

VOL. 23.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

NO. 8

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State
and our Exchanges.

Chas. E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, has turned East on his speaking tour, and is now in Utah.

Hail accompanied a violent electrical storm in York county, Pa., Wednesday evening. Great damage was done to corn and tobacco, tearing the stalks to shreds at some places.

President Wilson has agreed to address the Baltimore Grain Dealers' Association, during the last week in September. It will likely be one of his chief addresses before the election.

The case of infantile paralysis, reported in the Baltimore papers as having been found in Hampstead, is an error. The case in question was located in Mt. Zion, in Baltimore county, six miles from Hampstead.

The Deutschland is reported to have arrived safely in German waters, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent. She was twice sighted at sea, both times by Norwegian steamers. The Deutschland left Baltimore on August 1.

Justice Brust, of Frederick, decided in a recent case that fishing on Sunday is not in violation of law, providing the same be done in an orderly manner, and not as trespassers. He stated that fishing, under orderly conditions, was not "work," and therefore not illegal.

U. G. Hiltabridle, of Westminster, of the First Regiment Band, has written the words and music of a song, which he has dedicated to Miss Clara Masie McAbee under the title "Won't You Be My Girl?" It is being arranged for orchestra by Professor Tororsky, leader of the Naval Academy Band.

Herbert L. Leister, Detroit, and Alja Leister, Belair, Ohio, were injured on Monday morning, when their automobile turned turtle near Westminster. The young men arrived in Westminster Sunday on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Leister. Two children were also in the car when it turned over, but neither was injured.

Colonel Roosevelt is to make a tour of the Central and Western States for Hughes. Conferences between Republican National Chairman Wilcox and Alvin T. Hart, who is in charge of Chicago headquarters, resulted in this announcement today. Hart said: Colonel Roosevelt will tour Illinois, Indiana and other Central and Western States late in September or early in October.

The Rev. E. E. Clark, of Pittsburgh, the retiring vice-president, was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America at the annual convention of that body in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. He was opposed by C. L. Nomenaker, of Altoona, the retiring president, who sought reelection on a platform which advocated a more liberal interpretation of the religious rules of the order.

Bids on the work of clearing the site of proposed new Frederick postoffice were opened on Monday by Postmaster J. Alaine Williamson. The bidders were: Emory C. Crum, \$1,345, 30 days; Hahn and Betson, \$1,000, 30 days; Charles H. Kehne, \$899, 30 days; Frank H. Grove, \$600, for 30 days and \$500, for 60 days. Lloyd C. Culler, \$500 for 60 days. The bids were forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington where the successful bidder will be selected.

Gettysburg battlefield guides will be garbed in a standard uniform which has been approved by the National Park Commission. The material will be olive drab in color; the buttons of the coat will be black. The regulation military cap will be of black silk and will bear the letters of the front. On one side of the military coat will be the word "Guide" and on the other the letters, "G. N. P." for Gettysburg National Park. The trousers will be full length, not the breeches, which are worn with leggings.

Reorganization of the Order of United American Mechanics, with a possible change of name is the chief business before the annual meeting of the national council in Atlantic City. Nearly every state is represented in the gathering. In spite of an increase in membership from 35,183 in 1915 to 38,143 this year some leaders say the bars against foreign-born citizens should be let down to make the order more truly American and to increase its strength. "The country admits men of foreign birth to citizenship. Why should we not admit them to membership?" asked C. G. Nagel, State vice-councilor of Pennsylvania.

By what is said to have been oversight, Chesapeake Beach, Calvert county, was not included in the act passed by the last Legislature containing a list of units in which the question of license or no license of saloons will be voted on next fall. This oversight has been discovered in the publication of the proclamation by Gov. Harrington containing the cities, counties and towns in which the question will be submitted. This list includes every place in Maryland, in which the saloon is licensed and is as follows: Allegany county, Washington county, Frederick county, Prince George's county, Baltimore county, Baltimore city, Annapolis, Ellicott City, Havre de Grace, Fifth District of Anne Arundel, in which Curtis Bay and Brooklyn are located.

Health Certificates Required.

The following is a copy of a notice used by the W. M. R. R., to which we have added a few words making the notice apply to the highways of the state. We give it for its general application to all persons who desire to enter Pennsylvania from Maryland. As yet, Maryland has not issued like regulations against other states: "As a protection against infantile Paralysis, the Health Officers of Pennsylvania have found it necessary to issue instructions requiring all children under 16 years of age, travelling on trains, or otherwise, to have Health Certificates proving their freedom from that disease, or exposure to it, and to enforce this regulation they have placed inspectors on trains and at most entrance points into the state, with authority to remove and quarantine children and their attendants who are not provided with such certificates, and who are not able to satisfy the requirements of the Health Officer.

It is recommended that a certificate be secured from the proper Health Officers for all children under sixteen (16) years of age before buying transportation to any point in Pennsylvania, or before otherwise trying to enter the state. Compliance with this request will save great inconvenience and delay.

Letter From California.

(Editor RECORD.)
Enclosed I am sending you money order for two years subscription to the RECORD. I still have an interest in knowing that the old place is still on the map. I should like to again visit the place but it seems that there is no time to make this kind of a trip on account of the distance. I am still hoping that some day I may do so. I would be a wonderer as well as wanderer in a strange land though, as many changes must have occurred since last I beheld the place, thirty-two years ago.

After living here so long, and enjoying this climate, one does not feel like going away. We are having a splendid Summer after the last Winter floods and are recovering from the damage done. Now politics are looming up and the prospects are good for the liveliest campaign that we have ever had. Many issues are before the people out here which are of grave importance to the welfare of the state, and the proper solution of them is a very difficult problem. Enclosed you will find a little book which will set forth one of them. The family are all well and I hope that these few lines will find you the same.

Respy, yours,
HARRY ECKENRODE,
San Diego, Cal.

More Names to be Dropped.

Beginning with our first issue in September, we will make a further cut in our free list. This will mean the dropping of a few each of—

Correspondents who do not send us letters, except very infrequently.

Ministers who rarely send news, or other items.

A few Postmasters, and Carriers on Rural Routes.

Those who do not advertise regularly, but who have been on our ad. list.

Exchanges located too far away to be of any material value.

We are compelled to take this action for reasons connected with the great increase in the cost of paper and other supplies.

The Baltimore Sun and many other city papers, have discontinued "exchanging" with country weeklies, and nearly every paper in the country is hunting up every means of reducing publication costs to the minimum—reduction in size, cheaper paper, etc.—as well as adopting advanced rates for advertising, and service generally.

Infantile Paralysis in Baltimore.

Infantile paralysis prevails to some extent in Baltimore, but as yet only a few cases have been reported. Mayor Preston has issued a warning in which he says:

"I suggest that both day schools and Sunday Schools, until further notice, discontinue their meetings. The death yesterday of a little child at Forest Park brings to our attention the danger of contact with these cases. This child was at Sunday School last Sunday and died on Wednesday morning.

Let us keep our children in the houses; keep them off the streets; keep them from contact with other children. Let us keep our premises, alleys, streets, etc., as clean by individual effort, as possible, but, above all, let us keep our children from gathering and from mixing with other children. This will not be much of a hardship as it will be for but a short time. Our weather is coming to us very warm. It will not be much of a deprivation to keep our children to themselves, and from contact with other children and people. Keep them from concerts, excursions, theaters (whether moving picture or otherwise), day schools, Sunday schools, playing on open lots, or at the playgrounds. Keep the children at home for a short time and until the matter is under control in our neighboring cities. Be careful of the cleanliness of the home, of the yard, of the alley, and the person of the individual."

The war movements in Europe have not been decisively important during the past ten days, but the allies have held their gains and apparently pushed forward on all fronts, which seems to show that the German aggressive has lost its old force, and is gradually weakening.

Gov. William Spry, of Utah, who vetoed the Prohibition bill passed by the Legislature two years ago, has been defeated for the Republican party re-nomination. The liquor interests employed R. W. Brown, of Louisville, Ky., to organize the wet vote in an effort to re-nominate Spry. Brown had hundreds of thousands of dollars at his command, furnished by the national brewery crowd, but the money was not powerful enough to overcome the dry sentiment.

WHEN DOES MORTGAGE TAX TAKE EFFECT?

Conflict as to Dates, but Sept. 1st is
the Latest Date.

Frederick, Carroll and Montgomery counties are included in the mortgage tax law passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing that all mortgages holding mortgages on real estate shall pay annually a tax of 8 per cent upon the gross amount of interest paid each year by the mortgagor.

The new law repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Act of 1912, according to which mortgages were taxed in Frederick and Montgomery counties in Western Maryland and in Dorchester and Somerset counties on the Eastern Shore.

All of such taxes in Frederick, Carroll and Montgomery counties shall be applied, according to the law, exclusively for county purposes. According to the provisions of the law, the mortgage tax shall be due and payable in Frederick, Carroll or Montgomery counties, the matter be settled according to the county in which the mortgage is recorded. If a mortgage is recorded in both Frederick and Carroll counties, the mortgage tax shall be paid to the County Treasurer of the county wherein the greater portion of the property, covered by the mortgage, is located.

Carroll county officials are beginning to study the law passed at the last session of the Legislature which provides for a tax on mortgages and a tax on judgments. It seems that the people in Carroll county have been puzzled over the time the new laws are to take effect. Some seem to be of the opinion that they take effect on the first of September, while others believe that the laws took effect on June 1. Those who hold the first opinion, claim that inasmuch as the new bills, enacted an old law, which went into effect September 1, there ought to be no revenue from these sources for Carroll county for the present fiscal year.

It is understood that as a result of the alleged conflict, and lack of information on the subject, no revenue from these sources was anticipated in fixing the tax rate for the year. Carroll county increased the tax rate 8 cents. Frederick county increased its tax rate from 98 cents to \$1.05, or 7 cents on the \$100.

The new judgment law for Carroll county provides that the plaintiff in all judgments recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll county shall annually pay a tax of 8 per cent upon the gross amount of interest paid each year by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The judgment law takes effect, like the mortgage law, on June 1, 1916, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court is required to furnish to the County Commissioners as soon as possible after June 1 a list of all unpaid judgments, and each month thereafter the clerk is required to submit a list of new judgments.

Frederick county retains its old judgment law. All judgments rendered by any court or justice of the peace in Frederick county shall be subject to assessment according to the rate of interest entered to be paid. Judgments in Frederick county which bear an interest of 6 per cent for example, are assessed at 50 per cent of the amount of the judgment. Frederick Post.

Changes in Game Laws.

The State Game Warden has sent to the press of the state, notice that he intends to rigidly enforce all of the game laws of the state, and that deputies now have power to make arrests. He says he will remove all deputies who do not enforce the laws. Speaking of changes in the laws, the Warden says:

"I wish to call the attention of the sportsmen of Maryland to the new changes in the game laws as enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, during the session of 1916.

"It is unlawful to shoot turtle doves in Maryland, except in Talbot county squires, can be shot from August 25th, until October 1st, then the season closes, opening again November 10th, and closing December 24th. Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's, St. Mary's and Talbot counties are exempt from this law, and have local laws which effect each county separately.

"The open season on quail, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, rabbit, and ruffed grouse, is November 10th, to December 24th; this is State-wide. Shooting and hunting on Sunday is positively prohibited. Water rail, or reed bird; rail bird, or rice bird, can be shot from September 1st, to November 1st.

"The new bag limit on quail is 12 in one day, two ruffed grouse in any one day, three English pheasants in any one day, fifty rail bird in any one day; fifty reed bird in any one day, ten rabbits in any one day, ten squirrels in any one day, twelve doves in any one day, six woodcock in any one day, ten jacksnipe in any one day, twenty-five waterfowl in any one day, (ducks, geese, swan and brant); fifteen yellow legs in any one day, five black-breasted plover in any one day, ten crows (crow bills) and gallinules in all, in any one day, or more than four wild turkeys in any one season, or more than one deer per season. This applies to only open season on game herein enumerated.

"It is now unlawful to ship game of any description, except waterfowl, out of Maryland, and game shipped to any point within this State must be marked contents of package conspicuously on outside of same. I have selected a number of good men and appointed as deputy wardens for the State at large."

Lightning did considerable damage in parts of Frederick county, on Wednesday afternoon. A barn owned by W. H. Koogle, at Petersville, was burned. The barn of Claude Clemson, near Harmony Grove, was struck but not destroyed. Several barns in Washington county were destroyed.

More About Collecting Taxes.

The Record has received from the County Tax Collector, an article purporting to represent the County Commissioners, in reply to our recent editorial on "The Collection of Taxes in Carroll County," which we publish with pleasure. Our editorial was inspired largely by public comment on the difference between the pursuit and possession of the one-collector plan, and to give further information on a subject that is of great interest to tax-payers. We have no other interest in the matter than to bring out exact facts. The last section of first paragraph of reply is not clear to us, but we publish it as received, as follows:

"Did not suit the powers because the Treasurer was a Republican. Was there not a bill passed the Senate known as the Warfield bill, making the Treasurer Collector? Who rejected the bill? The four Republican members of Carroll county; and did not Mr. Hess, the Treasurer, make a trip to Annapolis to help to defeat the bill? Has he not said that he would resign if he had to collect the taxes? Mr. Wooden had a bill passed in the House, making one man tax collector, as is now, and backed by three Republicans, who telephoned the County Commissioners at the end of the last session of the legislature Mr. Wooden if he would not appoint a one man tax collector, he would accept the Warfield bill, which was opposed by the County Commissioners and the Treasurer.

In regard to the assistance to my office, I was promised all the assistance I needed, and the price fixed by the Commissioners at \$3.00. (Commissioners voted as follows: Rep. \$3.00, Dem. \$3.00, other Dem. \$2.00, and \$3.00 carried) and I only pay my first man \$3.00 and the rest of them \$2.50, and only have one man now, and my men work from 8 to 4 o'clock and do not walk the corridors to pass time. Now there are between eight and nine thousand tax-payers in Carroll county and each has to be figured out at six for real and personal securities, at 30c for the county, and 32c for real and personal, and securities at 15c for state and make out a statement for each person and then find the address and mail it and get through.

Friday, Aug. 10, mailed out over seven thousand and delivered the town of Westminster all in this time; cost of extra service about \$175. My appointment did not begin before July 1, but I entered the office to help the Treasurer to make up the tax books, and got \$100 for my service for the month of June, and what Mr. Brown got I am not able to say, but he helped a number of days and then was a week late making the levy. You state that I pay \$5.00 a day for help which is false as you see in this statement.

The cost of collecting the taxes under the old system for 1916 would be \$7,055.63 and with all the heavy work, such as working out the books and making out the bills is done now, and the cost has not been great for the work that has been done. I am sure one-half can be saved by this system, and a lot more.

Your statement is not fair to the Commissioners, or to me, as the truth no man can deny, but this is not the truth as you will see. Mr. Hess said it has to be corrected."

From the above it will be seen that the "reported" (as we had it) \$5.00 a day pay for the assistants, is incorrect. The statements made as to the making of the law we will pass as there are others who know more about the history of the present collecting law than we do; but we doubt very much whether Mr. Hess ever declared that he would "resign if he had to collect the taxes," without at the same time making a qualifying statement. Our recollection of Mr. Hess's declaration, is, that he said he would resign to accept the dual office without adequate pay, and that he did not consider some of the amounts mentioned as adequate.

We do not care to go into the subject further, especially as we are interested only as a medium for carrying news to the people, and the above reply, has done. Apparently, there will be a material saving to the taxpayers from the plan adopted, even if it is costing considerably more than many thought it would cost.

The whole matter is one in which the public is entitled to full information. We do not want to misrepresent facts of any kind, and while our editorial may have been unnecessarily irritating, it nevertheless reflected in general terms a feeling of disappointment on the part of at least a portion of the public, as to the working of the present law, inspired no doubt by visitors to the Court House observing the extra force of help at work.

Beat the Hessian Fly!

Seed your wheat late so that the Hessian Fly cannot lay its eggs upon the young plants and injure them next Spring. The United States Department of Agriculture (Farmers' Bulletin No. 640) says:

"The application broadcast of some quick acting fertilizer containing a large percentage of phosphate (phosphorus) made as soon as general infestation is apparent will cause the plants to tiller more freely and give them sufficient vigor to withstand the Winter and thus increase the number of healthy stems the following Spring.

While it may seem 'far fetched' to bring forward as a preventive measure the enrichment of the soil, a fertile soil will produce plants that will withstand with little injury attacks that will prove disastrous to plants growing on an impoverished or thin soil. It is also on the thin or impoverished soils that the difficulty of sowing late enough to evade the Fall attack and at the same time secure a growth sufficient to withstand the Winter is encountered, and whatever can be done to obviate this difficulty will constitute a preventive measure."

The Austrians, according to a special dispatch from Innsbruck, have found the famous treasures of the Detchani Monastery, near Cetinje, Montenegro, which the monks had buried upon the approach of the invaders. The accumulations were those of seven centuries, consisting of jewels and old coin of every generation since the thirteenth century, golden vessels and richly embroidered vestments. The value of the whole accumulation is estimated at several millions of pounds. It is said, adds the dispatch, that a peasant betrayed to the Austrians the catacombs where the treasure was secreted.

RAILWAY STRIKE STILL IMMINENT.

No Satisfactory Agreement has been
Decided On.

The much talked-of Railroad strike appears to be largely a gamble with the political situation. The promoters of the strike recognize the opening of the Presidential Campaign as a promising time in which to gain their demands—an eight hour day, and time and half-time for extra hours—and there is apparently little else in the situation.

The railroads are resisting, as strongly as possible, this demand, while President Wilson has largely arrayed his influence with the trainmen, at least to the extent of an eight hour day, leaving the question of over time for adjustment.

The railroads are looking toward their own financial interest, and can easily surrender if allowed to raise their rates to make up for the increased payment of wages. In other words, if the public is made "the goat," and this is the real point of contest.

The political point is, whether it will pay best to satisfy the hundreds of thousands of railroad employees, and take the chance of not having this more than offset by railroad and public disapproval. If the railroads could be separated from some of their profits, without injury to the public service, the question would be easy; but the latter claims that without compensation from their patrons they can no longer keep up their property and pay dividends on their stocks and bonds, and this compels favorable sentiment in their direction. The "biggest crowd," is the thing the politicians are trying to size up.

The railroads want the assurance that they will be permitted to make at least a 5 per cent. increase in rates on their shippers, and at this writing this is one of the main points of contention, the President apparently being unwilling to promise to such legislation, as its granting might turn the influence of big shippers against the administration.

It has become known that in their conferences with President Wilson the executives pointed out that since it was his view that the eight-hour day is approved by society, apparently it eventually must be extended to other railroad employees and to those in other lines of endeavor. An estimate of the ultimate cost was given the President. President Wilson is said to have taken the position that the freight rate increase will be forthcoming because the weight of public opinion will back the eight-hour day and will also back any plan to give the railroads the revenue to provide for the added expense.

Farmers' organizations have already sent in numerous protests to an extension of the eight-hour proposition in their direction, which leads to the opinion that the President has stirred up considerable trouble for himself in favoring the eight-hour day. The Baltimore News, commenting editorially on the situation, says: "Negotiations in the railroad strike now seem to be mainly devoted to finding ways to make sure that the increased pay which employees are to get under the pressure applied by the President on the roads, shall be certain to come out of the pocket of the public.

