good as some of the wheats now grown in the eastern half of the United States, but is somewhat better than others. On the whole, it is of average value. In comparative tests, however, it has never outyielded all other varieties and many of these varieties have surpassed it. Common varieties have exceeded it in the number of stalks on a plant. As for the rate of seeding, the tests show that yields of this variety are increased when sown at rates of seeding higher than those advocated by the promoters.

The discoverer desired to have his wheat tried out on a large scale in the Mississippi Valley. Early in 1908, however, a Philadelphia promoter took charge of the matter, but later transferred his interest to a grain company in Chicago. Various plans were proposed for growing the new wheat that do not appear to have been carried out, to any extent at least. The Chicago company became involved in a controversy with State officials in Kansas in the fall of 1908 and thereafter appears to have dropped the project. That same year, however, the wheat was widely advertised in Indiana under the name of "Marvelous," and under this name extravagant claims are still being made for it. In 1911 advertisements in Brooklyn announced that "Miracle wheat," as it was then called, was the fulfillment of a biblical prophecy and that, with the aid of irrigation financed by Wall Street millionaires, the arid West was to be made to produce large crops of it and spineless cactus.

In publishing these facts in its new bulletin the Department of Agriculture wishes to point out to farmers that the Government investigators have never been able to find the slightest reason for supposing that either of these wheats is in any way superior to the commercial varieties commonly grown. The only explanation of their promoters' extravagant pretensions is the necessity for finding some excuse for charging exorbitant prices for seed. Farmers who contemplate the purchase of wheat seed at unusual prices are advised to communicate first with their State agricultural experiment station or with the Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Greenbury Wilson and wife to Burton Wilson and wife, convey 11 1/2 acres, for \$3000.

Charles E. Eyer and wife to Leslie I. Repp, convey lot of land for \$5.

Leslie I. Repp to Mollie E. Eyer, conveys lot of land for \$5.

Frances Haines and husband to James W. Robertson and wife, convey 3 acres, for \$250.

James M. Lambert and wife to Thos. M. Warner, convey 16 acres, for \$1800.

Foster Warehime and wife to J. Elmer Myers, convey 3 acres, 2 roads and 18 square perches, for \$3600.

Price L. Howard and wife to Harry O. Farver and wife, convey parcel of land, for \$5.

Asbestos Land and Improvement Company to James E. Freberthausen, conveys 3900 square feet, for \$50.

Andrew T. Harrison to Jesse Leatherwood, conveys 19,512 feet, for \$730.

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.

CHURCH NOTICES

There will be no service in St. Mary's Reformed church, Silver Run, on Sunday, August 13th.
S. C. HOOVER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday, the pulpit will be filled both morning and evening by Rev. W. S. Harman, of Braddock, Pa., a former resident of this county. The regular Sunday School and C. E. services will be held.

U. B. Church, Taneytown—S. S., at 9 a. m.; Preaching, at 10 a. m.; Prayer-Meeting, at 7.30 Wednesday evening.
Harney—Sunday School, at 10 a. m.; Preaching, at 7.30 p. m.
W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek—9 a. m., Bible Study Hour; 10 a. m., Worship. Text: "Life is Something More." A short study in richer harvests.
Town—9 a. m., Hour for Bible Study, 7 p. m., C. E. Society meets; 8 p. m., Worship. Theme, "The Chief Advantage and the Vital Emphasis of the Political Campaign." A brief study in Christian citizenship.

Keystone Lutheran Church—10 a. m., Communion, Rocky Ridge—2.30 p. m., Preaching. Theme: "Palm Tree Christians."
W. O. BRACH, Pastor.

The Reformed Church, St. Paul's, Union Bridge—9.15 a. m., Sunday School; 10.30 a. m., Divine Worship. Subject, "Judgments Fulfilled."
Stone Church, Detour—2.30 p. m., Divine Worship. Subject: "The Spirit of Life."
St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—7.30 p. m., Evening Worship. Subject: "A Thirsty Land."
PAUL D. YODER, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge—Services at Uniontown, at 10.30 a. m. Rev. H. T. Bowersox will have charge. Sunday School, at 9.30 a. m.; C. E., at 7 p. m., and Preaching, at 7.30 p. m.

