

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The Orphans' Court will not be in session on Monday, it being a legal holiday.

There are said to be about 2000 American citizens in Germany, the most of whom will want to leave, in case of war.

Jerome Koontz recently sold his farm of 130 acres, adjoining Silver Run, to his son-in-law C. Irving Kroh, at \$125.00 per acre. Mr. Kroh conducts a canning factory at Silver Run.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment, that had been ordered home, has been ordered to remain in the service. The cancellation of the plans has caused much disappointment in Baltimore, as well as in the Regiment.

The extreme cold, this week, has been general east of the Rockies, and has extended as far south as Florida and southern Texas. Southern fruits and vegetables have been injured as far south as Miami, Florida.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Amy McCurdy Swope, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. S. McC. Swope, of Gettysburg, and Prof. Stephen Remington Wing, on February 24th at 7 o'clock in the evening.

During November, the first month of Prohibition in Virginia, there were 1,554 fewer commitments to jail than during the preceding month. Every city in the state showed a decrease except Alexandria, where previous to the inauguration of Prohibition drunks were not arrested.

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed a bill, already passed by the House, imposing a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment up to five years as the penalty for sending threatening communications through the mails to the President. There was no debate, merely an explanation of the purpose of the bill by Senator Hughes, of New Jersey.

Peter J. Wagner, recruit at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, may have to leave the United States Navy because of the size of his feet. Wagner is 18 years old, weighs 176 pounds, is 6 feet 1 1/2 inches tall and his feet require a shoe sized 15 1/2. When he applied for shoes it was discovered that the largest size distributed by the Navy Department is 13.

Lent and Easter will be much earlier this year than last year. Lent beginning on Feb. 21. Easter Sunday, perhaps the most widely celebrated of all church feasts of the year, will be on April 8. Palm Sunday will occur this year on April 1 while last year the date was April 16. Last year Ash Wednesday was celebrated March 8. Last year Easter occurred more than two weeks later than this year, on April 23.

Gettysburg College will receive \$10,000 by the will of James McMillan, Johns-town, since the death of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Margaret J. McMillan, who died in that city recently. The will of Mr. McMillan left a large estate to his relatives during life and when the last had died the sum of \$10,000 was to go to Gettysburg College. Mrs. McMillan was the last of these relatives. The Lutheran Board of Church Extension gets \$2,000.

Henry Ford makes it clear that in lining up behind the President and offering his automobile plant to the Government for war purposes he has not abandoned his pacifist principles. He still regards war as the greatest of all calamities, but if the United States is forced to fight he is ready to make it fighting cost. He says he can build 1,000 small submarines and 3,000 motors a day at his Detroit works, and that he is "ready to do that, or any needed proportion of it, without profit."

Sterling Galt, of Emmitsburg, editor of *The Chronicle*, is the originator and temporary chairman of the movement to erect a statue, or other suitable memorial, to the memory of Maryland's first governor, Thomas Johnson, over his grave in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Frederick. Mr. Galt is much encouraged over the enthusiasm that comes as an aftermath to his suggestion. In speaking of the matter he said, "I hope some day to see a monument also to the memory of Roger Brooke Taney."

The Frederick county dry forces at a recent meeting in Frederick county decided to take part in the campaign this coming fall when delegates to the Maryland Legislature will be elected. An effort will be made by the League to see that men favorable to dry legislation are sent to Annapolis in order to carry out the sentiment of the county as expressed at the polls in November, last. The officers are: President, Dr. T. Clyde Rouson; secretary, Mr. William W. Doub; treasurer, Mr. J. Travers Thomas.

While walking on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Sell's Station, Pa., on his way to see the ice cutting along the Coneywago, Jacob L. Sterner, of Sell's Station, was struck and killed by a work train at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The unfortunate man was walking toward Hanover, while a work train was backing in the same direction. No more accurate information as to how the accident occurred could be obtained by people who arrived on the scene of the tragedy soon after it happened. The body was not mutilated to any extent. But Mr. Sterner was very dead and it is thought that he never heard the noise made by the slowly backing work train.

Movable School for Farmers.

A school for farmers will be held at Taneytown, Feb. 12, 13 and 14. Instructors and subjects: Dr. S. S. Buckley, live stock; Prof. W. E. Kemp, soils and crops. The meeting will be held in the Opera House, Monday Feb. 12, at 1 p. m. These men are from our State College of Agriculture and are specialists in their lines. Most of us could be specialists if we could devote all our time to one thing. Farmers necessarily have too many irons in the fire to give much attention to any one thing, and experimenting is costly so the only reasonable way is for everyone to pay a little and have all the experimenting done at one place and by one person and his assistants and then let him report what he has learned. Our College is sending Dr. Buckley and Prof. Kemp to tell us what it has learned about live stock, soils and crops.