The information that Congress will be asked to establish eight-hours as a limit to a day's work looks more like a bluff than anything else. The men would run from a statutory eight-hour day as if it were the plague. They know it is not feasible and they do not want it. They are after ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and overtime allowance. The President's decision to give it to them out of hand and without investigation has been met by so vigorous an opposition from business men throughout the country that he may have deemed it wise to think twice about the proposition. But, having gone over to that side, it will be difficult to turn back.

The longer the negotiations go on, the more clearly is the fact appreciated that President Wilson put his foot in it by not taking a bold and a righteous stand in the beginning—namely, demand arbitration of all the issues and asking the nation to back him up in his determination to enforce it. The more light thrown on the differences between the men and the managers, the more plainly it appears that neither side would have forced the issue if the President had stood firm for justice to each side and justice to the public."

Prohibition for Washington.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Prohibition for Washington is being pressed as an issue in the Congressional campaigns by the Anti-Saloon League, according to information received here.

The Virginia Anti-Saloon League has sent to the Democratic candidates for Representative James Hay's seat in the House a series of questions, asking among other things how they will vote on legislation to make the District of Columbia "dry." It is declared that the prohibitionists believe the abolition of the saloons in the national capital will strengthen the temperance cause throughout the country and go a long way toward securing legislation for an amendment to the Federal Constitution for nation-wide prohibition.

The prohibitionists contend that once the question of making Washington "dry" gets squarely before Congress will carry by a good majority. The prohibition leaders in the House and the Senate have decided not to push temperance legislation for the District or the Federal amendment until the winter session of Congress.

Marriage Licenses.

Gilbert R. Mummert, York, Pa., and Beulah A. Dubbs, Seven Valley, Pa. Jesse H. Crum, Jr., and Margaret L. Roe, both of Baltimore.

The political campaign in Maryland, so far, has largely been limited to candidates making a round of the Fairs and picnics, hand-shaking and circulating among voters.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Aug. 21st, 1916.—Jesse W. Kolb, administrator of Thomas J. Kolb, deceased, received an order to transfer stock and settled his first and final account.

James H. Billingslea, executor of Sarah M. Crout, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Sarah B. Gorsuch, deceased, were granted unto W. Sterling Gorsuch, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Charles R. Miller and Ella B. Miller, executor and executrix of George W. Miller, deceased, settled their first account.

Emma J. Gummel and John H. Stansbury, executrix and executor of Jacob Gummel, deceased, reported sale of real estate and received an order nisi.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Keener C. Billmyer, deceased, were granted unto C. Claude Billmyer, who received an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of David Winters, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Portia Winters, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Harry G. Williams, executor of Theodore D. Culp, deceased, received an order to use funds.

N. Clayton Shanebrook, administrator of Jacob Shanebrook, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell same. Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, 1916.—The last will and testament of Martha Alice Baile, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Fannie Thompson, who received warrant to appraise real and personal property and order to notify creditors.

Sarah B. Gersuch, administrator of inventories of personal property, debts due and current money, and received an order to sell personal property.

Franklin R. Baker, executor of Samuel P. Morelock, deceased, settled his first and final account.

David C. Nusbbaum, administrator of David Fogle, deceased, returned an inventory of debts due.

William F. Stair, executor of Isaiah Stair, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Mary Young and husband to Edward O. Weant, convey 14 acres, for \$5.

Edward O. Weant and wife, to May Young and husband, convey 14 acres, for \$5.

Eli S. Walker to Wm. A. Walker, conveys 5 acres and 30 square perches, for \$500.

Wm. A. Davidson and wife, to John Henry Gonso and wife, convey 11,880 square feet, for \$1850.

John H. Gonso and wife to Lillie M. Davidson, convey 9,240 square feet, for \$10.

Sarah S. Beard and husband to Jesse T. Beard and wife, convey 14 acres, for \$3000.

Aaron E. Null to Howard L. Bechtel, conveys 39 acres, for \$1.

Howard L. Bechtel to Aaron E. Null and wife, conveys 39 acres, for \$1.

MARRIED.

MAYERS—HARMON.—The first wedding ceremony in the new St. John's church, near Littlestown, dedicated, Sunday, August 13, was performed last Thursday evening, when Miss Mary Harmon, became the bride of Prof. Irvin L. Mayers, Piney Creek. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. Irvin M. Lau. The couple were unattended. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Harmon, of near Littlestown, and Mr. Mayers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Mayers, Piney Creek. He was graduated from Gettysburg college with the class of 1916 and will become principal of the high school at Everett. Prof. and Mrs. Mayers left for that place a few days after the wedding.

RIGLER—REAVER.—On Tuesday evening, August 22nd, 1916, at 8 o'clock, Margaret E. Rigler and Harry E. Reaver were married at the M. E. Parsonage, Mount Airy, by the Pastor, Rev. D. A. Foad.

Mrs. Reaver has been living with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Alexander, and is well known in and around Taneytown. They are going to reside with the groom's mother, Mrs. Ida B. Reaver, until September, and after that they will leave for Illinois.

DIED.

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

OTT.—Mr. David C. Ott died at his home near Taneytown, on August 21, aged 76 years, 9 months, 17 days. Mr. Ott had been in failing health for a number of years, and had been almost disabled for quite a long while. He leaves a wife and two daughters: Mrs. Bruce Crabbs and Mrs. Fred Troxell; also one brother, John M. Ott, of Taneytown.

Funeral services were held on Thursday morning, at the house, by Rev. L. B. Hafer. Interment in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown.

MYERS.—Mr. M. Jerome Myers committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn at his home near town, the small place owned by Wm. E. Burke, on Monday evening. He was found by Mrs. Myers, who summoned the neighbors. An inquest was not held; all of the facts in the case pointed to deliberate suicide.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday, at the Reformed church, by Rev. Guy P. Brady. He leaves a wife and two sons: Wm. C. N. Myers, near Taneytown, and Claude, of Littlestown, Pa. His age was 62 years, 6 months, 14 days.

CARD OF THANKS.

The thanks of the family and myself are gratefully extended to all friends and neighbors, who so kindly helped us during the illness and death of my husband, DAVID C. OTT.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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it has been paid. This provision is to be con-
sidered merely as an extension of credit, or a
favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule
for all cases.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on 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, 5th and
7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday
morning each week; otherwise, insertion
cannot be guaranteed until the following
week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th., 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 Reps.

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

Preaching Unpreparedness.

It is a horrible thing, of course, to preach
preparedness for war—for preparedness
to kill human beings. Now much nobler
is the doctrine of beating spears into
plowshares; of turning the other cheek, and
of loving ones enemies. This is ideal
Christianity. It is the condition to strive
for, but is no rule and guide to follow
under all circumstances.

Every man has a right to try to save
his own life, and those things dearer than
life—virtue and honor. What is true of
the individual, is equally true of aggre-
gations of individuals—of community and
National life. The man who would save
himself, alone, and let others die, is a
Judas and a traitor. The man who
would consider self, only, in extreme
emergencies, is a coward—a vile human
wretch.

Our government and laws, therefore,
must be so arranged and enforced as to
protect communities as well as individ-
uals; Nations as well as communities; and
they must take into account, other Na-
tions and other communities and their
designs and acts. The God-fearing and
law-abiding must be protected against
savagery and evil. "Self preservation"
involves preservation by large bodies as
well as by individuals—and necessarily,
preservation by the use of force, of pun-
ishment.

In reality, everybody believes in pre-
paredness, no matter what they may
preach to the contrary. We believe in
self-protection and of the necessary means
to enforce this protection, and this is all
that "preparedness," as a National issue,
stands for. A Nation of non-combatants
would be a Nation of children, and just
as defenseless. When one sees a thief
making away with our property, or a
ruffian attacking one of our family, we do
not engage in prayer, or plead with the
malefactor to be good, but we are quite
apt to use physical force, as an emer-
gency necessity, or whatever means of a
practical character that may be best em-
ployed, in order to abate the evil at once.

The thing to do, as individuals as well
as a Nation, is to encourage peace, to
advise it and practice it, but to prepare
for situations wherein our opponents will
accept neither our teachings nor practices.
When we go out in our daily work to ac-
complish certain things, we do not de-
pend on moral suasion, but on force. The
builder of everything of a material nature,
is force, and there is nothing more ma-
terial in this great world of ours than
human opposition, which can be over-
come only by force, or by arguments
backed by force.

We say to the prospective thief, "If
you steal, we will put you in jail;" to the
murderously inclined, "If you take life,
your own life will pay the forfeit;" to the
general law violator, "We will fine, or
imprison you, if you carry out your
designs." As a Nation, we must say
these things to other Nations, and in
order to give our pronouncements stand-
ing, we must be prepared by force of law,
backed by force of arms. Merely mak-
ing laws and orders, without any real
power of enforcement back of them, is a
wholly worthless effort.

A country filled with religious convic-
tion non-combatants, would not be worth
living in. Without a protector holding
the exactly opposite belief, it could not
exist a year. Every country can survive
the preaching of a certain amount of
"peace at any price" citizens, but they
are exactly in the category of helpless
children to be tenderly cared for; and
besides, they are not honest—except in so
far as they do not want to fight for coun-

try, or others—because they will protect
their own bodies, and property, selfishly,
when need demands it.

Preaching unpreparedness to the extent
of not being able to maintain our own
defense, and of not being able to enforce
our own plans for peace and order, and
of not being able to protect our citizens
and our business interests anywhere in
the world, is not only an exhibition of
spineless business policy, but wholly un-
sound as representing either individual or
National manhood, or virtue.

Boards of Health and Sanitation.

We have a County Board of Health,
and town officials are also supposed to be
on the lookout for nuisances, and spots
that need cleaning up, both of material
likely to produce disease, as well as of
that which invites fires. Our experience
and observation is, that both county and
local officials do not do much in either
line, perhaps because of injuring their
business, or popularity, and sanitary and
clean-up measures are left largely to the
inclination of property owners.

That this same do-nothing condition
prevails pretty generally, is evidenced by
the fact that the State Health Commis-
sioner of Pennsylvania has issued a letter
of warning to local Boards of Health,
threatening to take action when local
boards do not. The letter follows:

"In view of the threatened epidemic of
Infantile Paralysis (Acute Anterior Poli-
omyelitis) it is incumbent upon health
authorities to insist upon the most radical
cleansing measures in every built up
community in the State. It is particu-
larly important to have all human and
animal waste and all garbage handled in
a way that will prevent the breeding of
flies and the trailing of putrid substances
by flies and other insects to the food of
the children. You should at once make
a complete sanitary inspection of every
property in the community.

"All stables should be inspected and
the manure accumulating there should be
removed at least twice a week during the
fly season and burned or plowed under.
All alleys and gutters in the community
should be carefully inspected so as to
prevent the accumulation of filth and
dangerous drainage conditions.

"Garbage cans should be inspected,
they should be provided with lids and
provision should be made for the removal
of garbage at least twice a week. If any
pig pens exist they should be placed in
a sanitary condition. Any persons rais-
ing or housing poultry or other fowl
should be made to keep the property in
the best of sanitary conditions.

"Unless your municipality is ready to
proceed at once to make your town cleaner
than it is at the present time, this Depart-
ment should be notified so that we may
take steps to enforce the cleaning, doing
so if necessary with our own forces at the
expense of your local treasury."

It is our opinion that County Health
Boards are not worth their cost, and that
they largely call for the expenditure of a
lot of salaries not earned. It would be
very much better, we believe, for the
state, without "fear or favor," to send to
each town in the state, once or twice a
year, inspectors with power to act—to or-
der nuisances and danger spots of all
kinds removed. Local officials will not
do this.

The South and Protection.

We are beginning to hear a great deal
more about the South changing its ideas
on protection. Unquestionably, condi-
tions have greatly changed there, in the
past twenty years, in industrial affairs.
Not only does Florida want protection on
its citrus fruits, and Louisiana on its
sugar, but Georgia, Alabama and North
Carolina, are decidedly edging the same
way for protection on their iron and other
manufactures, and are quite decided in
their views on other business matters.

For many years, the fear of "Negro
domination" kept the South from having
independent views on other matters. It
was so naturally and solidly Democratic,
because the Republican party was the
"Negro party," that no thought of es-
pousing Republican doctrines of any sort
entered into their political plans. But,
the South seems to have settled the
Negro question; at least, we hear almost
nothing about it any more, and as a re-
sult there is quite a developing tendency
now to look into business affairs, like
other sections of the country.

It is not at all surprising, therefore,
that there is strong opposition there to
the proposed National child labor law,
which would operate against Southern
mills, nor that Southern representatives
no longer follow Northern Democrats,
in every proposition, as leaders. The
Toledo Blade, in a recent editorial, com-
mented on the situation, as follows:

"From the beginning of the Protection-
ist agitation, growing out of flooding of
American markets after the War of 1812,
the South took the position that agricul-
ture was of vastly more importance than
manufacture. It labored then for duties
on materials competing with the planters'
interests and fought savagely against a
Tariff on goods of which it was only a
consumer.

This position is becoming undermined.
The South is undergoing an industrial
boom. Its manufacturing centers are fast
becoming the rivals of those in the North.
So far has it advanced as a manufacturer
of cotton cloth and cotton knit goods
that, shortly, it may be able to claim
complete domination of the American
trade in these lines. Its iron mills are
working up to their capacity. The re-
fineries of the southwestern oil districts
are producing larger quantities than at
any time before in their history. In re-
cent years, enormous sums of money have
been put into the development of water-
power, the most of which is to be used
for running industrial plants. Scarcely
activity in the South but is striving to ob-
tain factories.

Without sectional economic rivalries,
there would have been little wrangling
over the Tariff. There would have been
no meaning in Hancock's statement,
"the Tariff is a local affair." As the in-

dustries of the country become distrib-
uted more evenly, the opposition to Pro-
tection is dying. The South is abandon-
ing that ground fast. It was because of
this, more than anything else, that the
Democratic party meeting at St. Louis
came out as far as it dared for a Pro-
tection policy."

How to Co-operate.

About everyone wonders, at least once
in a while, what he can do to help his
community. C. J. Galpin, secretary of
the Wisconsin Country Life conference,
has an answer for this question for towns
of high-school size.

In a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin
College of Agriculture, he points out that
every high-school town in Wisconsin is a
trading and banking center for a practi-
cally fixed group of farmers, who to all
intents and purposes are suburban cities
of that community.

"No one event," he says, "could bring
greater prosperity to this community than
for these farmer-citizens and these towns-
people-citizens to 'strike' hands in a joint
effort to develop, as a unit, the economic
and social life of their town and country
community.

"It goes without saying that nothing
would please editor, merchant, banker,
lumberman, auto dealer, and in fact,
every live resident of the town more than
to wake up some morning and find such
an era of good feeling working as a fact
in his community.

"It might be possible for the high-
school principal and teachers to make
social alliances for every district school,
teacher and all, in the trade area of their
town; the pastors of the town churches
might especially foster better relations be-
tween farmer and townsman; the town
librarian is in a most effective position to
recognize and assist farm readers; the
woman's club and the commercial club,
each in its own way, can almost run the
tide alone, every town resident by an ap-
plication of community sense and a gen-
erous use of just plain human treatment
in any transaction with their farmer citi-
zens can help the community find its
larger life and prosperity.

"The local paper can always be counted
upon to do its full share in any con-
structive community program.—*Publish-
ers' Auxiliary.*

The War Cost.

Expenditures to the amount of fifty-
five billion of dollars for two years of war
are not simply staggering, they are ap-
palling to the last degree. Generations
to come will be under the weight of this
waste of money and they will work at the
mill of life with very much heavier tasks
and lessened prospects because of the
capital prodigality of the war. But the
waste of money is nothing in comparison
with the waste of manhood, and this
waste is irreparable. The money spent is
apportioned approximately as follows:

Great Britain (including colonies)	\$13,000,000,000
Belgium (mostly advanced by Allies)	500,000,000
France	8,500,000,000
Russia	11,500,000,000
Serbia	350,000,000
Italy	2,500,000,000
Portugal	100,000,000
Montenegro	10,000,000
Japan	(slight)
Total, Entente Allies	\$36,960,000,000
Germany	\$12,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	6,000,000,000
Bulgaria	150,000,000
Turkey	600,000,000
Total Central Powers	\$18,750,000,000
Grand total	\$55,710,000,000

The war is now costing all belligerents
more than \$110,000,000 a day. This is
divided among the principal nations as
follows: Great Britain, \$30,000,000 (offi-
cial figures); France, \$17,000,000; Russia,
\$13,000,000; Italy, \$3,500,000; Germany,
\$23,000,000, and Austro-Hungary, \$12-
000,000, the lesser powers making up the
balance.

The expenditure totals for the nations
engaged in the contest are of the highest
interest and reveal the fact that the war
is now costing the Entente Allies more
than \$110,000,000 a day. Germany has
the greatest load next to Great Britain,
with the burden of eighteen against the
former's twenty-three millions. How
many centuries will it take to repair the
losses of the years the war locusts have
eaten?—*Balt. American.*

The Great Rise in Prices.

Two big struggles seem to be going on
in the world—the clash of armies and
the clash of prices. The result of the
first struggle is to kill off men, and the
result of the second struggle is to kill off
old standards of value—to speed prices
beyond anything ever known in the
world before.

It will be remembered that before the
Civil War the level of prices was some-
thing like 100 per cent. lower than the
permanent level achieved by prices after
the war. Laborers were plentiful at as
low as 50 cents a day, and food and ma-
terials were in proportion. War never
fails to boost prices, and the greater the
war the greater the boost. This being
the world's greatest war, this present
boost is absolutely unprecedented.

Price is evidently the delicate balancing
needle on which the economic world pivots,
and like a seismograph dial it is regis-
tering world disturbance at points
thousands of miles away. The entire
working world is in a position to worry
over materials and production, with only
a passing thought about selling. It is
no longer a question of disposal of output,

but of securing materials, labor, and
equipment; and adjusting to price con-
ditions.

In such a situation only one result is
sure—that prices will continue to mount
until the great suction of demand is re-
duced. The demand is twisted and
tangled—that is one great difficulty. There
is now terrific, unlimited drain on certain
chemicals, for instance. No amount of
clever salesmanship could have sold more
than usual three years ago, but today
they are almost literally worth their
weight in gold. Luxuries, too, paradox-
ical as it may seem, are going upward in
price because of increased demand, even
in Berlin, the beleaguered! It is authori-
tatively reported that more women are
wearing silk in Germany than ever be-
fore; and at a recent sale some old paint-
ings brought record prices. As for pearls
of certain high grades—they have simply
ceased to exist everywhere! They are
not any more to be had at any price!—
From "The Skyward Career of All Prices,"
by J. George Frederick, in the *American
Review of Reviews* for August, 1916.

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.
Advertisement.

This is the Skirt Situation.

The fashion editor of the *Woman's
Home Companion* says in the September
issue:

"Let me tell you of the skirt situation.
The hip fullness has surely started on a
downward course. Plaited effects are the
style. Plaits are introduced to give the
straighter figure line, but without cutting
out any of the fullness at the skirt edge.

"I assure you, however, there is noth-
ing monotonous about the new plaited
skirts. There are loose plaits, pressed
plaits, side plaits, and wide and narrow
box plaits. Some of these skirts are
made with yokes, and then again the
plaited effect is often broken with a panel.

"Plaited plaid skirts will be worn with
tailored jackets of plain cloth, while vel-
vet jackets will be worn with skirts of
satin or broadcloth.

"The skirt with the high waistline is
here. You know I said there was a ten-
dency toward Empire styles.