Reformed church, Taneytown.—Service at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 9. No evening service.

FOR SALE—Fine Colt, 4 months old.—T. M. MARTIN, near Stover's Store.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My Property on Emmitsburg road.—D. R. FOGLE, Taneytown, Md.

3 SETS OF Genuine Rubber Mounted Single Harness, and 2 sets of Nickel Harness at a bargain price.—D. W. GARNER.

SHEEP SALE.—Will sell 16 Breeding Ewes, 1 good Shropshire Ram on Fair ground, Aug. 18.—SHIRK.

AT THE FAIR.—Family Groups and Post Cards finished while you wait.—THOMAS STUDIO, the only Professional Photographer on the ground, near the Exhibit Building.

FOUND—One pair good Nose Glasses. Owner can get same by calling at this Office and paying cost of ad.

JERSEY COW, fresh; will sell on Fair ground, Aug. 18.—SHIRK.

WANTED.—1000 Men and Women—not for the army—but to have Post Cards taken at the Fair. Children under 3 weeks old not enlisted.—THOMAS STUDIO.

FESTIVAL.—The Reformed Church will hold a festival on the lawn, this Saturday evening. If it rains that evening, will be held the following Saturday. The proceeds to be used in keeping up the Cemetery.

MOTOR CYCLE (Harley-Davidson) for sale. It is good as new.—IRA STONE-SIEBER, near Marker's Mill. 11-2t

FOR SALE—12 Fine Pigs, 6 weeks old.—ALBERT BAKER.

FOR RENT.—Part of my House on Baltimore St., Taneytown. Possession given at once. Apply to Mrs. PHOEBE KOONS, or to W. D. OHLER. 8-11-tf

10 HORSE-POWER Peerless Traction Engine, in good condition, for sale, or will trade on automobile. First man \$200.—gets it. Address A., care of CARROLL RECORD Office, Taneytown, Md. 8-11-2t

FOR SALE—Fresh Cow.—BIRNIE FEESER, near Basehor's Mill.

\$3000 on First Mortgage on Farm, at 5 per cent. Call at RECORD Office. 8-11-2t

FOR RENT.—Hall of Milton Academy building.—AMOS DUTTERA. 8-11-2t

WILL BUY Rags, Rubber, Iron, and all kinds of metals, second-hand Automobiles, books, papers. Phone 6-m., or write CHARLES SOMMERS, Taneytown. 8-11-2m.

NOTICE.—In attending the Granger's Fair, near Taneytown, next week, do not forget to call at "Frock's Lunch Stand" for your Sandwiches, Soft Drinks, Ice Cream Sodas and your good Ice Cream, and you will find the best accommodations on the grounds.—E. C. FROCK, Woodsboro, Md.

FOR SALE.—50 Head of Stock—Bulls, Steers and Heifers; also Fresh Cows and Springers.—POOLE & SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Dairy Farm and Store House, Sand, Gravel and Rock.—S. WEANT, Keymar, Md.

EVERY PIANO and Player we exhibit at the Fair must be sold to save moving back to Frederick. This is a chance to save dollars. Buy now.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 8-4-2t

IMPROVED FLY TRAPS, large and easy to clean, 50¢ each, at REINDOLLAR Bros. & Co. 8-4-2t

PUBLIC SALE of my farm will be held as advertised, as it will not be sold privately.—P. S. HILTEBRICK. 8-4-2t

FOR SALE.—Celery Plants 10c per 100.—F. P. PALMER, Taneytown, Md. R. D. 3.

DON'T FAIL to see our great exhibit of High Grade Pianos and Talking Machines at the Fair. Finest line ever shown. Every one sold at a great reduction to save moving back to Frederick. Buy now and save dollars.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 8-4-2t

PUBLIC SALE, Saturday, Aug. 26th, 1916, following sale of property of Samuel S. Null, 17 Acres of Wood Land.—ALBERT J. OHLER. 8-4-3t

ALL PIANOS we exhibit at Fair will be sold at great bargains, to save moving back to Frederick. See them. Buy now and save dollars. Best line ever exhibited.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 8-4-2t

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD.