"Paris—to be particular, the house of
Martial et Armand—has introduced a
skirt with a wide, straight front breadth
mounted up to the corsage onto a three-
inch belt which fits the waist closely.
To the lower edge of this belt, the ma-
terial is gathered over a thick cord, and
then hangs perfectly straight. There are
straight side breadths, and a wide back
breadth in which the closing is concealed.

The Country School and Community Life.

Do Americans truly realize the remark-
able social and economic changes now
taking place through the agency of the
small-town and rural schools? Professor
James once declared that most people are
old fogies at twenty-five, that they have
gained at this age hard-set notions and a
safe means of making a livelihood, and
that they henceforth travel in a comfort-
able rut. There is undoubtedly a marked
tendency among American rural teachers
to avoid such a condition; they are realiz-
ing that the teacher who never does more
than he is paid for never is paid for more
than he does. They are realizing that
the day is gone when the schoolhouse was
intended simply for children; they are
seeing to it that the building is fast be-
coming the most important center in the
community. Consider for a few minutes
some facts about the practical results of
rural and small-town educational efforts
in America.

Apparently the back-to-the-soil move-
ment has had its day. There is in all
probability a large enough proportion of
the American people now engaged in pro-
ducing food from the earth—if they only
knew how to do it efficiently. The next
great economic movement in America
will probably be the countervailing of in-
dustries. Unnoticed, this movement has
really been going on for several years.
Large cotton factories have sprung up
near the cotton fields; paper mills are
steadily moving toward the forests; to-
bacco factories are less and less in the
cities, and more and more near the source
of raw material.

The tendency to move away from
crowded centers of population, with their
congested apartment life, to the country
and small towns where the laborer and
his family may have cheap breathing
space—in other words, this countervailing
of industries—is growing more and more
evident. Unconsciously, perhaps, the
rural and town school has been prepar-
ing for some time for this change through
the vitalizing of community life, through
the infusion of genuine human interest
into the existence of country and town.
In short, the school teachers are making
rural life as varied and as interesting as
city life.—From "The Country School's
Re-Birth," by Carl Holliday in the
American Review of Reviews.

The Best Laxative.

To keep the bowels regular the best
laxative is outdoor exercise. Drink a full
glass of water half an hour before break-
fast and eat an abundance of fruit and
vegetables, also establish a regular habit
and be sure that your bowels move once
each day. When a medicine is needed
take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are
pleasant to take and mild and gentle in
effect. Obtainable everywhere.
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3.00 " " "	2.45
2.50 " " "	2.15
2.00 " " "	1.79
1.75 " " "	1.45
1.50 " " "	1.30
1.25 " " "	1.15
1.00 " " "	.89

Middy Blouses

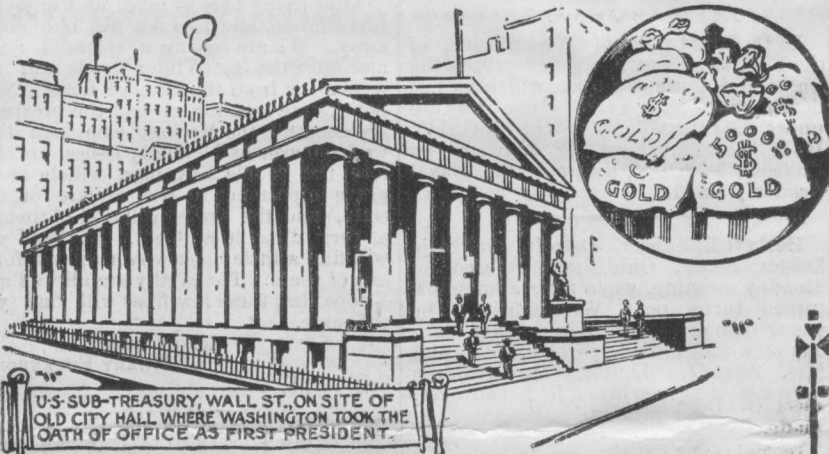
These are of this season's
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Granulated Sugar,	8c per lb
Brown Sugar,	7c per lb
"Swift's Pride" Laundry Soap,	7 Cakes 25c
Silk Hose for Men, in Blue, Black,	
Palm Beach and Grey, 15c Pr	



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DAIRY and CREAMERY

ALFALFA FOR COWS.

For Best Results It Should Be Balanced With Corn Silage.

During the fifteen years I spent at the Nebraska experiment station I had a splendid opportunity to thoroughly test out the feeding value of alfalfa, writes a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. In one experiment I fed some twelve cows alfalfa alone for over a year, and the result was that eight of these cows were ruined. They were not only sterile, but their health was so impaired that they were sent to the slaughter. A postmortem examination showed their kidneys were badly infected. Fatty degeneration had shown itself in several of the organs.

Alfalfa is not a balanced ration. In fact, it is only half balanced, and an animal must consume from two to three times more hay than it needs in order to obtain the desired carbohydrates. It is true a cow will eat from forty to sixty pounds of alfalfa per day when required to consume this



The Holstein is valuable as a general purpose cow for the average farmer. Not only is she efficient as a milker, but when her usefulness at the pail has been impaired by age or injury she has a distinct beef value greater than that of the usual strictly dairy cow. The cow shown is a Holstein grade.

forage alone. Should the cows have silage or a carbohydrate feed they will soon use from fifteen to twenty pounds, and will do it with much greater economy. To feed alfalfa alone is not only extravagant and wasteful, but it is also damaging to the health of the animal. Many men will say they do not need a silo because they have plenty of alfalfa hay. This, to my notion, is proof they need a silo, for with corn silage and alfalfa hay the most palatable and economic ration is made.

In Nebraska, where we have alfalfa on every hand and this year a great surplus, we are inclined to overfeed alfalfa, but this, I believe, is true of all the alfalfa states.

This plant has been put on a high pedestal and toasted as the greatest of our farm crops, and I believe we have misled many people into believing it was a balanced ration. It is a very easy matter to balance alfalfa hay, for in any country where alfalfa grows we can also produce a forage high in carbohydrates. Perhaps the best plant is corn, and its best form of feeding is in silage. Besides this, we have sorghum, Kafir corn, millet, timothy hay, Sudan grass, beets and wild hay. Of the grains corn and barley are perhaps the best to use to balance alfalfa. Keep in mind that alfalfa is our cheapest source of digestible protein, and you will have no trouble in feeding it.

BUILDING A DAIRY BARN.

Cheapness of Construction and Easy Cleaning Are Main Essentials.

Sunshine, fresh air, warmth and comfort are the main essentials of a sanitary dairy barn, asserts J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Many farmers have the idea that expensive barns and equipment are necessary for the production of clean milk. This is not the case. There are many cases where thousands of dollars are invested for equipment and conditions are ideal, but lack of proper methods and knowledge of cleanliness result in a poor quality of milk.

Farmers can install some type of swinging stanchions, gutters and a ventilating and lighting system at a low cost. Most any stable can be remodeled into a good milking barn. In building a dairy barn one must keep in mind the cheapness of construction and the ease of keeping both the barn and the cows clean. Proper construction of stalls and gutters assist materially in keeping the cows clean.

Site For the Barn.

The dairy barn should be located so as to avoid odors and contamination from hogpens, chicken houses and other places which are liable to be unclean. Surface water should drain away from the building. If possible the barn should run north and south so that the sunlight may enter from both sides during the day. It will be an advantage to provide an ell to the main building, as this permits of a barnyard sheltered from cold winds from the north and west.

Light the Dairy Stable.

It is better to have too much light than too little. There should be at least one four pane window for each two cows, and for sake of warmth the sash should be provided with double panes.

AROUND THE DAIRY.

There are still a few folks who appear to believe that any kind of a cow will do. Keep the heifer calves that are designed for the dairy thrifty and growing. It requires grain as well as roughage to produce butter fat, and butter fat at present prices is what pays. All dairy utensils should be periodically placed in the sun. You can feed and care for a good grade cow so that she will be more profitable than a full blood half starved.

THE PRODUCTION OF SANITARY MILK

If milk is to be produced and handled in a strictly sanitary manner, then the consuming public need have little complaint as to the cleanliness of other dairy products.

The milk producer, of course, is almost entirely responsible for the sanitary condition of milk and other dairy products in case the goods are sold directly to the consumer. Also the producer is always more or less responsible for the quality of all dairy products as regards sanitation, for this sanitary quality depends upon the sanitary condition of the milk. Therefore we will begin at the beginning, with the producer.

The production of clean milk does not depend so much upon equipment as it does upon methods used in this production. Any farmer who has very ordinary equipment can produce clean milk if he uses the correct methods. The first thing to be said under the subject of methods is keep the cows clean and the hair clipped short on the udder and flanks. Use a moist cloth or sponge on the udder and flanks just before milking. Wear a cap on the head, keep the hands and clothing



Cleanliness in milking is highly important if the product is to be of best quality. It pays to be clean in dairying. The illustration shows a milker at work on the department of agriculture farm at Beltsville, Md.

of the milker extremely clean and do not milk with wet hands. Avoid rinsing any dust in the barn at or immediately before milking time. Do not feed the hay or roughage at milking time, as this always raises dust. Use only the small top milking pail. Dirt, hair or flies in milk mean bacteria in milk, even though the hair, dirt and flies are taken out. Therefore do not be misled into the idea that straining or clarifying milk gives it a lower germ content, for it does not. The milk should be strained and cooled immediately after it is drawn and a temperature as near 58 degrees F. as possible maintained until the milk reaches the distributor or consumer.

Right at this point is where the responsibility of the producer stops and the responsibility of the distributor or the consumer begins. It is just as necessary that the distributor and consumer keep the milk clean and cool as for the producer to do so. The bottles or utensils in which milk is to be kept should be thoroughly clean and as nearly sterile or free from germs as steam or boiling water will make them. Keep flies out of the milk and out of the milk utensils, as these are extremely dangerous in spreading disease.—C. A. Burns, Dairy Department, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Water For Cows Important.

Next to the grass the most important thing that your cattle need while on pasture is water. Too many are giving their cows a drink morning and night and letting them trust to the ponds and sloughs during the daytime. The hot, dry weather makes it imperative that the cow have plenty of fresh, clear, pure water.

Floors of Dairy Stables.

Concrete floors—or any other kind, for that matter—should always be well bedded so as to keep the cow dry and her udder from coming in contact with the cold floor. It is a wise provision to lay on top of the cement a wooden grating, cork brick or creosoted wood blocks.

Aborted Calves.

Not all cases of abortion in cows are contagious, but every aborted calf and membrane should be buried deep or, better still, burned.

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.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
TANEYTOWN MARYLAND

READY FOR SPRING

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

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

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

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

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

WM. C. DEVILBISS,

22 W. Main Street, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

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

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

DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.
C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

Both Phones Opposite R. R.
S. D. MEHRING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons

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. : : :

Children and Baby Talk.

Do you encourage baby talk in your children? If you do you are making a great mistake, according to V. M. Hillier, the well known educator. Here is what Mr. Hillier has to say on the subject in his book, "Child Training." "The mispronunciation of words, due to inability to articulate or more usually to incorrect hearing, may be amusing and delightful on account of its simple naivete, but it should be corrected and, above all, should not be imitated by the parent or teacher. 'Oo' and 'tittle' may be cunning in a three-year-old, but it is silly for a grownup to use such expressions in addressing the three-year-old, like talking 'pigeon' English to a Chinaman, but what is worse, it gives an incorrect model for the child and thus prolongs the time he will take to speak correctly. Precision in the pronunciation of one's native tongue is always delightful at any age and an earmark of the well bred."

Loyalists in the Revolution.

John Adams estimated that one-third of all the people in the colonies were Loyalists—that is, opposed to the war with England. A minority of these favored obedience to the English laws, but the great majority opposed the English methods with the colonies but wanted a peaceable settlement. War drove the Loyalists to armed resistance, and in New York state alone more than 20,000 colonists took up arms for the British. Out of a total population of less than 4,000,000 more than 60,000 Loyalists left the colonies during the revolutionary period because of their political position.

The Cat and the Tail.

Once upon a time a cat who prided herself on her wit and wisdom was prowling about the barn in search of food and saw a tail protruding from a hole.

"There is the conclusion of a rat," she said. Then she crept stealthily toward it until within striking distance, when she made a jump and reached it with her claws. Alas, it was not the appendage of a rat, but the tail of a snake, who immediately turned and gave her a mortal bite.

Moral.—It is dangerous to jump at conclusions.

A Remarkable Man.

John Ziska, the great Hussite leader of the fifteenth century, was one of the most remarkable men that ever lived. His life story reads like a romance. Nothing in history is more interesting, more thrilling, than the account of his heroic deeds. Though blind and always greatly outnumbered, Ziska invariably beat his enemies and established for himself a fame that will last forever. He was never beaten in a battle. His very name was a terror to his enemies. He died in 1424, while besieging Prazbislaw, at the age of sixty-four.

Grapes and Wine.

Most people think white grapes make white wine and dark grapes make red wine. It is a popular error. Red wine is made by fermenting grape juice and grape skins together, and white wine is made by fermenting grape juice alone.

Not Manlike.

Patience—Women seem to be doing everything that men do nowadays. Patience—Nonsense! You never saw a man powdering his nose fifty times a day, did you?—Youkers Statesman.

USING COLD POTATOES

MAY BE EMPLOYED IN A VARIETY OF WAYS.

Some of the Recipes Which Call for Remnants Are Really Improved by Using Potatoes That Have Been Cooked.

Left Over Whole Cold.—Cut cold, boiled potatoes into thin slices lengthwise, dip each slice in a little melted butter, dust with salt and pepper, broil over a clear fire until a golden brown.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into small dice; to each pint allow a tablespoonful of butter, put the butter in an ordinary pan, melt it, add a tablespoonful of chopped onion, shake until the onion is golden brown; throw in the potatoes, shake or toss over a hot fire until each piece is slightly browned; sprinkle lightly with half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of parsley and a dash of pepper; dish and serve.

Potato Cakes.—Broken bits of mashed, seasoned with a little milk, salt to taste, chopped parsley or not, formed in round flat cakes, half-inch thick; brown in butter drippings or salt pork fat on each side, serving hot.

Potatoes and Cabbage Cakes.—Take some cold potatoes and cabbage, equal quantities of both; mash smoothly together, adding beaten egg, white sauce or melted butter to moisten. Flavor rather highly with pepper, add a little salt. Form into round cakes; flour, bake or fry.

Potato and Rice Cakes.—Take any remains of mashed potato, add half the quantity of boiled rice, mix all together with a little butter, season well with pepper, salt and cayenne. Roll on a floured board to about an inch and a half thickness, cut into rounds or squares with a cutter. Brush over with beaten egg and bake in a fast oven. Serve hot.

Potatoes and Egg au Gratin.—Take six or seven baked or boiled potatoes, cut them in slices, and slice two hard-boiled eggs. Place them in layers in a baking dish, sprinkling each layer with grated cheese. Pour over four ounces of melted butter, good dripping or white sauce and put into a slow oven until hot. Brown on top.

Potato Balls With Cheese Flavoring.—Take some cooked potatoes, flavor with grated cheese, salt and pepper, add sufficient milk to make the mixture moist and smooth, form into balls, fry and serve hot, powdered with grated cheese. Garnish with fried parsley.

Potato Savory.—Rub a fireproof china dish with onion, then butter it, and sift breadcrumbs lightly over. Slice some cold boiled potatoes into this, place a few bits of butter over, a seasoning of white pepper and salt, a few white bread crumbs. Repeat this until the dish is full, then cover with fine bread crumbs to which has been added one-fourth of the quantity of grated cheese. Bake for 20 minutes in a quick oven; serve with finely chopped capers scattered over.

Lobster With Cream Sauce.

For this you will need one lobster (three pounds live weight), one table spoonful of flour, five mushrooms, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half pint of milk, salt and pepper to taste.

Boil the lobster by first plunging it head downward into warm, not boiling water, putting over a quick fire and bringing quickly to a boil. A medium-sized lobster should boil half an hour, a big one three-quarters. Cut into dice. Put the butter in a frying pan and, when melted, add the flour. Do not brown, but mix until smooth. Add the milk and stir constantly until it boils. Add the mushrooms, chopped fine, salt, pepper and lobster, and stir until thoroughly heated. Serve in paper cases or in individual ramekin dishes.

Chocolate Rice Cream.

Wash the rice (Carolina rice of good quality) and cook gently in milk with a piece of stick vanilla and some sugar until thoroughly swelled and tender. Remove the vanilla. When cool stir in enough cream to make the rice like a thick lumpy-looking custard. Place in custard glasses and scatter powdered chocolate over. To four ounces of rice allow one and three-quarters pints of milk and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Use a double milk saucepan and cook long and slowly.

Nut Bread.

A good recipe for nut bread is made up of two cupfuls of white flour, sifted, two cupfuls of graham or entire wheat flour, one-half cupful of New Orleans molasses, a little salt, two cupfuls of milk or water, one cupful of walnut meats cut fine, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, and about two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Let rise 20 minutes and bake about one hour in a moderate oven.

Soft Gingerbread.

Cupful sour milk, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter, three eggs, one cupful sirup, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls baking soda, two and one-half cupfuls flour; mix together; bake in a rather slow oven till set. This is fine.

To Make Brooms Last Longer.

Soaking a broom in hot water before using for the first time will make the bristles stronger and add many months to their life.

SEEDING WITHOUT A NURSE CROP URGED

Results From Seeding Timothy Alone Indicate Improved Quality And Larger Hay Yields.

NICKOLAS SCHMITZ

Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Where the old way of seeding timothy does not give satisfactory results the only remedy is sowing the timothy, or timothy and clover, alone in early fall, not with a grain crop. The plan is to seed the wheat without the timothy in the fall and the clover in the spring; then, as soon as possible after harvest the stubble should be plowed down and a very firm, finely-pulverized seedbed prepared. This, to be sure, will involve an extra plowing and preparing of the seedbed, but the increased yield and quality of hay more than pays for the extra labor. A full crop will be ready for cutting the next June or July, which will be the same time as if it had been seeded with the wheat, the stubble of which was plowed down. Timothy may also follow such crops as early potatoes, early tomatoes, cowpeas cut for hay, etc.

Method Of Seeding Alone.

If fertilizer is sown with the grass, then seeding with the grain drill as when sowing with wheat in the fall, is by far the most economical way of seeding. But the chances for getting a perfect stand are greatly increased if the seed is dropped behind the hoes and a light harrow or weeder run over the field for covering. On soils not subject to much washing or baking after heavy rains, the seed may be dropped in front of the hoes and a roller run over the field to assist in covering. This firms the soil around the seed and brings the moisture to the surface, which adds greatly to the chances of getting a good stand.

Where fertilizer is not sown with the grass the seeding can be done more quickly with a wheel-barrow seeder, covering with a spike-tooth harrow or weeder, and, wherever conditions permit, following with the roller.

Rate Of Seeding.

Except under the most favorable soil conditions, it is advisable to mix in a little redtop. This is especially true on sandy, poor, or wet land, because redtop will grow where timothy will not; care, however, must be taken not to use too much redtop, lest it crowd out the timothy and decrease the market value of the hay.

When sowing timothy alone, 15 pounds or more per acre should be used; when sowing with redtop, 12 pounds of timothy and 2 or 3 pounds of redtop (re-cleaned seed) should be used. When seeded with red clover, 10 pounds of timothy and 6 to 8 pounds of red clover is sufficient. If red clover has not been succeeding well, 4 to 6 pounds of alsike clover should be substituted for the red clover.

On fairly fertile, well-limed soil, it is a good plan to cut down the red or alsike clover to about half the given rate and add 4 to 8 pounds of alfalfa. There is no better way than this of inoculating the land for alfalfa.

When the land is known to be inoculated, alfalfa may be substituted entirely for the clover, using 15 pounds per acre. In this case the first cutting in the spring will be timothy and alfalfa, and after this two medium-sized crops of alfalfa may be secured in a favorable season. A good all-around mixture for heavy seeding is:

Timothy 8 lbs.
Redtop 2 lbs.
Red Clover 6 lbs.
(or Alsike Clover, 4 lbs.)
Alfalfa 4 lbs.

Alfalfa Not An Expensive Crop To Start.

It is true, however, that even a short-lived field of alfalfa pays better when properly handled, than a field in any other hay crop. The average yield being 3 to 4 tons per acre and 5 to 6 tons are not infrequent. The feeding value is practically equal to that of bran.

The most common mistake made is the enormous expense incurred in getting land ready for alfalfa. If there was an assurance of getting a field lasting 10 or 15 years this would be justified, but the chances of getting such a long-lived field are not great enough to justify extraordinary high expenditures. Moreover, this is not necessary. Outside of a little extra cost of seed the expense of starting a field of alfalfa need not be much beyond that of seeding a field of ordinary clover and timothy in the fall by themselves—not with wheat.

On a well managed farm it would be a simple matter to leave out the timothy in seeding wheat and seed to alfalfa the next fall after the land has been well prepared, well limed, and inoculated. It is an equally simple matter to follow alfalfa after early potatoes. To charge the expense of liming against alfalfa is not altogether fair. Every farm needs an application of lime every few years. Then why not lime the field about the time it is ready to be seeded to alfalfa. The extra expense of inoculating can be eliminated by seeding with clover, 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa per acre. This will bring forth enough alfalfa plants over the field to inoculate the land in a year or two.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th., 1916.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

UNION BRIDGE.

Edward Knipple and wife, of Keyville, are enjoying several days this week at the home of their daughter, Mrs. G. H. Eyer.

Charles Martin shipped 20 very nice horse colts and 4 nice male colts on Monday, from Locust avenue station, to the Severn Valley, in Pennsylvania.

The funeral of Keener C. Billmyer, who died Thursday evening, August 17, was held on Sunday, at 10.30 a. m., in the M. P. church, of which he was an active member for many years. His pastor, Rev. F. Middleton Clift, conducted the religious services. Monocacy Tribe I. O. R. M., and Olive Council O. U. A. M., participated in the burial services, which were held in the M. P. cemetery at Uniontown. Mr. Billmyer's age was 69 years, 2 months, 9 days.

Jesse and Lydia L. Smith and W. Morris Haines, wife and son, expect to attend Friends' Quarterly Meeting at Menallen, Sunday and Monday, August 27 and 28. They will make the journey in Mr. Haines' touring car.

Miss Annie G. Smith expects to attend the Quarterly Meeting at Menallen, and will make the trip over the W. M. R. R. Thomas Z. Fogle, wife, and daughter, Helen, of Hagerstown, were visitors over Sunday at the home of W. W. Fogle and family.

Mrs. H. H. Bond has been very sick for more than a week. Wednesday morning, her sister, Mrs. Lydia Bohn, of Hagerstown, came to wait on her.

The Sunday school of the Brethren church of town pic-niced on the large lawn at Luther Devilbiss' home, Wednesday afternoon. After opening services by the Superintendent, F. T. Shriver, Elder John Utz gave a pleasing and instructive talk to those present. The children were then dismissed to enjoy themselves, which they did so thoroughly that they were ready to return home at a reasonable hour, and all got back before the evening rain commenced, which settled the dust and cooled the atmosphere. About 90 adults and children participated in the outing.

The three double houses which are being built by the Tidewater Company, along the lane which runs south from Lighter street in town, are beginning to look like houses. The mode of building is to put up a frame, then put on the roof, which in these houses is metal, then cover the frame with woven wire, upon which the plaster is laid, the walls both outside and in being composed of plaster. That they stand rough treatment is proved by the fact that in the house where the dynamite was exploded last winter, while the doors and windows were blown out, the walls were not damaged.

Joseph Delphy and his grandson, W. Delphy O'Connor went to the mountain near Sabillasville, Wednesday, to see a farm on which he had lived, and which he sold 43 years ago. Everything about the place appeared to have suffered from neglect, except a piece of timber which in the intervening years had increased so much in size that he was surprised at their growth. He found great orchards of peach and apple trees growing on land which was primeval forest when he lived there. And many of the trees were well laden with fruit.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. meeting at 7.30 p. m.

Quite a number of the people of this community attended the Grangers' Fair, last week.

Charles Rowe and wife, of Baltimore, are guests of Mrs. Levi Rowe.

Lloyd Shipley, wife and two children, who have been visiting relatives here returned to their home in York, on Saturday.

Howard Smith and wife, of Baltimore, were guests of Mrs. Josiah Dayhoff, part of last week.

Rev. W. G. Stine preached in the Bark Hill church, Sunday night.

Birnie Wilson, of Frederick, is a visitor at the home of his father, Charles Wilson. Charles Staub and wife, of Rocky Ridge, were guests of Mrs. Nathan Rowe, on Sunday.

Miss Elvie Welty, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Nathan Rowe, for the past week, returned to her home, near Woodsboro, on Saturday.

Rev. John Townsend, pastor of the M. P. church (colored) preached in the chapel, Sunday at 11 a. m.

Mr. — Biddinger, daughter and two children, of Newark, N. J., are visiting Mr. Biddinger's brother, Oliver Biddinger.

Evan Shew, the famous fisherman of this section, has gone to Monocacy on a fishing excursion. He has been gone for several weeks, and as yet has not returned to his domicile.

PINEY CREEK SUMMITT.

Miss Grace Sherer returned to her home in Frederick on Saturday, after spending several weeks with her cousins, the Misses Sauerwein.

Wm. Lemmon, wife and son, Wilbur, spent Sunday at Hanover with Mrs. Lemmon's parents, Alfred Bowers and wife. George W. Sauerwein and son, Howard, of Damocottown, Montgomery county, and Porter Ricketts, of Washington, D. C., spent Thursday night with the family of the former's brother, J. C. Sauerwein, returning to their home, Friday morning.

Oliver Hesson, wife and daughter, Esther, spent Sunday at Stonersville, as the guests of the former's parents, John M. Hesson and wife. Herbert Houser, wife and children, Master Gilbert and little Miss Margaret Ida and Wm. Hesson, were guests at the same place.

Misses Catherine and Ruth Sauerwein, and Jesse and Austin Sauerwein, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Frederick, and attended the Sunday School picnic at Utica on Saturday.

UNIONTOWN.

Dr. Newton Gilbert, of Annapolis, Md., returned on Wednesday, after a ten days' visit to his parents, Wesley and Mrs. Gilbert and family.

On Friday, Rev. Rene Williams and wife, of Chewsville, Pa., who were enjoying an auto trip through some parts of the country, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Gettysburg, and on passing through the village, called on some friends, who were mutually glad to meet again. Mr. Williams was enjoying his vacation.

Miss Elizabeth Orrison, of Frederick City, is visiting her aunt, Layne Shaw and family, at Black Oak Spring.

Rev. Thomas H. Wright, who was spending his vacation at his old home, Fawn Grove, Pa., returned home on Monday. Held the usual Sunday morning preaching service.

Dr. and Mrs. Luther Kemp had as guests on Sunday, Rev. Paul D. Yoder, wife and children, of Union Bridge, and Mrs. Elmer Dixon, of Frederick, who kindly rendered some vocal music numbers, at Mr. Yoder's service in Baust church, on Sunday morning.

The second quarterly conference of the Official Board of the M. P. church, will be held in the Uniontown church, on Saturday, August 26, at 2 o'clock. Communion service will be held at Pipe Creek on the following Sunday morning, and in Uniontown church on Sunday morning, September 3, at 10.30.

Miss Lena Dunsing went to Baltimore on Saturday to visit some friends and her mother, Mrs. Henry Dunsing.

On Sunday, Miss Grace Seigum and Mrs. Reinhold and daughter, Dorothy, of Philadelphia, returned home after being guests of Mrs. Alice Hahn. Mrs. Reinhold was compelled to procure a health certificate of Dr. Kemp, to permit her to enter the state of Pennsylvania with her little girl.

Rev. W. E. Saltzger, pastor of the Lutheran church, went to Hanover on Monday to attend a banquet of his class Alumni, of Gettysburg Seminary. Courtesy of Rev. Shilke, of Walkersville.

Last Friday, Mrs. Harry Fogle had as guests, her mother, Mrs. G. W. Baughman, and Miss Keefer, of Berrett.

Rev. George Englar and wife, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are visiting his brother, Jesse Englar and family.

Mrs. Milton Tagg, of Littlestown, Pa., visited George and Mrs. Selby the past week.

Howard Hiteshew, wife and child, and George Borten and wife, of Baltimore, were entertained by Sander Devilbiss and family. Their son, Walter, of Philadelphia, is spending his vacation with his parents.

Harry Fogle, who was employed at Pen-Mar, the past two months, has returned to his family, much improved physically.

Rev. T. H. Wright and family entertained his niece, Miss Belle Wright, of Baltimore, the end of the week.

The school ground where the M. P. lawn fete was held, was electric lighted on Wednesday evening.

Master Edgar Forney, of Frederick, is a visitor in the family of Rev. W. Phillip Englar and family.

Alfred Zollickoff returned on Saturday from a motor trip to Canada, of about three weeks. He accompanied O. W. Hess, of Union Bridge.

D. Myers Englar and wife have as guests, Misses Dorothy and May Lanigan, of Washington, D. C.

James Butler and wife, and Jack Gilson, of Washington, D. C., who were visitors of Myers Englar and wife, have returned home.

Taneytown take off your hat to Old Uniontown, as it really has electric lights. On Tuesday evening an evidence, W. P. Englar and son, Frank Eckard, Postoffice, and Edgar Myers' porch, all proved that the connection had been made when Union Bridge turned on the current.

Ed. T. Billmyer, of Roanoke, Va., was a guest of his cousin, C. Edgar Myers and family, during the week.

James Fleagle and wife, of Baltimore, visited Samuel Repp and family, on Saturday.

Mrs. Catharine Gilbert and Miss Armita Murray have returned from their outing at Mountain Lake Park.

Mrs. William Hull and children, of Gettysburg, Pa., were guests of Samuel Hiltbride and wife, during the week.

Harry Fogle and family had as visitors during the week, Rev. Harry Baughman, of Keyser, Va., and Rev. G. W. Baughman and wife, of Berrett.

The latter has purchased a Ford automobile, which he expects to enjoy in his ministerial visiting.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Lillie McCarty, of Maytown, Pa., is a guest of a school friend, Mrs. Charles Cluts.

Owing to the rainy weather, there was no Lutheran preaching two weeks ago.

Holy Communion will be administered this Sunday, at 2.30 p. m.

Wm. Devilbiss and wife, of Emmitsburg, were visitors at Geo. Ritter's, on Monday.

There will be no W. C. T. U. meeting this Sunday evening. Friday evening, Sept. 8, a temperance rally will be held, consisting of solos, songs and recitations. Two ministers are expected to be present, and the Taneytown Male Quartette will also furnish music.

Miss Phoebe Koons, of Baltimore, is visiting with her uncle, Oliver Newcomer and family.

Miss Jessie Mangans, of Mangansville, and Roy Baumgardner and sisters, spent Sunday with Elmer Hess and family, near Hanover.

James Kiser, wife and daughters, Virgie and Helen, and John Kiser and niece, Agnes Kiser, motored to Fountandale, Pa., last Sunday to visit relatives.

Edward Knipple and wife are spending the week with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Eyer and family, of Union Bridge.

Mrs. A. N. Forney, and Mrs. John McHenry and family, of Pittsburgh, Pa., visited with Harry Harner's, of Four-points, Sunday.

Wm. Houck, wife and family, and John Forney, of Bridgeport, visited Chas. Young and wife, Sunday.

Miss Lillie Baumgardner is spending some time with friends at Hagerstown.

Wm. Devilbiss and wife, of Emmitsburg, visited Geo. Frock and wife, the past Friday.

KEYMAR.

Uniontown and Keymar played an interesting game of ball at Keymar, on Saturday, August 19. The score by innings:

Un'town 10 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3
Keymar 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

NEW WINDSOR.

R. Lee Slinguff and family, of Sudbrook Park, are visiting at Thomas Stouffer's.

L. H. Dielman and wife went on an automobile trip in their new car to Hagerstown and Smithburg.

On Wednesday morning last, while running the machinery in his ice plant, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Koop had a narrow escape from death. The wrist pin of the engine broke, causing the cylinder head to blow out and other parts of the engine to break, one piece striking Mrs. Koop on the hip, bruising her considerably, and other pieces barely missing both of them. Mrs. Koop had gone to the plant to talk to her husband, when the accident happened. It is reported that he will not have the engine repaired, therefore will make no more ice this season; his patrons will be supplied with Union Bridge ice.

The farm of the late Pius J. Babylon, located near Springdale, was sold on Tuesday at public sale to Edward Gilbert; the price per acre \$72.00.

Messrs. Scarboro, of South Carolina, brothers of Mrs. Carter, residing on Baltimore St., spent from Tuesday to the following Monday with their mother and sister. This was their first visit this far north, and they were delighted with the country. They said they never saw such corn as is now growing here; they attended a public sale of household goods on Saturday, the first one they had ever attended. They said it was a new thing to them, they do not have them in their home country.

Alfred Bowers, of Hanover, Pa., is visiting D. P. Smelser, and renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Bowers left here about twenty years ago.

Miss Florence Sander, of Baltimore, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Getty, at "Overbrook Farms."

Prof. Johns has purchased Mrs. Eliza Englar's house.

Edward Barnes and wife attended the Emory Grove Camp Meeting on Sunday last.

Miss Fannie Dillehunt, of Baltimore, is spending her vacation with Mrs. John Lantz.

Miss Fannie Thomson, of Baltimore, is spending her vacation with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Norman and children, of Baltimore, have returned to their home after a week's visit to Mrs. Abram Snader.

Mrs. Elihuann Englar is spending some time with her son, E. Joseph Englar and wife.

Mrs. A. M. Fisher had sale on Saturday last of her household effects, and moved to the home of her son-in-law, Joseph Bowers, near town.

Prof. Johns gave a very interesting Temperance lecture at the M. E. church open-air services on Sunday evening last.

Miss Marie Smelser spent the week's end at Westminster with friends.

Misses Devilbiss and Austin, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with Edna Wilson.

Mrs. Martha Shaw and the Misses Crusey, of Baltimore, are guests of Jesse Stevenson and family.

Just the Thing for Diarrhoea.

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever. Many druggists recommend this remedy because they know that it is reliable. Obtainable everywhere."

LITTLESTOWN.

The Aid Society of the Redeemer's Reformed church, held its meeting on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. W. Hickey.

The annual picnic of St. John's church, which was held in the McSherry woods, last Saturday, was a complete success.

St. Paul's Lutheran church will rededicate their Sunday School room on Sunday, September 3.

Rev. Walter Spangler and wife, of Chicago, were the guests of Irvin Baughman and wife.

Miss Ida Gale and Mrs. Johnson, of Washington, D. C. returned home, on Tuesday morning, after spending a week with Samuel Smith and wife.

Oscar Lippy, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Josephine Noel, this week.

Mrs. Margaret Hiltbrick, daughter, Edith, and son, Fred, were the guests of the former's father, Judson Hill and wife, of Taneytown, last week.

After spending a few days at the home of her mother, this week, Mrs. William Broomfield, of Altoona, was accompanied home by her daughter, Mary, and Miss Frances Winebrenner.

Homer Hill, wife and daughter, Kathryn, of Gettysburg, and Misses Ruth and Margaret Gettier, of Biglersville, were the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Margaret Hiltbrick, on Sunday.

Mrs. Whitley Smith and son, who were visiting at the home of other townsmen, returned to her home in Baltimore, on Tuesday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Livers.

MANCHESTER.

The paralysis epidemic is causing some excitement here, as the children who want to go on a trip must get a permit from a physician.

Those of our citizens who were operated on successfully, recently, took turns in having good dinners and a social talk at all of the respective places.

Our genial townsman, J. W. Hoffacker, who was in the mercantile business for a period of more than 30 years, selling to Mr. Blocher, who now conducts the business, was on fishing excursion on Townsend Creek with several other townsmen last week.

Jacob Warehime, who was with the crowd as chief cook and bottle washer, met with an accident, stumbling over an obstacle, breaking a rib. We are expecting to hear of a big catch of fish. Will report same later.

There will be an old-time debate at Melrose on Saturday evening, August 26.

TYRONE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Copenhaver spent Friday with Ira Rodkey and family.

Mrs. Kate Hull spent several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Myers. Mrs. Noah Babylon, Mrs. Mary Strieb, Miss Edna Hahn and Paul Warehime, spent Sunday at Atlantic City.

Quite a number of the people in and around Tyrone spent Thursday at the Reformed Reunion, at Silver Run.

Miss Grace Rodkey spent Sunday with Samuel Kauffman and wife.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

John M. Mummert, wife, daughter, Hilda, and sons John, Walter and William, of York, Pa.; Samuel Klinefelter, wife and son, Bernell, of New Oxford; Edward Redding, wife and daughter, Esther, Roy Garrett and wife and Ray Cline, of Hanover, Pa., spent Sunday at the home of Clayton G. Dutterer and family.

Claude Myers, wife and son, Howard, spent Sunday with the former's uncle, Charles Bechtel, of Dover, Pa.

George Heltbride and family, spent Sunday with Charles Eckard and family, of Meadow Branch.

Miss Bessie Cow, of Harrisburg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Oscar Brown and family.

John F. Maus, wife, daughter, Miss Lillie and son George, Frank Bechtel and wife, spent Sunday evening with George Basehoar and family, of near Littlestown.

George Dutterer and sons, Harold and Wilmer, spent Sunday with William Davidson and family, of Mayberry.

Oscar Brown and family, and George Brown, spent Sunday with relatives, at New Windsor.

John Maus, wife and daughter, Miss Lillie, accompanied by their guests Mrs. Hoover and daughter, Miss Sarah, of Lancaster, spent Saturday in Baltimore.

John Maus is improving his home by adding a new coat of paint.

DETOUR.

A large number of our folks attended the Taneytown Grange Fair last week.

Those who visited James Warren and wife, this week were Harry Fisher, wife and son, of Baltimore, and William Sipes and wife, of Westminster.

Rhoda Weant, spent several days last week in Baltimore.

Mrs. P. D. Koons, Sr., has been on the sick list.

H. H. Boyer, wife, son and daughter, returned on Monday from a camping trip through Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Eastern Maryland; they camped for several days along the Atlantic beach. Although the trip was very much enjoyed they say that Maryland and safety from infantile paralysis is the best ever.

John Wood, wife and children, and Leoma Hahn, visited Mrs. Wood's parents, of Graceham, a few days this week.

Jacob Myerly has just finished building a silo on his farm here.

John Metzler, daughter, Margaret and son, John, of Altoona, spent a few days this week with E. L. Warner and wife.

Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., is still at the bedside of her father, Oliver Norris, of Middleburg, who continues to be ill.

LINWOOD.