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 HIGH. 50¢ for delivering. Highest Price for Spring Chickens, from 1 1/2 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

VISIT CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC exhibit at the Fair. Best ever. Great reductions on all instruments to save moving back. 8-4-2t

WE WILL MAKE A Plowing Demonstration with a 10-20 Titan Oil or Kerosene Tractor, on Thursday, Aug. 17, in field adjoining Taneytown Fair Grounds. Provisions have been made with the Fair Association with reference to passes out to see this demonstration, free. Come and see the 10-20 PULL PLOWS AND PLOW. Make my tent your headquarters.—JOHN T. LEMMON.

THERE WILL BE a Smoker after the regular meeting of K. of P. Lodge. Members and applicants are requested to attend.

FOR SALE—Fine Colt, 4 months old.—T. M. MARTIN, near Stover's Store.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My Property on Emmitsburg road.—D. R. FOGLE, Taneytown, Md.

3 SETS OF Genuine Rubber Mounted Single Harness, and 2 sets of Nickel Harness at a bargain price.—D. W. GARNER.

SHEEP SALE.—Will sell 16 Breeding Ewes, 1 good Shropshire Ram on Fair ground, Aug. 18.—SHIRK.

AT THE FAIR.—Family Groups and Post Cards finished while you wait.—THOMAS STUDIO, the only Professional Photographer on the ground, near the Exhibit Building.

FOUND—One pair good Nose Glasses. Owner can get same by calling at this Office and paying cost of ad.

JERSEY COW, fresh; will sell on Fair ground, Aug. 18.—SHIRK.

WANTED.—1000 Men and Women—not for the army—but to have Post Cards taken at the Fair. Children under 3 weeks old not enlisted.—THOMAS STUDIO.

FESTIVAL.—The Reformed Church will hold a festival on the lawn, this Saturday evening. If it rains that evening, will be held the following Saturday. The proceeds to be used in keeping up the Cemetery.

MOTOR CYCLE (Harley-Davidson) for sale. It is good as new.—IRA STONE-SIEBER, near Marker's Mill. 11-2t

FOR SALE—12 Fine Pigs, 6 weeks old.—ALBERT BAKER.

FOR RENT.—Part of my House on Baltimore St., Taneytown. Possession given at once. Apply to Mrs. PHOEBE KOONS, or to W. D. OHLER. 8-11-tf

10 HORSE-POWER Peerless Traction Engine, in good condition, for sale, or will trade on automobile. First man \$200.—gets it. Address A., care of CARROLL RECORD Office, Taneytown, Md. 8-11-2t

FOR SALE—Fresh Cow.—BIRNIE FEESER, near Basehor's Mill.

\$3000 on First Mortgage on Farm, at 5 per cent. Call at RECORD Office. 8-11-2t

FOR RENT.—Hall of Milton Academy building.—AMOS DUTTERA. 8-11-2t

WILL BUY Rags, Rubber, Iron, and all kinds of metals, second-hand Automobiles, books, papers. Phone 6-m., or write CHARLES SOMMERS, Taneytown. 8-11-2m.

NOTICE.—In attending the Granger's Fair, near Taneytown, next week, do not forget to call at "Frock's Lunch Stand" for your Sandwiches, Soft Drinks, Ice Cream Sodas and your good Ice Cream, and you will find the best accommodations on the grounds.—E. C. FROCK, Woodsboro, Md.

FOR SALE.—50 Head of Stock—Bulls, Steers and Heifers; also Fresh Cows and Springers.—POOLE & SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Dairy Farm and Store House, Sand, Gravel and Rock.—S. WEANT, Keymar, Md.

EVERY PIANO and Player we exhibit at the Fair must be sold to save moving back to Frederick. This is a chance to save dollars. Buy now.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 8-4-2t

IMPROVED FLY TRAPS, large and easy to clean, 50¢ each, at REINDOLLAR Bros. & Co. 8-4-2t

PUBLIC SALE of my farm will be held as advertised, as it will not be sold privately.—P. S. HILTEBRICK. 8-4-2t

FOR SALE.—Celery Plants 10c per 100.—F. P. PALMER, Taneytown, Md. R. D. 3.