Misses Helen Bradenburz and Edna Etzler, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Seiss, of Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. Charley Utz, of New Market, was the weeks-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. L. Shriner. Sam Utz was also a guest on Monday.

Mrs. Clara Englar with friends, is spending ten days at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Miss Adelaide Messier is entertaining the Misses Bovey and Miss Flora Rohrer, of Hagerstown, this week.

Carl Stem and friend, Mr. Hart, of Chicago, were home over Sunday.

Mrs. Bovey, of Hagerstown, is visiting Mrs. Will Stem.

Grandmother Messier was taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Brad Stitley, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Jesse Garner and Miss Emma Garner returned from Mountain Lake Park on Monday, delighted with their trip.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mrs. Lottie Pfeiffer and children, of Baltimore, were spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Mollie Six.

Mrs. Laura Fuss and grandchildren, of Walbrook, who have been spending some time with her sisters, the Misses Harbaugh, have returned to their home.

H. G. Mathias, our merchant, has typhoid fever.

Miss Cora Royston, of Hampstead, who has been spending some time with Mrs. Ornie Hyde, has gone to the Taneytown.

Miss Laura Burgoon, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. H. G. Mathias.

The farm belonging to the Humbert estate, was offered for sale, but owing to the low bidding, was not sold. Mrs. Humbert buying the property in town.

Marian Humbert, of Tyrone, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Humbert.

Executor's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, passed on the 17th day of July, 1916, and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Miranda R. Bishop, late of Carroll County, deceased, the undersigned, executor named in said last will and testament, will sell at public sale, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9th, 1916,

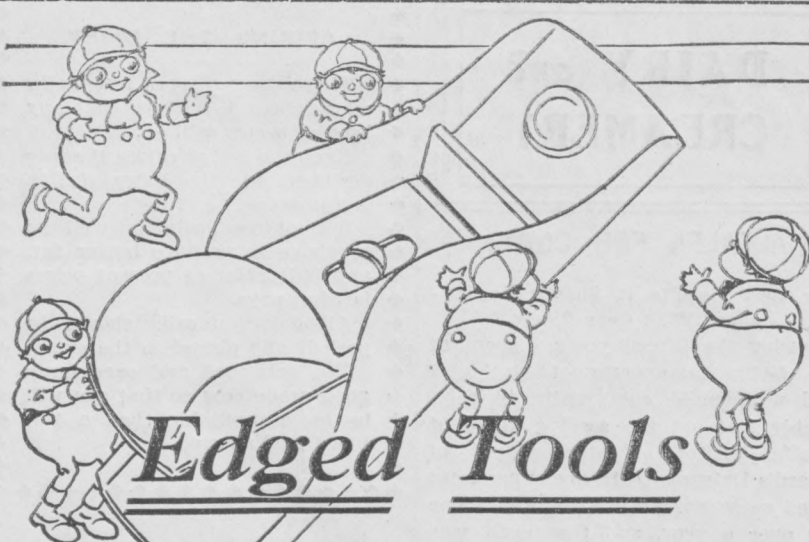
at 2 p. m., on the premises described below: The Real Estate of which the said Miranda R. Bishop died, seized and possessed, situated in the village of Harney, Carroll county, Md., on the South side of the public road leading therefrom to Littlestown, Pa., adjoining the property of George Shriner on the East, and the property of William Slagenhaupt on the West, which was conveyed to the said Miranda R. Bishop by John W. Slagenhaupt and Mary E. Slagenhaupt, by their deed dated the 15th day of October, 1892, and recorded in Liber B. F. C. No. 75, folio 426, one of the land records of said Carroll county. The improvements are a 2-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Hog Pen and Chicken House. There are some fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the said Orphans' Court: One-third of the purchase money to be paid to said Executor on the day of sale or on the ratification 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 the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. All the expenses of conveying to be borne by the purchaser or purchasers.

JAMES G. BISHOP,
Wm. T. Smith, Auct. Executor.
8-18-16

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Whether it be saw, plane, chisel, hatchet or any other kind of tool, you do not want it unless it has an edge that will cut.

Steel quality is the first essential in all edged tools, and that is the striking characteristic of those we sell.

You look at them before you buy, and back of them is our guaranty of "cutting" quality.

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

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

For Young Men and Women in Separate Departments

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

EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty Acre Campus; Modern Buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM up-to-date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.

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Send for Catalogue and Book of Views.

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Here It Is!



The Famous McClernan Sanitary All-Steel Kitchen Cabinet!

McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE

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Reliable - Courteous - Prompt

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
Carefully Repaired & Work Guaranteed

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove
Your

Dead Animals
PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"
"Always on the Job"

Phone No. 259,
Westminster, Md

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 else-
where.

Possession given April 1, 1917.
HARRY ECKER,
near Greenville.

Good Farm for Sale!

The undersigned, Executors of James Roop,
deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans'
Court of Carroll County, Md., will sell at Private
Sale, or if not sold by Private Sale before

Friday, September 8th, 1916,
with or without date, at 1 o'clock, p. m., offer at Public
Sale, on the premises, the farm formerly owned
by James Roop, deceased. This farm consists of

149 ACRES and 108 SQUARE PERCHES,
about 12 Acres being timber land. It is improv-
ed by a good Ten-room Brick Dwel-
ling House, with good Basement,
and two large cellars; well of splen-
did water on porch. Good Barn,
40x70 feet; two Wagon Sheds, Implement Shed,
Buggy Shed, Hog Houses, Chicken Houses, Dairy
House, Corn Crib, and other necessary buildings.
Good Orchard and other fruit. Land is fertile
and under good fencing. The farm is located
very conveniently with regard to churches,
schools and railroad, is one mile north of Union
Bridge, joining farms of John E. Buffington,
Frank Keeler and others.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of purchase price
to be paid on day of sale, or on ratification by
the Court, one-third in 6 months and the remain-
der in 12 months, credit payments to be secured
by bonds or surety of purchaser or purchas-
ers, with sufficient security, bearing interest
from day of sale; or all cash at option of purchas-
er or purchasers.

GEORGE E. ROOP,
EDITH I. MAIN,
Executors of James Roop, Dec.
J. N. O. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.

The Maryland State College of Agriculture

Gives Special Courses in—
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy-
ing, Poultry Husbandry, Fruit Growing,
Market Gardening, Floriculture, Canning,
Chemistry, Biology, Rural, Civil, Me-
chanical and electrical Engineering.

Military Training.

College Expenses, \$50. Living Expenses, \$190.

4-year, 2-year, 10-weeks, and CORRE-
SPONDENCE COURSES. FALL TERM
begins September 12th.

For Full Information address—

THE REGISTRAR, College Park, Md.

8-18,2t

PRIVATE SALE OF A FINE FARM

MY HOME FARM OF 149 ACRES

in Taneytown District, improved with a
BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn with slate
roof, Wagon Shed, Summer House, Hog
Pen, etc. Plenty of water supplied from
two good wells. In addition, there is on
the place \$20,000 worth of heavy timber.
Good opportunity for a man with small
capital, as I will sell on easy terms. For
further information, see

L. W. MEHRING,
Taneytown, Md.

A Vicious Pest

Rats destroy nearly
a billion dollars
worth of food and property every year. Kill your
rats and mice and stop your loss with
RAT CORN
It is safe for humans,
rats but harmless to
human beings. Rats simply
die up. No odor whatever.
Valuable bait in each can.
"How to Destroy Rats."
25c, 50c and \$1.00.
In Seed, Hardware, Drug
and General Stores.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
TANEYTOWN, MD. 7-21-6m

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

Plimsoll's Mark.

Any sailor will tell you that the
plimsoll is a conspicuous mark on the
hull of a vessel, usually an oval or
ellipse of white paint with an arrow
drawn through it to indicate the ex-
treme water line when the ship has
been loaded. As long as the plimsoll
mark shows above the water the bur-
den of freight in the ship's hold is
not too great for her carrying capacity.
The curious word is the badge of im-
mortality of a philanthropist, Samuel
Plimsoll, who was born in Bristol,
England, in 1824. When he went into
the coal business he learned of the hor-
rible conditions under which the men
of the British merchant marine had to
work. Owners figured that it was
cheaper to lose an occasional ship with
all on board than to restrict the load
and make the voyage reasonably safe.
In order to thwart this rapacity Plim-
soll entered parliament in 1863. His
persistent work resulted in the pas-
sage of the "merchant shipping act" in
1876 to prevent ships from going to sea
in an unsafe condition.

Hetty Green's Firmness.

Hetty Green nearly brought Collis P.
Huntington to ruin once. She had
\$1,600,000 deposited in one of his banks
and found that he was using the
bank's money in investments that she
regarded as ticklish. Besides, there
had been deals in which she thought
she had cause to make Huntington sit
up and take particular notice of her.
She appeared before an officer of the
bank, a Mr. Stewart, and said:

"I'd like my money right away—not
in checks; in cash, please."

"Is there no other way, Mrs. Green?"

He asked, beginning to perspire.

"None," said she. "Cash, please."

She got it—after a scurrying of
many bank messengers—in all kinds
of money and in such bulk that four
messengers had to carry it for her, the
while the rumor got out that Hunting-
ton was going to smash. As a matter
of fact he did have a narrow escape.—
New York World.

No Husband Is Perfect.

Don't expect all the virtues in one
man. If he is good natured he may be
lazy; if he is scholarly he may be cold;
if he is thrifty he may be stingy; if he
is generous he may be wasteful; if he
is smooth he may be deceitful. The
man who charms you with his immu-
table appearance is likely to be some-
thing of an old maid; the man who is
careful to pick threads off your skirt is
prone to pick flaws in you; the man
who takes an undue interest in the se-
lection of your hats may take an undue
interest in the bill which comes home;
the man who before marriage jumps
to open the door, lest your fingers be
contaminated by the knob, may after
marriage allow those same fingers to be
contaminated by the washboard.—
Woman's Home Companion.

A Valuable Tooth.

There is an amusing story of the
economy necessary in the early days
of the Norwegian theater at Bergen.
It was in 1840, when Ibsen and Bjorn-
son were creating the national drama.
A lady had been engaged for the part
of "second old woman" when it was
discovered that her elocutionary pow-
ers were impaired by the fact that she
had lost one of her front teeth. The
manager came to the rescue and bore the
expense of the necessary dentistry.
When she retired, however, after two
seasons, she had to leave the tooth be-
hind her, the example of the dentist's
art being the property of the theater.
The management was too poor to part
with it.

She Was One of Them.

Once a high school principal was
having a dispute with one of his teach-
ers, a vivacious young lady. She claim-
ed that the word "man" meant man-
kind as a whole, while "men" always
signified the masculine gender.

The principal maintained that there
were exceptions and triumphantly
quoted, "Though I speak with the
tongues of men and of angels."

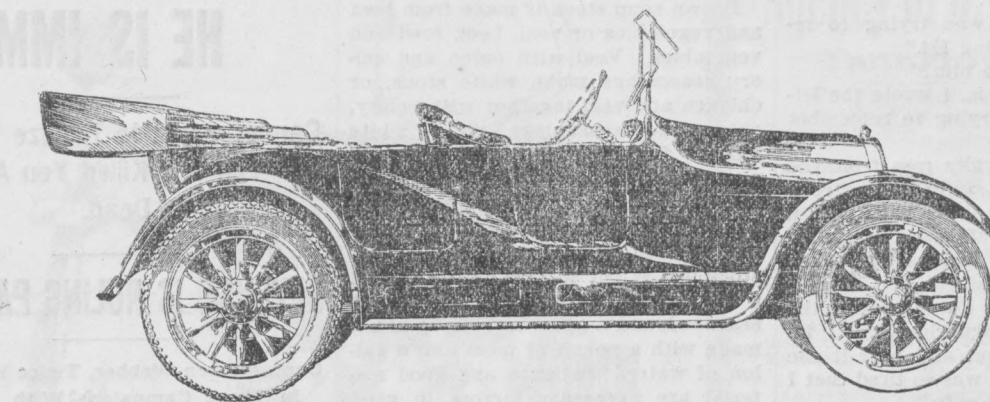
But the young lady answered demurely,
"That won't do, for you see,
both genders are mentioned there."—
Ladies' Home Journal.

The Art of Carpentry.

How many common figurative expres-
sions in our language are borrowed
from the art of carpentry may be seen
from the following sentence: "The
lawyer who filed the bill, shaved the
note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair,
made an entry, got up a case, framed
an indictment, impaneled a jury, put
them into a box, nailed a witness,
hammered a judge and bored a whole
court, all in one day, has since laid
down law and turned carpenter."

Wasted Labor.

Little Edna, who was watching the
men working a pile driver in the lot
opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so
sorry for those poor men, mamma.
They've been trying and trying to lift
out that big weight, and every time
they get it almost to the top it falls
right back again."—Boston Transcript.



31½
Horsepower
New Series
Overland
Model TS B
\$635
Roadster \$620
F. & B. Toledo

Why Don't You Get a Car?

Stop putting it off. Don't hold to the old
fashioned idea that an automobile is
an expense. It is not. It's an economy.

Take this splendid new Overland, for
instance. It costs only \$635. It's a
beauty. Large enough for your whole
family; easy to run; your son and
daughter can do it; has a big, power-

ful 31½ horsepower motor and is as
complete as the most expensive cars
in the world.

Also it uses very little gasoline.

Bring your family in today and see this
Overland. It's the greatest value of
the year.

TANEYTOWN GARAGE CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."

An Early Airship.

We are told by Peter Farley, who
wrote as an eyewitness, that in Au-
gust, 1835, the airship Eagle was of-
ficially advertised to sail from London
with government dispatches and pas-
sengers for Paris and to establish di-
rect communication between the cap-
itals of Europe. This early type of air-
ship was 160 feet long, fifty feet high
and forty feet wide, and she lay in the
dockyard of the Aeronautical society
in Victoria road, near Kensington gar-
dens, then quite a rural spot. Built to
hold an abundant supply of gas, she
was covered with oiled lawn and car-
ried a frame seventy-five feet long and
seven feet high, with a cabin secured
by ropes to the balloon. An immense
rudder and wings or fins on each side
for purposes of propulsion completed
her fittings. The deck was guarded by
netting. After all this preparation and
advertisement the Eagle never got be-
yond Victoria road, for Count Lennox
and his assistants failed to provide the
necessary motive power.—London
Standard.

A Peruvian River of Horror.

There is a river of mystery and hor-
ror in Peru, and the legends of rich
rubber regions and untold wealth in
gold are accompanied by tales of those
who went up it never to return. Cas-
imir Watkins, a naturalist, who has
traveled extensively in South America,
tells of the stream:

"This river," he said, is the Colorado
river, the richest river in Peru. Great
groves of rubber trees lie along its
course, and gold has been found in it.
But the Mascos, a tribe of cannibals,
infect it. They still practice cannibal-
ism and will kill a man on sight. Ex-
peditions have been fitted out and been
heavily armed to go exploring for rub-
ber and gold, but none of them ever
has returned. The savages have killed
the men and eaten them and turned
the canoes adrift. They have come
down the river empty, bottoms up, or
filled with supplies which the savages
did not care to remove."—New York
Post.

Watch With Three Cases.

One repeater watch that strikes the
hours automatically was made by the
Englishman, Thomas Mudge, about
1765, upon order from Ferdinand VI,
of Spain, who always listened to a song
by his favorite court singer, a noli,
before he undertook serious state busi-
ness, and who finally became insane
after the death of his consort, Bar-
bara, daughter of John V. of Portugal.
Like many watches of the time this
watch was made of snakeskin orna-
mented with gold.

It was believed that the owner wore
this outer case when he rode in the
chase or went to battle, so that the
works and inner cases might be pro-
tected from chance blows. In ordinary
life around the castle he would wear
the second case of simple gold, while
on state occasions he would strip the
cases down to the last, since it was
jeweled and highly ornate.—New York
Times.

Meissonnier Told Them.

Meissonnier once at the opening of
his pictures had none of women. A
friendly critic was curious to know the
reason. Meissonnier replied, "They can
paint themselves better than I can."

The Amateur Farmeress.

Farmer—Now let me see if you can
milk that cow. Girl (by vocation bar-
maid, regarding the horns)—Which
handle's for the milk and which for
the cream?—London Punch.

The Old General Muster.

Under the old militia system that
prevailed about seventy years ago the
states were divided into districts, each
one having a company to which all
men of soldier age were required to
belong and give a few days each year
to military drill.

Every year there would be a "gen-
eral muster," at which the various com-
panies would gather and under the
command of a plumed and bespangled
officer would perform the various evo-
lutions and go through the manual of
arms that would strike with awe the
surrounding crowd of women and chil-
dren gathered to witness the heroic
displays of fathers and brothers.

These general musters were great
events in the times of our grandfa-
thers. They were social as well as
military and often adorned with feasts
of warlike provender. In one of his
speeches Tom Corwin told of a general
muster in which the brave militiamen,
with bayonet and sword, charged on
a pile of watermelons and cut the red
hearts out of the enemy.—Columbus
Journal.

Quite Different.

A tenant of Lord Halkerton, a judge
of the Scotch court of sessions, once
waited on him with a woeeful counte-
nance and said: "My lord, I am come
to inform your lordship of a sad mis-
fortune. My cow has gored one of
your lordship's cows, and I fear it can-
not live." "Well, then, of course you
must pay for it." "Indeed, my lord,
it was not my fault, and you know
I am but a very poor man." "I can't
help that. The law says you must pay
for it. I am not to lose my cow, am
I?" "Well, my lord, if it must be so
I cannot say more. But I forgot what
I was saying. It was my mistake en-
tirely. I should have said it was your
lordship's cow that gored mine." "Oh,
is that it? That's quite a different af-
fair. Go along and don't trouble me
just now. I am very busy. Be off, I
say!"—American Law Review.

Difference in Complexions.

The difference in the complexions of
people is due to the varying amounts
of pigment or coloring materials in
the cells of the skin. Very light peo-
ple have very little pigment; very dark
people, those with dark eyes and black
hair, have a great deal of this coloring
material in their cells. A great many
people are neither light nor very dark.
They have less than the dark complex-
ioned people and more than the light
complexioned people. When the hair
turns gray it is because the pigment
has disappeared. As this is due to the
loss of this coloring material, dark com-
plexioned people turn gray sooner than
light complexioned people. The struc-
ture of the skin showing how these
cells are made in layers can be seen by
examining the skin with a microscope.

Water Birds.

Water birds, singular as it seems,
are the only ones whose skins never
by any chance get touched by water.
So long as they are alive and long
after they are dead they float with an
air chamber all round their bodies,
cunningly contrived of waterproof
feathers closely overlapping each other.
Thus, in a sense, water birds may
be distinguished from all others by
the fact that they never wash, though
we can hardly blame them for that,
because if water could penetrate be-
tween their feathers the poor things
would never be dry.

High Art.

Patience—They say that is a spur-
ious painting. Patrice—Really! It
looks like a watercolor to me.—Yon-
kers Statesman.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY.

Congress Directs Interstate Commerce
Commission to Investigate Subject.

Washington.—The annual Post Of-
fice appropriation bill recently passed
by Congress contains a clause directing
the Interstate Commerce Commission
to take up for investigation, report and
the fixing of rates the system of pay-
ment to the railroads for carrying mail.
The Commission is authorized to test
the relative merits of payment by
weight and by space.

The railroads have long contended
that they were underpaid for this ser-
vice and that they were losing millions
of dollars a year under the system of
payment now in effect. It was felt
that the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission, on account of the information
at its command regarding all phases
of railroad operation, is in the best po-
sition to determine the merits of the
case.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD REGULATE WAGES.

If a set of conditions have
arisen which oblige the govern-
ment to regulate rates, then it
is equally obliged, on the basis
of economic analysis, to regulate
wages accordingly. Having taken
one step, it must take the other.
The logic of events is
forcing this dilemma on the gov-
ernment. It is the public which
sooner or later must pay for the
increased expenses of transpor-
tation.—Professor J. Laurence
Laughlin, University of Chicago.

LONG HOURS A RARITY.

Only Once in Five Years Does Average
Trainman Exceed Legal Limit.

That long hours in train service have
been reduced to a minimum is shown
by a report issued by the Interstate
Commerce Commission. Only one em-
ployee in five on the average last year
was compelled to remain on duty more
than sixteen hours during any one day
in the whole year. Stated in another
way, the chance of an engineer or
trainman remaining on duty beyond
this prescribed limit was reduced to
once in five years.

The total number of cases of excess
service from all causes reported to the
commission was only 61,247 during the
year ending June 30, 1915, as com-
pared with 137,439 in 1914 and 270,827
in 1913, and with rare exceptions these
represented cases recognized as due to
unavoidable causes.

Statistics on this subject are collected
under the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission under the national hours-of-service
law. Every time a train is so de-
layed by a blizzard, washout or other
cause that any part of the train
crew is on duty longer than sixteen
hours the railroad company must re-
port the occurrence to the commission,
giving the names of the individual em-
ployees concerned and a full statement
of the cause for the excess service.

For several years the railroads and
the Interstate Commerce Commission
have been co-operating in efforts to
prevent the keeping of employees on
duty for long periods. The reduction
of nearly 80 per cent. in such cases
which has been brought about in three
years shows that the working of men
for long stretches of continuous service
has practically disappeared except in
rare cases of unavoidable delay.

MARRIED MAN'S MANY DUTIES

Some Things It Would Be Well for
the Youth Who Is Contemplating
Matrimony to Consider.

In an article entitled "How I Made
a Good Husband of My Son," the
writer lays down some rules for a
course of domestic training for bache-
lors who are thinking of being mar-
ried, the Woman's Home Companion
states.

"Besides heating the house," he says,
"a man should have a thorough the-
oretical and a simple practical knowl-
edge of plumbing, so he can be beyond
the mercy of an ignorant or dishonest
plumber. The upkeep of all the furni-
ture is your province; you should be
able to replace a castor automatically,
or in your sleep put on the pull of a
bureau drawer.

"Of course he will not call in a
painter when floors or woodwork need
painting or a man to replace panes
of glass or put up shelves, or any of
the smaller tinkering around the house,
any more than his wife should hire a
woman to darn the stockings or do
the small mending.

"One of the most important duties
is to see that each window and door
is perfectly screened. He should keep
all the shades in proper order and see
that the windows work easily and
smoothly, also keep the locks of all
the doors in perfect order. He should
have a general knowledge of build-
ing materials, so he will be able to
advise his carpenter. Naturally, too,
he will keep the knives in proper con-
dition, and no young man should wait
until he is married to learn to carve."

Bison's Revenge.

An old Indian named Neyharper,
who lived in that part of Oklahoma
that used to be called the Indian Ter-
ritory, used to tell his white friends
this story of the strange but terrible
revenge that a bison once took on the
hunter who had wounded it in the
chase:

"When I was a boy most of our food
was brought in by the buffalo hunters.
Killing these large beasts was hard
and dangerous work, but it was very
exciting. Once the hunters went out
after a herd, each riding his best pony.
One, who had attacked a large bull,
failed to strike a vital part with his
arrows, and pursued the beast across
the prairie.

"Suddenly in the mad race hunter
and prey came to a buffalo path that
had been washed down by the heavy
rains till it was two or three feet deep.
The horse stumbled, threw the man
into the ditch, and then dashed off,
leaving him helpless. The buffalo
saw the accident, turned, and tried
desperately to gore the hunter. But
the ditch was too narrow, and so the
buffalo reached down and with its long
tongue began to lick the man's bare
back. Every stroke of that rough
tongue tore the skin and flesh pain-
fully. The Indian could only bear it,
for if he tried to escape he would
meet death at the horns of the en-
raged beast. Before his companions
found him and killed the buffalo, it
had licked the flesh from his back
down to the bone, and the poor man
bore the scars of that terrible revenge
to his grave.—Youth's Companion.

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.

His Undesirable Inheritance

A Clergyman's Efforts to Get Rid of It.

By BARBARA PHIPPS

The new rector, Mr. Chiverly, or, rather, his wife, had moved his effects into the rectory, made vacant by his predecessor, and he was in his study, the furniture still disarranged, struggling with his next Sunday's sermon. Mrs. Chiverly came up from the basement. She had been much worn by moving and had struck the usual number of snags in that irritating process. Judging from her expression, she had now come upon a new one of the most exasperating character.

"Well, my dear?" said the rector, looking up from his work inquiringly and anxiously.

"What do you suppose?"

"I give it up."

"The basement is full of empty bottles."

"What kind of bottles?"

"Whisky bottles, brandy bottles, gin bottles, wine bottles, siphons—all kinds of bottles that should never be in the house of a clergyman, especially one who has preached total abstinence."

"Send them away," replied the rector, turning again to his sermon.

"What! Send them away! How could that be done without publicity? And publicity you know very well would result in an awful catastrophe to us. The town would ring with your condemnation. Your parishioners would be obliged to condemn you, innocent or guilty. Your resignation would be demanded."

"No," Mr. Chiverly was evidently moved by such injustice.

"But, my dear, these bottles have not been brought here by us. They were left here by Dr. Parkinson, who has just vacated the rectory."

"Not by Dr. Parkinson alone, but by a number of his predecessors. Quite likely some incumbent needed a stimulant and started the pile. The next added to it. The next, being confronted by the problem now before us, took no action, and so the tide of bottles has been steadily rising. Quite likely it started in the cellar. It has climbed to the basement. We cannot let it remain where it is, for we need the room. Besides, if discovered it would prove our ruin."

The rector cast his eyes up to the ceiling for a solution of the momentous problem. He had been struggling successfully with the ancient theological problem of foreordination, but this one of empty bottles staggered him.

"I'll tell you what you do," he said, his expression lighting up—"get rid of a few of them at a time."

"How?"

"To a junkman."

"Have a junkman calling every few days and seen by the neighbors carrying out empty bottles? Oh, James, how impractical you are!"

"How would it do to box them up and ask our grocer to call for them? Mr. Wilkins is very kindly disposed toward me. I will explain the matter to him."

"And he will explain it to Mrs. Wilkins, and she will explain it to her dearest friend, and the dearest friend will spread it broadcast."

Mr. Chiverly heaved a sigh. His wife continued:

"There is but one way out of it. They must be sent to another town to some intimate friend or relative of ours who will dispose of them without risk to us. Your brother Edward would be a good person to receive them. Once in his hands, he can easily dispose of them. But we must pack them so that no one will suspect what the cases contain."

"We might put on them 'Glass: handle with care.'"

"Oh, James! How stupid you are!"

"It would give the impression that they were tumblers and such things."

"Do you suppose our neighbors, who are ever on the lookout, seeing these boxes marked glass, would not at once suspect?"

"I'll order the cases sent, and next Monday you can begin the packing."

Mr. Chiverly heaved a sigh that his weekly day of ease after a hard Sunday's work should be devoted to so unattractive and laborious a service, then resumed his work on his sermon, while his wife went out to continue the arranging of the disordered furniture. In due time the cases arrived. Mr. Chiverly did the packing and the marking, and they were ready to be shipped. A wagon came to the door, the goods were carried out, and Mr. and Mrs. Chiverly fell into each other's arms in transports of relief.

"Thank heaven!" said Mr. Chiverly. "They're gone."

"Oh, James, you've no idea what a load is lifted from my shoulders."

"Do you think any of the neighbors took notice?"

"No; I was looking between the slats of the window blinds and saw no one watching."

"Good. Edward will receive them and dispose of them. And now I must settle down to my legitimate work. Please see that I am not disturbed in my study."

A month passed. One morning at breakfast Mrs. Chiverly remarked to her husband that it was strange they had heard nothing from his brother

about the cases sent him. Mr. Chiverly, who was about to raise a cup of coffee to his mouth, stopped short and seemed to be trying to recollect something.

"What is it, dear?" asked his wife, somewhat anxiously.

"N-nothing. I was trying to remember about writing Ed."

"Surely you wrote him?"

"Of course. That is, I wrote the letter. What I was trying to remember was posting it."

Mrs. Chiverly frigidly rose from the table, went to the study and after a few minutes' search came back with a letter addressed to Edward Chiverly, Esq., Cheltenham. The rector looked surprised and crushed.

"I wrote it the day I was packing the bottles," he said lugubriously. "I intended to take it out and post it the same evening, but I was so tired that I went to sleep on the sofa."

Mrs. Chiverly did not deign to reply. She sent their oldest boy out with the letter and, rising from the table, went upstairs without a word to her husband. She had scarcely done so when there was a ring at the doorbell. Mr. Chiverly answered the summons, and there stood a man with an express company's receipt book.

"Sign here, please. Seven dollars and fifty cents."

The rector cast a glance at a wagon standing by the curb and recognized the boxes he had packed a month before.

"W-w-what's this?" he stammered, paling.

"Goods returned, uncalled for."

Mr. Chiverly caught at the doorpost for support. As soon as he recovered his voice he asked the man to wait a minute and, staggering back into the hall, called his wife.

"What is it?" she asked, aghast.

"The bottles."

"What about them?"

"They're at the door."

"Oh, my goodness gracious! What's happened?"

"Edward, not receiving any explanation about them, probably refused to receive them or pay for them."

"Didn't you put on them who they were from?"

"No."

"Why didn't you?"

"I dare not. If they had fallen into the wrong hands it would have been a dead give away."

"Oh, James, what shall we do?"

"There's nothing to do but pay all charges—\$7.50—and send them again."

"We can barely scrape enough money together to pay the \$7.50."

"Well, then, pay it."

Mrs. Chiverly gathered all the money in the house, even borrowing from her son's savings bank, to make up the required amount. Mr. Chiverly had a dollar bill in his vest pocket besides. Taking it to the express driver he bribed him to take the boxes to his home, promising that they would be called for the same night.

"What are you going to do?" asked his wife on his return to her.

"I'm going tonight to take them and dump them in the river."

"You will do no such thing."

"Why not?"

"Suppose any one should see you doing it."

"I shall be dressed as a cartman."

"That won't help the matter. You will be traced the same as if you were seen trying to get rid of some one you had murdered."

"I'm going to risk it. We can't stand this business any longer. I'm going to get rid of the bottles if I have to swing for it."

Mr. Chiverly's blood was up. His wife's efforts to dissuade him were in vain. When night came he shaved off his whiskers, appropriated a suit of old clothes intended for a poor man he had befriended and started for the house of the expressman. On the way he tried to hire a wagon, but could find no one who would trust him with his team without going with him. So he changed his mind and decided to rely on the expressman.

"See here my man," he said on reaching the house. "I want you to go with me and get rid of these cases. Have you a box opener handy?"

The man brought the tools and opened one of the boxes.

"You see," said the clergyman, "what they contain. Will you go with me to the river to throw them in?"

"There's no need to do that," replied the man. "I'll get rid of them by selling them."

"Do so," cried Chiverly rapturously, "and pocket the proceeds."

"All right. You're sure there's no skulduggery about it?"

"None in the least. These bottles were accumulated by other persons than myself. I simply wish to get rid of them."

"All right. I'll send you anything there is over or above half the profits, less cartage."

"Please don't," urged the rector imploringly.

The man consented. Mr. Chiverly then wrung his hand gratefully and hastened home. Once there he doffed his old clothes, put on his nightgown and went to bed.

For weeks, indeed months, never was there a ring at the rectory doorbell but Mr. and Mrs. Chiverly started as though they were expecting an arrest for murder. And whenever a cart was heard stopping before the door the lady would peep through the blinds to assure herself that the bottles were not back again before answering the summons.

However, in time the dread wore away and the pair finally found comfort. They remained in peaceful possession of the rectory till Mr. Chiverly was made a bishop.

"What an awful difference, dear," said his wife, "it would have made had the secret of the empty liquor bottles got out."

MAKING STOCKS AND SOUPS

Important Part of Dinner Preparations to Which Extreme Care Should Be Given.

Brown soup stock is made from beef and vegetables or veal, beef, fowl and vegetables. Veal with onion and celery seasonings make white stock, or chicken and veal together with celery, onion and seasonings make white stock. Cream soups are generally made without stock, milk or cream being liquids used and foundation from fish or vegetables. Chicken stock is made from fowl, resembles white stock, but is not so rich. Don't expect a soup to be good unless it is properly seasoned, and a good, tasty soup is not made with a pound of meat and a gallon of water. Patience and good material are necessary factors in good soup making. Cut the meat in small pieces, cover with cold water, let stand one hour, then heat gradually. This method draws out all the nutritive and flavoring qualities of the meat. Allow one pint of water to each pound of bones and meat, or about three-quarters meat and small portion of bone.

If soup is to be made from scraps of cold meat, you should add fresh meat to give added flavor. Sweet herbs for seasoning are necessary and are composed of parsley, bay leaf, cloves, peppercorns, thyme and marjoram. If you desire a clear soup, do not let stock boil rapidly. Long, slow cooking is necessary. Stock with coating of fat will keep a week in hot weather and several weeks in cold weather.

To Clear Soup Stock.—Take white and shell of one egg for every two quarts of strained stock. Beat white add crushed shell to cold stock, pour into kettle and stir constantly until boiling point is reached. Boil three minutes without stirring, then simmer gently for ten minutes. Strain through fine sieve and cheesecloth. Repeat as needed and serve. If these directions are followed an absolutely clear soup will be the result.

APPLES COOKED IN BEANPOT

Delicious Sauces and Other Relishes May Be Prepared in That Receptacle.

A specialty of a well-known tearoom is old-fashioned red apple sauce, served with whipped cream, remarks a writer in Good Housekeeping. It is rich, and of beautiful color, as much unlike ordinary apple sauce as can be imagined. Inquiry brought forth the fact that it was baked in the beanpot, sliced apples and sugar being put in alternately, a little water added, and the whole cooked at least eight hours in a slow oven or fireless cooker. Pears and peaches may be cooked in a similar way, only, instead of being sliced they should be pared, halved and the seeds removed, and they should not be stirred during the cooking. The various sun-dried fruits may also be baked to good advantage. They should be washed thoroughly, soaked overnight in water to cover, the proper amount of sugar added, together with any desired flavoring, and the baking done very slowly, the time varying from three to six hours, according to the quantity. Figs need lemon juice and rind and may be served half-cold from the casserole with a decoration of marshmallows.

Fresh Meat Griddlecakes.

Chop bits of cold cooked fresh beef, veal, etc., and season with salt and pepper. Make a griddlecake batter and lay a spoonful of it (batter) on a heated and well-buttered iron spider. On the placed batter a spoonful of the chopped meat, then a spoonful of batter over the meat. When cooked sufficiently on one side, turn, and when sufficiently done (well enough cooked) carry to table to be served while still hot.

Cabbage With Hard-Boiled Eggs.

Drain a well-boiled cabbage and chop it up very fine. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonsful of butter and one of flour for every quart of chopped cabbage. When hot, add the cabbage, season with salt, pepper and one or two tablespoonsful of vinegar. Stir constantly for six or eight minutes; then put in a dish, smooth the outside and garnish with quarters of hard-boiled eggs.

Jellied Meat.

One cupful of beef which has been cooked and put through meat chopper, one-half cupful of breadcrumbs, salt, pepper and sage to taste. Mix well, then stir into this two-thirds cupful of boiling water which has had one-half an envelope of gelatin dissolved in it. Pack in a cocoa can and set in a cool place. This makes delicious cold meat, and is a good way to use up the scraps.

Lemon Pie.

Take one lemon grated rind and juice, one cupful sugar, one cupful milk, two tablespoonsful flour, two eggs, butter size of an egg, separate yolk from the whites, mix yolks with sugar and flour, add milk and melted butter. Beat the whites stiff and add last. Put in deep pie plate and bake very slowly 40 minutes.

Bread Pudding With Onions.

Mix half a pound of breadcrumbs with a teaspoonful of sage, two ounces of onions, pepper and salt, with three-quarters of a pint of milk. Add two eggs well beaten and bake in a quick oven.

To Prevent Blankets Shrinking.

After washing woolen blankets dry them on curtain stretchers to prevent them from shrinking.

IN BATTLE ONE GETS TO IMAGINE HE IS IMMUNE

Cannot Seem to Realize That If You Are Killed You Are Dead.

REVENGE IS RULING PASSION

Capt. Morton Webber, Twice Wounded in Three Campaigns With Allies, Discusses Psychology of Battle—Tells How He Outwitted Clever Woman Spy.

New York.—A man dressed in well-cut clothes limped into the Rocky Mountain club. He was Capt. Morton Webber of the Royal field artillery, who 18 months ago bade good-bye to his club friends when he went off to fight for the British empire. Yesterday he was glad to be in a city of peace, but at the same time there seemed to be a trace of sorrow now and again in his demeanor, caused perhaps through his being physically incapacitated and therefore for the time being unable to rejoin his regiment.

Captain Webber is the type of soldier who dislikes to talk about what he has seen. It was difficult to draw from him details of his experiences at the front. In fact, it was only through a good friend of the British officer that in his enthusiasm for Great Britain he said something about the three campaigns in which he had fought. If Captain Webber had had his own way this story would have read:

"First I got a commission. Then I went to France and afterward to Alexandria, Gallipoli and the Balkans. Now I'm here."

Captain Webber is a consulting engineer, an expert on mine valuation. He gave up a comfortable income without an iota of regret to go to England.

That Ypres Salient.

"Ten days after I landed in England," said Captain Webber, "I received a commission in the Royal field artillery. Previous to that I had told them that I was accustomed to handling men, as I had been doing so for about twelve years. I said that I was giving up a good living and that if they did not want me I would stay for two weeks in Devonshire and then return to the United States."

"Then I went to France," he continued. "I was laid out there at Hill No. 60 on the Ypres salient."

Apparently this was final with Captain Webber and I then said: "Tell me what happened."

"Oh, we practically got wiped out. It was a bloody fight. One of the noticeable things about the fighting (and there's no secret in telling this, because I would not discuss anything of military value) was how much the operations were dependent on artillery control. An attack cannot be followed up without the guns. Artillery domination, has, of course, long since been appreciated by both sides."

Psychology of Battle.

"You see so much on the battlefield that you are absolutely detached from yourself, especially after you have lost half your men. You can't realize that if you are killed you are dead. Somehow or other you get to imagine you are immune, but you always have the feeling, after you see one man and then another drop, that you want to take it out on the enemy. I was scuppered—laid out—and was taken off the battlefield. With able medical attendance it was not long before I recovered, and then I was sent to Alexandria and from there to Gallipoli. I was at Gallipoli from June to September, when our brigade was lent to a French general and we were sent on the original Balkan expedition. We drove the Bulgars across the Vardar to their own country, but owing to the collapse of the Serbian army, which exposed our flank, we were forced to fall back on Saloniki, and in the rear guard actions our battery and another were sacrificed in order to get the infantry out of the passes. Then I was taken to the hospital and here I am."

Again there was a finality to his tone.