DON'T FAIL to see our great exhibit of High Grade Pianos and Talking Machines at the Fair. Finest line ever shown. Every one sold at a great reduction to save moving back to Frederick. Buy now and save dollars.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 8-4-2t

PUBLIC SALE, Saturday, Aug. 26th, 1916, following sale of property of Samuel S. Null, 17 Acres of Wood Land.—ALBERT J. OHLER. 8-4-3t

ALL PIANOS we exhibit at Fair will be sold at great bargains, to save moving back to Frederick. See them. Buy now and save dollars. Best line ever exhibited.—CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC. 8-4-2t

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Certainly Going Some

The Extra Low Prices we have put on all Summer Goods are certainly moving them fast, but we still have good Bargains and are going to Give You Another Chance.

<p>Men's Straw Hats. All new this season's styles. \$1.25 Hats, \$.89 1.50 " " 1.20 2.00 " " 1.69 Palm Beach Hats, .49 \$3.50 & \$4.00 Panama Hats 2.75</p>	<p>Men's and Boy's Clothing. All Clothing will be higher in price this Fall, and we advise you to buy what you can now. You can SAVE SEVERAL DOLLARS on a Suit. We are going to sell what Clothing we now have on hand at the old prices. SO BE QUICK! and get your share of this stock.</p>
<p>Ladies' Waists. 75c White Waists, 49c \$1.00 " " 89c 1.50 White Silk Waists, 98c Striped Voile Waists, 88c</p>	<p>Ladies' Muslin Underwear Skirts, 49c. Gowns, 49c. Corset Covers, 25c. Drawers, 25c. Gauze Union Suits, 49c. Combination Suits, 89c.</p>
<p>Ladies' Low Shoes. Not all sizes, but a good many, and we may have just what you want, if you DON'T WAIT TOO LONG. \$3.00 Shoes, \$2.69. 2.50 " " 2.39 2.25 " " 1.89 And some as low as 1.19 Patent, Gun Metal, Vici and White. Low Prices on all Children's Shoes</p>	<p>Men's Cool Wear. Silk Shirts Silk Hosiery Silk Neckwear Latest Styles to be Found.</p>

GOING AWAY? Look over our Line of Suit Cases, Club Bags, Steamer and Traveling Trunks.

Here It Is!



The Famous McClernan Sanitary All-Steel Kitchen Cabinet!

It is pantry, store-room and kitchen table combined. It is made of high-grade furniture steel, formed on heavy power presses. All joints reinforced and electric-welded (no solder or rivets, screws or bolts), giving it a virtually seamless construction as rigid as a steel casting, yet no heavier than wood.

It has no defects that will develop with use. It cannot warp or shrink or swell. It will not sag or bend. Drawers and doors and slides will not bind and stick. Joints will not open and make cracks for dirt and vermin to lodge in. Mice cannot gnaw into it. Roaches or other pests cannot hide in it.

It is beautifully enameled, inside and out, with a smooth, hard baked, durable, washable, snow white finish, that will not chip or flake. A number of exclusive features go with the cabinet that make its equipment complete.

It excels the ordinary wood cabinet in every way and costs very little more. To appreciate the marked superiority of the material, construction and finish of the McClernan Cabinet, you must see the Cabinet itself.

We are showing it now. Come in soon and look it over.

C. O. FUSS & SON, TANEYTOWN, MD.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

Complete classical, educational and scientific courses leading to B. A. and B. S. degrees. School of Music, one of the strongest in the State, offers courses in piano, voice, violin, and special teachers' course. School of Art offers courses in mechanical and architectural drawing, and special art course embracing water color, oil, pastel, and china painting. School of Business offers thorough courses in banking, book-keeping, typewriting, and shorthand. Thorough academic course preparing for entrance to any college. Strong courses in Expression, Agriculture, Manual Training, and Bible.

Camps and general location unsurpassed in beauty; modern buildings; strong faculty; fine student body; home-like atmosphere; excellent religious influence. Terms extremely moderate. Next session opens September 12.

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