"Tell us some more detail," said his listeners. There was a Civil War veteran, a young college graduate and a Canadian financier in the room. All wanted something more out of Captain Webber.

Outwitting a Woman.

"You are very exacting," he said. "But I do remember something about a German spy. The spy was a woman. She was a wonder as to looks and attire, and I was introduced to her one day in Alexandria. She was full of thought for the British army. She asked me to accept a lift in her automobile. I did. At that time I had our guns close to the yacht club to train on the breakwater. The yacht races were still going on every day near the club and fashionably dressed women with escorts frequented the place. This woman often asked me to take a ride in her automobile. She could drive well and fast. Then one day she surprised me."

"Where's your observation station?" she asked.

"It was a question which would have been unusual from a man who was not in the army and about the last thing for a woman to ask. As a matter of fact the observation station was in a lighthouse, but as I looked at her pretty eyes I lied and told her that it was

in the steeple of the English church. After that I found that she did not come around to the club and I had no more automobile rides. I was always waiting for a four-inch submarine gun to bluff that church."

"We were going to be interned, so the Greeks told us, if we retired within their gates. Perhaps we might have been, except for the presence suddenly of ten British warships. They cleared for action and after that there was no more talk about internment us."

An Ignorant "Doctor."

"It was in Saloniki that I came across another German spy. I was accosted in a store by a man who wore a uniform of the Royal Army Medical corps. He asked me where I had been wounded and I gave him the medical name for the thigh bone. I soon saw that he did not know whether I had been hit in the head or the foot. He came from Yorkshire, he said. But he lacked the accent. I went to a cafe with him and sent an urgent request for the provost marshal and soon the man was escorted away."

"On another occasion a spy in Saloniki got within our lines and lighted a bonfire. This was against orders and at dawn we realized from the dropping of shells that the spy had given the enemy our position. The enemy guns were behind a ridge. We waited for them and worked out their position carefully, but could not exactly determine their distance until an unexploded shell arrived. It was set for 4,900 meters and marked by the Krupp firm. That night we waited until they were firing again and then suddenly, knowing all their men were at the guns, we let them have three battery salvos of high explosive shells. We heard their ammunition boxes blow up, and afterward we heard nothing from that direction."

"You talk about fights and battles and ask what I remember. I'll tell you what impressed itself on my mind more than anything else. It was a giant kiltie. He must have been championing at the bit before they let him out of the trenches by the way he went for the Germans. He was so strong that he drove part of the barrel of his gun, with the bayonet, into one of the enemy. He could not extricate his gun. I then saw this Scot reach down and pick up the German's weapon and with that he killed the man who was seeking to avenge the death of the first German."

"That time, too, the bayonet went in too far. Nothing loath, this brawny kiltie grabbed a third man's gun. After that my attention was distracted by something near me."

A Discard of Fighting.

"We got a present of a piano for our mess in Gallipoli. We did not get much of a chance to try it out, because the first night it was tuned up for the evening a high explosive shell swung right into it and the next morning we were continually picking up keys."

"It's hard to have any conception of the amount of lead, iron and copper that is being shot into the ground and which can't be recovered. An idea of this can be gathered when it is realized that solely through allied buyings, copper has risen from a normal 13 and 14 cents to 28 cents. And lead, which has a normal price of 3 to 4 cents, now is up to 8½ cents. Remember that Germany requires just as much as the allies, which she is unable to get because of the British fleet, and it's only a question of time before she begins to feel the pinch."

"I should say that the greatest strategic masterpiece of the war was that the allies had not tried 'a Verdun.' There it is common knowledge that four Germans have been killed for every Frenchman. The Germans are bound to do something for a moral effect. We don't require that. It's merely a question of time before the German's waste of human element is going to beat him. The Kaiser is suffering enormous losses for purely spectacular reasons. Our public does not require to be uncooled."

"People don't realize what Great Britain has had to do. First she sent over an expeditionary force of 160,000, and while fighting she has simultaneously increased her army to 5,000,000 men to terminate the war. I have never yet met an officer of one of our allies who has not told me that Great Britain would be keeping up her end on the sea alone and that she really was not counted upon for land fighting."

"As to the outcome of the conflict I have not the least doubt. My only fear is that we'll settle too cheaply. We should remember to keep studiously in mind the debt we owe to the fellows lying under the sod."

WOULD CUT SCHOOL HOLIDAY

Berlin Newspaper Objects to Time Lost by Pupils in Celebrating Victories.

Berlin.—Vorwaerts publishes the text of a regulation issued by the Hessian ministry of public instruction ordering a school holiday for the children as a reward for their services during the period when subscriptions for the fourth war loan were being collected.

The Socialist journal does not like the idea, and writes:

"As a rule, even the announcement of a victory should not be celebrated by the suspension of school work on the following day. When a victory of importance is announced during the school hours its significance may immediately be explained to the children, who then may be dismissed for the rest of the day. That should be enough for the cultivation of patriotic sentiments in an educationally unobjectionable way. Only very great and decisive events would justify a whole holiday."

When Cats Were Sacred.

Scientists consider that the cat was introduced originally into Egypt from the south and that the credit of domesticating it belongs entirely to the inhabitants of that country. It is fortunate that the cat found its way into Europe at the time of the Roman supremacy, which, like other polytheistic systems, was in religious matters at least tolerant. Had it been confined to Egypt till the iconoclastic intrusion of the Moslems it might have been extirpated as a pagan object of worship. The Egyptians seem to have kept their cats in vast inclosures, and it is perhaps a trait of hereditary which causes them to remain so faithful to a house in which they are domesticated. Whenever a house caught fire the chief care of the neighbors was to save the cats. The men and women might be burned in the ruins, but the cats were to be saved at all risks. When a cat died a natural death every inmate of the house shaved his eyebrows, and when a dog died they shaved all over.—Chambers' Journal.

Tennis as an American Game.

Tennis is as old as the hills, basically, though it has undergone many changes for the better. It was played by the Greeks and Romans under the names of "sphairistikos" and "pila." As "paume" it is mentioned in the Arthurian romances and in the earlier records of the dark ages. In the fifteenth century it enjoyed great favor in France, and in England from the sixteenth century to the present time. As it seems to be more or less mixed up with about every sort of race, it may be called truly American, especially as we have poured it into our melting pot to boil and simmer and have seasoned it to our liking. But as an adopted pastime we can hardly call it our national game, as national seems to imply home grown or native. Yet we have developed tennis, speeded it up, perfected it, Americanized it so successfully that the game as we play it today typifies the restlessness, energy and competition of our national spirit.—Norman Harsell in Countryside Magazine.

Korea's Diamond Mountain.

Kongoson, known among foreigners by the name of Diamond mountain, is an extraordinary cluster of innumerable peaks in the east-central part of Korea. It is part of a great mountain range forming the backbone of the Korean peninsula and stands in the northeastern part of Kangwon province. The system is about fifty miles in circumference, occupying an area of more than twenty-five square miles. The peaks, reputed to number 12,000, are entirely formed of granite and tower high in the air, with dense forests on their sides and at their base. All the peaks are extremely rugged and grotesque in form, and it is impossible to scale many of them, as they rise nearly straight into the sky, while their slippery sides furnish no foothold.

A Mixed Metaphor.

A professor of English in a western college was once criticizing the following lines from Campbell's "Ye Mariners of England":

The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn
Till danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return.

"The star of peace," he pointed out, "could not 'return' after night had departed," for stars, as a general rule, do not shine during the day.

"If you were struck hard enough between the eyes you would see stars any old time," suggested the witty member of the class.

"That is quite true," replied the professor, "but it would not be the 'star of peace.'"

Mending Amber.

To mend amber requires a certain amount of care, though the process is a simple one. Apply some linseed oil to the broken edges and then hold the oiled parts over a gas jet, covering the rest of the amber meanwhile with a cloth. As soon as the oiled parts become sticky with the heat press the edges which are to be united together and hold them very carefully till cold.—Exchange.

An Accent That Survives.

The cockney has survived for many centuries in the midst of speech that is deemed more cultured. It is a curious fact that in the Bahama islands, which were settled more than 200 years ago by Londoners, the cockney speech is as strong as it is in Cheap-side.

Soporific.

Hokus—Scribner's new novel is very realistic. Don't you think so? Pokus—Oh, yes. When I came to a six page description of a yawning chasm it actually put me to sleep.—Town Topics.

Doubt or Dyspepsia.

Scott—The difference between a poor man and a millionaire—Mott—Yes, I know all about it. One worries over his next meal and the other over his last.—Exchange.

Got a Good Grip.

"I hear that you called on your girl's father last night. How did he take your suit?"

"By the coat collar."—Boston Transcript.

Vice Versa.

Teacher—I would like some one in the class to define the meaning of vice versa. Bright Boy—It's sleeping with your feet toward the head of the bed.

Unexplored Realms.

Actor—There is such a thing as eating too much. Poet—So I have heard. I wonder what it is like?—New York Times.

Plant the crab tree where you will, it will never bear pippins.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 3, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Cor. xi, 21-33. Memory Verses, 25, 26—Golden Text, II Cor. xii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The beginning of our lesson chapter takes up the very topic of the last part of last week's lesson, that of the church being espoused as a chaste virgin to Christ as her husband, or, as he said in Rom. vii, 4, we are married to Christ, raised from the dead, that we should bring forth fruit unto God. We still wait for the actual marriage of the Lamb, which must take place before we can come with Him in His glory. See the order of events in Rev. xix. Paul speaks of Eve being beguiled by the serpent, and the church is the body and bride of Christ, the last Adam, just as Eve was both the body and bride of the first Adam. When this Eve shall have been builded she shall be brought to her Adam in the air, and then shall be the marriage of the Lamb, in which approaching event all the redeemed in glory must be intensely interested. The same serpent who deceived Eve is still deceiving all his blinded ones, coming to them as an angel of light, preaching another Jesus, another spirit, another gospel (verses 3, 4, 13). All from whom the true gospel is hid are blinded by him as the god of this world, and now, as in the time of Paul, multitudes suffer gladly to be taught by fools rather than listen to the wisdom of God (verse 19; iv, 3, 4). It is sometimes said of preachers and evangelists that they are in the work for what there is in it financially. This may be true of some, but we prefer to judge nothing before the time till the Lord come, for the judgment seat of Christ will make all His own and their works manifest (I Cor. iv, 5; II Cor. v, 9, 19).

They could not accuse Paul of seeking his own gain in any way, for while at Corinth, as we saw in Acts xviii, 2, 3, he and Aquila and Priscilla worked at their occupation at tent makers. He would not be chargeable to any man nor be a burden to any one—rather would he spend and be spent for them, though the more he loved them the less he was loved by them (chapters xi, 7-9; xii, 15-18). He counted all things as nothing compared with the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, his Lord, for whom he suffered the loss of all things (Phil. iii, 7-10). He did not tell us that it was a special privilege to suffer with Christ (Phil. i, 29) without having tasted of the same in full measure himself.

In verse 23 he speaks of labors, stripes, prisons, deaths, and then in the verses following he tells of five scourgings, three beatings with rods, once stoned, three shipwrecks, besides all other sufferings which he mentions, making up a list which perhaps was never exceeded in the life of any other individual believer. Yet he says: "Most gladly will I glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake" (xii, 9, 10).

Was there ever such another devoted follower of the Lord Jesus or such a record of suffering for His sake? He certainly did cause others to suffer when he was a persecutor and murderer, but when his turn came he must have far exceeded them all. If the record in chapter xii, 1-8, refers to his experience at Lystra, when he was stoned to death there on his first missionary tour, what he saw and heard in paradise or the third heaven, while for a little while dead, and dragged out of Lystra as such must have greatly sustained him in all his sufferings after that. Peter tells us that we should rejoice to be partakers of Christ's sufferings, for when His glory shall be revealed we shall be glad with exceeding joy (I Pet. i, 12, 13). In II Cor. iv, 17, Paul speaks of affliction as being light, and but for a moment, compared with the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory which will be ours.

Abraham was sustained by the assurance of the city for which he looked and was fully persuaded that God would do as He had said. What Jacob saw in vision at Bethel must have been a great strength to him, unworthy though he was. The assurances given to Joseph in his dreams must have been a great comfort to him in the years of his imprisonment and slavery. The good will of Him who dwelt in the bush and the recompense of the reward were more to Moses than all the pleasures and treasures and prospects in Egypt. Isaiah was cheered in dark days by a vision of the King, the Lord of Hosts (Isa. vi), and our Lord Himself was sustained by the joy set before Him (Heb. xii, 2). There is nothing like visions of God and of glory to lift us above the things seen and temporal. If we have some physical infirmity, as Paul had, God may be more glorified by our bearing it patiently than by our being delivered from it. Leave it to Him. The lilies all do, and they grow. Nothing counts unless God is glorified in us (Phil. i, 20). Chapter xii, 9, 10, comes in here and teaches us that God needs our weakness, not our strength, for His strength is made perfect in weakness. If we desired the power of Christ upon us, as Paul did, we would welcome all things as for our good (Rom. viii, 28).

Why Not Be Friendly?

Less than a third of the people in the average American neighborhood are natives. In thousands of cases practically all the population was born elsewhere. So why stand off when some one moves in from another section? Why be niggardly with neighborliness? Of course one may make an occasional mistake, but for every undesirable acquaintance we find several good people worth knowing. You, your neighbor and the newcomer are problems of your community, and as each of you may be the other two the problem ought to be simple.

If you are an older resident greet the newcomer. There is a double blessing in a welcome. In giving you get.

If you are the newcomer—well, your duty was never better stated than in these words of Ruskin:

"It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in any place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend."

The way to fill the lonesome hours is to be friendly.—Country Gentleman.

Artificial Ears.

Artificial ears are so skillfully made that they may with difficulty be distinguished from natural ones, so it is claimed.

When the person who has lost an ear applies to the manufacturer for a substitute there is made a mold of the remaining ear. If there be left any part of the other a mold of that part also must be taken to assist in the fitting of the artificial. Manufacturers assert that no two ears are alike and that it takes a skillful workman to prepare an ear from the mold or molds.

When finished the new ear is pasted on the stump or simply set in the position of the lost ear. It is really only the first artificial ear that is expensive, the chief cost pertaining to the making of the mold. Vulcanized rubber, which can be bent and twisted, has been found to constitute the best material for the making of artificial ears.—Detroit Free Press.

A Question of Size.

If old Garge Jones was the most inquisitive man in the village, Tom Morton was certainly the surliest.

One afternoon, as Garge perambulated slowly along the one narrow street, he paused at Tom's garden fence and gazed inquiringly over at Tom, who was busily nailing a very large box together.

"Afternoon, Tom!" said the old chap genially. "Whatever be 'ee puttin' that great box together for?"

Tom paused in his hammering long enough to retort curtly:

"To hold all your questions, if so be as it's big enough!"

Garge eyed him in pained silence for a few moments. Then he took an empty matchbox from his pocket and threw it over to Sandy.

"Then that'll do for yer civil answers if so be as it's small enough!" he retorted quietly.—London Express.

Lotteries in England.

Lotteries for the purpose of raising money for the state have never caught on in England. But for definite ends of a semistate character, such as building canals or founding a British museum, sanction has been readily granted. Our first recorded lottery is that of 1599, when the prizes were pieces of plate, the chances 40,000 for 10 shillings each and the desirable object the maintenance of harbors. But, once familiar grown, lotteries corrupted the ancient virtues of John Bull, and by the time of Queen Anne the state stepped in and suppressed every private lottery as a public nuisance. By an act passed in 1823 sanction was given to a particular lottery, and that was the last. At the same time all sale of tickets for home or foreign lotteries was forbidden.—London Times.

Fair Enough.

"Yes," we admitted, "it's a fine car, and we'd be glad to own it, but we can't afford to buy it, and there's no use wasting your breath trying to persuade us."

"Listen," pleaded the agent. "This car isn't going to cost you a cent. All you've got to do is to take out an accident policy in our favor and the car is yours. We'll even pay the premium on the policy. Can anything be fairer than that?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Both Prodigals.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "Love," said he, "I am like the prodigal son. I shall reform by and by."

"I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I shall arise and go to my father."

An Artist's Fad.

A Parisian artist in lieu of a picture gallery has a collection of great painters' palettes, some 500 in number, among them being Corot's, Isabey's and Theodore Rousseau's. On many of the palettes are sketches by the painters who used them.

Wycliffe's Bible.

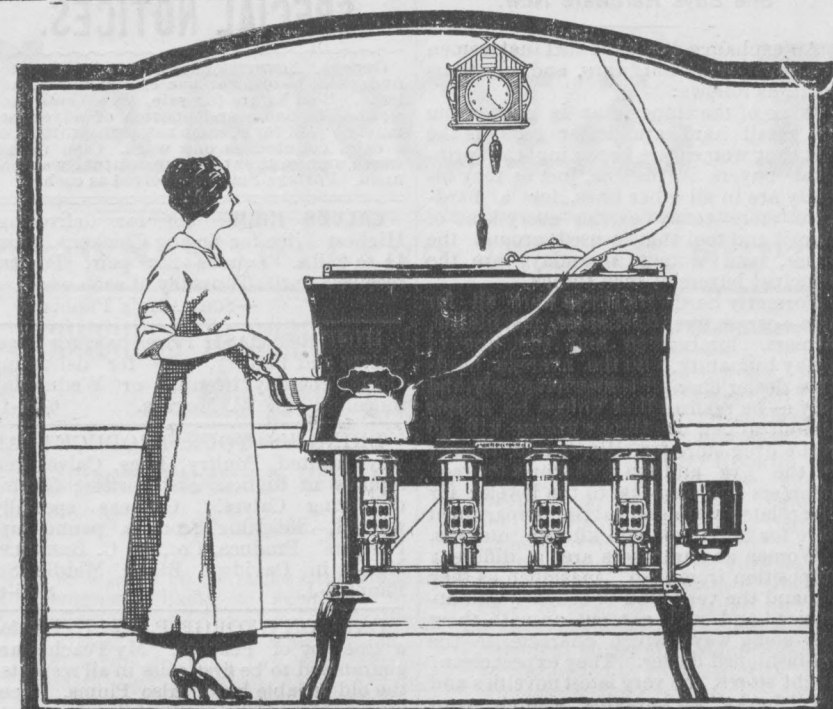
John Wycliffe, completed the translation of the whole Bible for the first time into the language of the English people. He was born near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1324.

A Case of Fifty-Fifty.

"Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"That's the half that minds its own business probably."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The smallest thing well done becomes artistic.—William Matthews.



NEW PERFECTION

"I SAVE TIME in my COOKING!"

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

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

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

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

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"

SOUPS MADE WITH STOCK

Ingredients That Are Practically Always at Hand All That Need Be Given Consideration.

One quart brown stock, one can tomatoes, one-half teaspoonful pepper, one small bay leaf, three cloves, three sprigs thyme, four tablespoonfuls butter, one-third cupful flour, one-fourth cupful each, cut in dice, of onion, carrot, celery, raw ham; salt and pepper. Cook onion, carrot, celery and ham in butter five minutes. Add flour, peppercorns, bay leaf, cloves, thyme and cook three minutes. Then add tomatoes, cover and cook slowly one hour. When cooked in oven it requires less watching. Rub through a strainer, add hot stock, and season with salt and pepper.

Oxtail Soup.—One small oxtail, six cupfuls brown stock, one-half cupful each: cut in dice, of carrot and turnip, one-half cupful each, cut in small pieces, onion and celery, one-half teaspoonful salt, few grains of cayenne, one-fourth cupful Madeira wine, one teaspoonful table salt, one teaspoonful lemon juice. Cut oxtail in small pieces, wash, drain, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and fry in butter ten minutes. Add to brown stock, and simmer one hour. Then add vegetables, which have been par-boiled 20 minutes; simmer until vegetables are soft, add salt, cayenne, wine, table sauce and lemon juice.

Julienne Soup.—To one quart clear brown soup stock add one-fourth cupful each carrots and turnips cut in thin strips one and one-half inches long, previously cooked in boiling salted water, and two tablespoonfuls each of cooked peas and string beans. Heat to boiling point.

By Compulsion.

"Do you think you will go away for the summer?"

"Yes," replied the meek-looking man. "I expect to be perfectly miserable and spend a great deal more money than I can afford to spend, but I happen to have two marriageable daughters and a strong-minded wife, so I think I will go away for the summer."

On Toast.

Serving green vegetables on toast is an economical as well as a palatable method. It makes the vegetable "go farther," adds considerably to the total food value of the dish, and is one more good way of using stale bread.

To Keep Tablecloths Smooth.

Instead of folding tablecloths after they are washed, roll them, folded once or twice, lengthwise on mailing tubes of cardboard. This makes a smoother cloth, with fewer creases, which is, of course, to be desired.

Soldiers to Do Farm Work

Canadian Government Will Give Militiamen Leave of Absence for One Month.

Winnipeg.—The serious problem of western Canada to find help to put in the crop has been practically solved by an official order from the militia department allowing every non-commissioned officer and man on active service in Canada leave of absence not exceeding one month, to go out on the farms.

The soldiers will receive full pay and allowances as usual, and in addition what they earn from the farmers. The government will provide free transportation for the round trip from camp to farm not exceeding a distance of 300 miles.

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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, it'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. 83-Acre Farm, more or less, in Taneytown district. Buildings all good; none better. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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

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

TRACT NO. 8. 160-Acre Farm, in Taneytown district.

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

TRACT NO. 10. 109 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district. 15 acres is in fine white oak timber. Crops well; taxes about \$50.

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. Favorably located.

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.

TRACT NO. 18. Small slate land farm of 33 Acres, more or less, in Uniontown District. Price attractive. Considered cheap.

TRACT NO. 19. Small Farm of 30 Acres in Frederick Co., Md. Improvements good. Come quick as this property will be sold.

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.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE

By virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Maryland, and in virtue of an order of the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll County, State of Maryland, and by virtue of an order of the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll County, State of Maryland, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, situate in the Tenth Election District of Carroll County aforesaid, to pay said taxes, and the hereinafter stated State and County Taxes, due and unpaid, and to wit: assessed to Emma S. Powell 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 Land Records of Carroll County aforesaid, in Liber W. N. M., No. 65, folio 332, 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 duly admitted to probate in 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, to the highest bidder, 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, costs 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, 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 Market's Mill, Taneytown, Md.,

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, barn, chicken houses, 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 chunk stoves, 2 dressers, buffet, 3-piece parlor suite, couch, 6 chairs, 4 rockers, stands, 90 yds. carpet, part good as new, kitchen cupboard sink, dining table, chair, painted chairs, swing cradle, 150 yds. old, Edison phonograph and about 100 records; 2 high chairs, sink, kitchen table, lawn swing, washing machine, tub, lot cooking utensils, 3 lamps, glassware, dishes, lot preserved fruit, work bench, carpenter tools, iron kettle, 25 fence posts, lot new lumber and boards, wheelbarrow, hand cart, rakes, shovels, crowbar, crosscut saws, maul and wedges, cow chains, lot harness, ladlers, drilling tools, sausage grinder, quilting frame, scythes, grain cradle, grindstone, shovel plows, corn worker, single trees, plow, 1-horse harrow, lot wheels, old iron, corn choppers, lot fence wire, squirrel cage, potato plow, lot framed pictures, lot books, old musket, revolver, 2 butter churns, and many other articles not mentioned.

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

JACOB S. CROUSE, 8-11-16

PRIVATE SALE

OF A Nice Home

The undersigned offers his nice home property, located in Keysville, at private sale. The improvements are a

GOOD FRAME DWELLING, containing 7 rooms, good stable, and all necessary smaller buildings. The lot contains about 1/2 Acre. A very desirable location. The property will be sold on easy terms; if desired will let part of purchase money in the property. Possession

April 1, 1917. 8-4-16

O. R. KOONTZ.

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 House, 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 public road that leads to the Taneytown and 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.

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

ALBERT J. OHLER, Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

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

52 ACRES OF LAND, about 6 acres in fine timber, improved by a good six room Frame Dwelling with basement, a spring well of never-failing water at door, large cistern at house supplying both house and barn, large Stone Barn, 40x80 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 under good fencing 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 R. Wilhide, G. Gordon Stousser and Samuel K. Weybright.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the said Court, 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

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

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land containing

11,556 SQUARE FEET, more or less, improved by a DOUBLE WEATHER-BOARDED 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, fronts of 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. Gassaway Oiler and Letha A. Harman and is the same property which was conveyed to the said Valentine J. Harman by John H. Diffendal, Executor of Letha A. Ekestrade by deed dated March 29th, 1909 and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber D. P. S. No. 111, folio 431, and which 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 Executors on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the said Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in six 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.

LETHA A. HARMAN, CHARLES E. KEEFER, Executors.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. E. O. WEAST, 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 5th, 1916, at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following personal property, to-wit:—

TWO GOOD BEDSTEADS, 2 leaf tables, double heater coal stove, cook stove, bureau, safe, cot, sand, 3 rocking chairs, cupboard, 4-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. KEEFER, Executors.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold the following:

ONE WEAVER ORGAN, Minnesota sewing machine, couch, wash stand, chairs, and many other articles. All the above articles are in good condition.

8-4-16

ALICE L. HARMAN.

Notice to Creditors

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

JACOB H. SHANE BROOK, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 11th day of August, 1916.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. John Shreeve and son, Phillip, of Waynesboro, are visiting at Mr. James Shildt's.

Frank Saylor, wife and little son, of Baltimore, visited N. B. Hagan and wife, last week.

Miss Mary Reindollar spent the week with her uncle, J. J. Reindollar and family, of Fairfield.

Miss Grace McCormick, of Reading, Pa., is visiting Misses Mary Hesson and Ethel Sauerhammer.

Mrs. Friedhoffer and Miss Marjorie Baumgardner, of Dayton, O., are visiting their sisters and brothers.

Miss Missouri Keefer, of York, Pa., spent several days with her mother, Mrs. Sarah T. Keefer, near town.

Mrs. Feils and daughter, Marjorie, of Harrisburg, visited Uriah Royer and Mrs. Mary Martin, during the week.

Miss Emma Addison has returned to Frederick, after spending three weeks at her home at Charles Stonestifer's.

Hickman Snider, near town, is preparing to build a new dwelling on the site of his present one, also a Summer kitchen.

Prof. W. L. Koontz and wife, who spent part of the Summer near Woodbine, have returned to their home here.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weikert, of New Oxford, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John S. Bower; she will return home, Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. Guy P. Bready left on Monday for a vacation of two weeks. They will spend their time at Lancaster, Pa., and Adamstown, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lightner, of Arlington, came Saturday, and remained several days the first of the week with Martin D. Hess and family.

The following citizens of Taneytown have returned home from Frederick hospital; Stanley C. Reaver, Mrs. John H. Hiltner and Harry Cutsail.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Buffington, of Baltimore, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Buffington, and other relatives here.

Mrs. William Hull and children, of Gettysburg, Pa., visited her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Clingan, and other relatives and friends, the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Geo. M. Kelley, of Hampstead, spent several days with her son, L. C. Kelley, who has been confined to his home for several weeks on account of sickness.

Mrs. Margaret Hiltner, daughter, Edith and son Fred, of Littlestown, and Homer Hill, wife and daughter, Kathryn, of Gettysburg, visited Judson Hill and wife, lately.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, of York, Pa., spent a few days, this week, with relatives here. Mr. Smith has fully recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Wonderly, of Camp Hill, Pa.; Mrs. Richey, of Mechanicsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Clare and two children, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bower, last week.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer returned home from their vacation for the Ott funeral, a few days earlier than they expected. Regular services will be commenced in the Lutheran church, on Sunday.

The home property of Michael Humbert, on the Emmitsburg road, has been sold to Charles E. Keefer, for \$3100.00. Mr. Keefer will move to it in the Spring, while Mr. Humbert will move to his town property.

Miss Laurina Lambert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Lambert, was taken ill at the Grangers' fair, on Thursday with appendicitis. She was taken to Frederick Hospital on Friday and operated on, and is getting along fine.

Mrs. Alice L. Harnish is spending some time with her daughter, Miss Lillie M. Sherman, in Baltimore. She was accompanied there on Sunday by Miss Catherine Humer, who returned to her home, after spending some time with Mrs. Harnish.

Taking a vacation of two weeks on the mountain top is very nice as long as it lasts, but getting back and down to work in a different atmosphere, takes about all of the fun out of the experience—especially when the tax bill is awaiting payment.

Miss Beulah Englar has received notice that the Bound Brook, N. J., school will not likely open until Sept. 25, on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis, but to hold herself in readiness for an earlier call, should present conditions make a change for the better.

Henry J. Hiltner, Mrs. Maggie Sauble, Miss Emma Addison, of Frederick, Charles Stonestifer, wife and son, Wilbur, of Keyville, motored to Manchester, on Sunday, and spent a very pleasant day at their cousins, Benton and John Burgoon's, and also at the same place, Rev. Lau, wife and two children, a former pastor of the Lutheran church of Manchester, but now of Philadelphia, and Rev. Nace, Pastor of U. B. church, Manchester, were Sunday visitors.

Mrs. Mary Motter, of Washington, D. C., is spending some time in town.

Mrs. F. H. Seiss is on a twelve day trip to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J.

Miss Fernie Snook, of Rocky Ridge, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Duttera.

Miss Maude Hoover, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Shorb, the past week.

The Ridinger property on the Keyville road, was sold at public sale, for taxes due, to Nelson Wantz, for \$335.00.

The temperature in Taneytown, on Tuesday, varied all the way from 94° to 108°, according to thermometers and location. It was the hottest day of the season, Monday being a close second.

Mr. George W. Etter, of Chambersburg, Pa., accompanied Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer on their return from vacation, and will spend a short time at Taneytown. Mr. Etter is a brother of Mrs. Hafer.

Work will be commenced on the enlargement of our school building, on Monday, in order to accommodate the new High School department. Two more rooms will likely be added. N. C. Erb, of Westminster, is the contractor.

Mrs. B. O. Slonaker left, on Thursday, to visit her cousin, Mrs. Mary C. King, at Clayton, Ohio. On August 28, she will attend the annual reunion of the Wagner family, of which she is a descendant, in McCabes Park, Dayton, Ohio.

On Tuesday morning, while making repairs to Piney Creek school house, Charles E. Kidinger was caught under a falling porch roof, sustaining a sprained back, and also being bruised about the back of the head. He has been confined to his bed ever since, but is improving slowly.

Mrs. Mollie Hiteshew and daughters, Misses Bernice and Georgia returned home on Wednesday evening from visiting her brother, Samuel Fair, and other relatives near York Springs, Pa. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ida B. Landis, who visited relatives at Bendersville, Pa.

Those who spent Sunday with William Ohler and family were Mrs. Catherine Ohler, John Aulhouse and wife, Clarence Eckard, wife and daughter, Margaret, Russell Eckard, wife and daughter Ruthanna, Harvey Ohler and wife. Those who spent several days at the same place, were Mrs. Clyde Morningstar; Misses Mary and Rosa Sterner, of York; Misses Marie and Anna Green, of New Windsor.

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," writes Mrs. Sidney Simmons, Fair Haven, N. Y. "Since then other members of my family have used this valuable medicine for colic and bowel troubles with good satisfaction and I gladly endorse it as a remedy of exceptional merit." Obtainable everywhere.
Advertisement.

CHURCH NOTICES

Reformed church—No services until September 10. No Sunday School.

Presbyterian—You will always find a welcome at any of the following services: Piney Creek—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., Worship. The text, "The seed sows and shoots up—he knows not how."

Town—Bible School, 9 a. m.; C. E. Service, 7 p. m. Worship, 8 p. m. Text: "Hold on steadfast and you win your souls."

Reformed church, St. Paul's Union Bridge—9:15 a. m., Sunday School; 7:30 p. m., evening worship.
St. Paul's Ladiesburg—10:30 a. m., divine worship.

Paul D. Yoder, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday the regular services will be held morning and evening. The pastor will preach in the morning on "The Meaning of a Free Gospel." In the evening the sermon will be on "The Christian's Struggle and Stay." On the following Sunday the hour for evening service will be changed from 8:00 to 7:30 o'clock.

Uniontown Lutheran Church, at Baust—Sunday School, at 9:30 a. m.; Preaching, at 10:30 a. m.; C. E., at 7:30 p. m. At Uniontown, Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

Church of God, Uniontown—S. S., at 9 a. m.; Preaching, at 10:15, by Jesse P. Garner.
L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Union Bridge Lutheran Church—Rocky Ridge, 10 a. m., Communion. Keyville, 2:30 p. m., Communion.
W. O. BRACH, Pastor.

U. B. Church—Taneytown, Sunday School at 9:00 a. m.; Preaching at 10:00 a. m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday eve, at 7:30 o'clock.

Harney, Sunday School at 9:00 a. m. The last Quarterly Conference for the year will be held in Taneytown Church, on Wednesday morning, August 31st, at 10:00 o'clock.

W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly until December 25th, for 25c. cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.
Moser, Charles

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

She Buys Hardware Now.

An exchange notes the fact that women are now buying hardware, and comments on it, as follows:
"One of the things that is concerning the retail hardware dealer today is the fact that women are becoming the principal buyers in his line, just as they already are in all other lines, for a hardware store today carries every kind of utensil and tool that is used around the house, and women nowadays are the principal buyers of such things.
Formerly hardware stores were all for men—carpenters, mechanics, machinists, farmers, lumbermen and the like of husky humanity. So the average hardware dealer changes somewhat slowly, and only as he realizes that unless he adapts himself to new conditions women will go to the drug store for scissors and shears, to the five and ten cent stores for tack hammers and icepicks, to the jeweler for silverplated ware and to the department store for household and kitchen utensils.
Women as purchasers are a different proposition from men, inasmuch as they demand the very pink of courtesy and attention and will not put up with those easy-going ways which characterize the old-fashioned dealer. They expect clean, bright stores, the very latest novelties and are "sharks" on bargains, though, contrary to the usual belief, they buy in the long run on quality—namely, on goods that give satisfaction. They are rather argumentative, though they object to being answered back and have to be handled with gloves, since, being sensitive creatures, they are apt "to fly the coop." Most of all, however, with them shopping is a matter of personality, and those dealers who get their liking because of courteous, fair treatment, are the most sure of retaining their trade."

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The JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Entrance Examinations

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in the Academic Building of the Johns Hopkins University, Homewood, Baltimore, September 18-21, 1916, beginning at 9 a. m., each day.
Application for Scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established in the Johns Hopkins University under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, may now be made. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken in the Academic Building, Homewood, on September 22, 1916, beginning at 9 a. m.
Each County of the State and each Legislative District of Baltimore City, with the exception of Charles, Harford, and Queen Anne's Counties will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1916-17, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the three counties mentioned above all the available scholarships have been awarded.
Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is no greater than at other Maryland institutions.
Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College, St. John's College, Washington College, and Western Maryland College; and one scholarship will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. 8-25-4t
RATIFICATION NOTICE
In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County; August Term, 1916.
Estate of Thomas G. Otto, deceased.
On application, it is ordered, this 22nd day of August, 1916, that the sale of Real Estate of Thos. G. Otto, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by William H. Otto and Ella Edna Koons, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th Monday, 25th day of September, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 3rd Monday, 18th day of September, next.
The report states the amount of sale to be \$6519.08.
SOLOMON MYERS, THOMAS H. HAINES, MOSES J. M. TROXELL, Judges.
True Copy, Test: WILLIAM ARTHUR, Register of Wills for Carroll County. 8-25-4t

FARM FOR SALE

CONTAINING 52 ACRES.

2½ miles East from Taneytown. New Bank Barn 38x56. Large Brick House, with porch around. Hog House, Chicken House, and all necessary outbuildings. Never-failing well of water at House and Barn. Plenty of fruit of all kinds. Land in good state of cultivation and no waste land. Price right to quick buyer.
HOWARD E. HYSER.
Ohio & Kentucky Horses
Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Monday, Aug. 28th., 1916. Call and see them.
H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

Read the Advertisements

IN THE

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CALL ON GEORGE P. STOUTER for a fine lot of Peaches. My Peaches are guaranteed to be first-class in all respects; the old reliable kind. Also Plums. Prices reasonable. Come now while they last. GEORGE P. STOUTER, Emmitsburg, Md. 8-25-tf
LOST.—Diamond Ring, at Grange Fair. Reward at RECORD office.
FESTIVAL at Keymar, Sept. 2 and 9, benefit of Baseball Club. Detour Band. 8-25-2t
HOLSTEIN Bull Calf for sale, 4 months old, by S. C. REAVER, Taneytown.
CARPENTERS AND LABORERS wanted, Aug. 28, at Taneytown school building. Call N. C. Erb, Westminster, 275-J.
ODD FELLOWS, Take Notice! Taney Lodge No. 28, will meet every Friday evening, beginning this week. Your presence is very much desired.
DEEDS, Mortgages, Wills, etc., written on short notice, at reasonable rates. 8-25-3t G. WALTER WILT.
LOT OF BRICK for sale by Mrs. C. W. WEAVER.
WILL MAKE Cider and Boil Butter Wednesday of each week.
—FRANK H. OHLER.
FOR SALE.—Farm 91½ Acres at \$75.00 per acre, if sold quick. STORE HOUSE for sale or rent. 1 want Potatoes. S. WEANT, Keymar.
FOR SALE—40 Gallons of Good Vinegar, Cheap.—FRANK H. OHLER.
GRAPES AND TOMATOES for sale.—F. P. PALMER.
FOR SALE—Excellent Bread Route. Must sell on account of sickness. Cheap to quick buyer. Apply at H. G. Mathias' Store, Middleburg, Md.
PRIVATE SALE of my Farm near Taneytown. See ad in this issue.—HEZEKIAH STUDY.
FOR SALE—Bay Horse, 8 years old, 1 set Rubber-mounted Buggy Harness and Rubber-tire Buggy.—LLOYD STUDY, near Taneytown.
FOR SALE OR RENT—Fine little home, containing 8 rooms; suitable for barber. Situated in Uniontown.—Apply to OBADIAH FLEAGLE, Uniontown. 8-25-3t
FOR SALE—One Pacing Driving Horse, one 2-horse Wagon, and one Spring Wagon.—WARREN G. DEVILBESS, "Elmwood Farm," near Keyville.
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
DENTISTRY—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Elliot House, Taneytown, from Sept. 5th to 9th, for the practice of his profession. 8-18-3t
PRIVATE SALE.—Small Property—4 acres—with necessary buildings, near Kump.—THEODORE CLASSON. 8-18-2t
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.
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
PASTURE for Horses, Colts and Cattle, on the "Schwartz Farm," at \$1.00 per month.—C. B. SCHWARTZ, Taneytown, Md. C. & P. Phone 27-M. 6-16-tf

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