This school will be open to all interested persons. An especial invitation is extended to merchants who sell to farmers such as implement and seed dealers for it is to their interest to know what the farmer needs and wants. Ladies will be welcome and next year we will ask the College to send someone to tell us what is being done to lighten the work of the farm woman.

GROVER KINZY, County Agent.

Carroll Dry Law Before Appeal Court

Arguments were heard in the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, Tuesday, on the constitutionality of the law under which Carroll county in 1914 voted dry, and thus, indirectly, the legality of the proceedings in Frederick and Washington counties are questioned. One question raised is that there is a conflict between the title and body of the act.

If the Court of Appeals should decide that there is such a conflict between the title and body of the act, and that it is therefore not constitutional, an amendment would be given to contest the act of 1914 on the same grounds.

In the Carroll county case the attack on the referendum is not made with a view to overthrowing the law, but for the purpose of quashing the indictment against Benjamin Frank Crouse, who was found guilty and sentenced for violating the anti-liquor law.

If the 1914 referendum in Carroll county should be held invalid, the county would nevertheless remain dry, on account of having again voted that way last fall, unless through some litigation that act would also be contested and held invalid.

Attorneys for Crouse in the case argued Tuesday were former Judge James A. C. Bond and Francis Neale Parke, of Westminster. The State was represented by Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie, Edward O. Weant and W. L. Seabrook.

Our Danger from Submarines.

Simon Lake, who invented the type of submarines now being used by Germany, sees in the United States going to war with Germany, great danger to our commerce from U-boats. He says if the "Deutschland" could be sent into our harbors as a peaceable merchant vessel, the armed U-boats can do the same thing, and intimates that Germany was giving this to us as an object lesson to "keep out of it."

He argues that no vessel can be built to withstand the submarine torpedo, and as long as the U-boats are submerged, they can not be reached by armed vessels. He predicts that in case of war with Germany, every seaport on the Atlantic coast will be closed before the summer is here, because we can not supply ourselves within that time with an effective submarine protecting fleet, or with submarine merchandise transports.

The reason why Germany insists on destruction of vessels, without warning, is because the submarine is a vulnerable shell on the surface, and dare not come up to give warning—must discharge the deadly torpedo while submerged. There is, as yet, no effective protection against vessels of this class, and our chief safety will rest in the fact that Germany may not have enough of them to blockade all of our ports. Mr. Lake, however, does not explain why Canada, although at war with Germany, has suffered very little from the same danger; nor does he state any of the many methods employed, with at least a considerable degree of success, against submarines.

Grain May Belong to Germans.

A large quantity of grain is stored in the Baltimore elevators, the ownership not known to the public. It is not believed to belong to farmers, nor to exporting firms. Many are of the opinion that the grain belongs to Germany. They contend that the piling up of the supply and the tightness with which those who control it are holding on may indicate the expectation of the early ending of the war. If this had been brought to a close within the last six months, they say, it would have permitted those who control the grain to send it to Germany without delay.

This is only conjecture, but to many it has the earmarks of being the true condition. There is no other explanation so plausible in view of the urgency of the demand from the representatives of the Allies who have been forcing the price upward.

It is pointed out that it is a difficult matter to trace the ownership of grain after it is placed in the elevators. The certificates are issued in the names of the persons who deliver the grain. These certificates are recorded on the books of the elevator companies, but they are both negotiable and transferable. Hence they may change hands a dozen times, and the person in possession will be the proper owner of the grain if the certificates are properly indorsed for every transfer.

The elevator companies are not in the habit of disclosing those who own grain on storage, but even if they gave the names of those who placed the grain at the beginning it would not prove present ownership.

FARM DEVELOPMENT IN STATE GIVEN IMPETUS.

President Gray Calls Attention to Courses at M. A. College.

An important step in the direction of arousing interest in increased farm development in Maryland has been taken by President Carl R. Gray, of the Western Maryland Railway Company, who, on his own initiative, has issued a pamphlet calling especial attention to the short winter courses at the Maryland State College of Agriculture and pointing out the opportunities for getting greater yields out of the rich Maryland lands. Mr. Gray is a member of the board of directors of the agricultural college, and, as such, is evincing keen interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture.

The chief executive of the Western Maryland realizes, and that fully, that a greater and more intensified development of the soil will be one of the most important contributing factors in creating permanent prosperity for the people of Maryland. Mr. Gray's own line traverses a fertile agricultural section, which is especially well suited to truck and orchard farming.

With the view to stimulating the interests of farmers and their families along the route of the Western Maryland, President Gray is having widely distributed his pamphlet containing facts about the possibilities for profitable farming in the State.

Some of the pertinent statements mentioned in the booklet are that the net return from Maryland's 50,000 farms should be doubled and that the State's yield of corn be increased two barrels an acre, giving the farmers nearly \$4,000,000 more a year.

One pint of milk a cow a day, it is explained, would give the farmer each year \$1,000,000 more for their labor each year. Unused hill land could be turned into pastures that would feed at least a half million sheep.

"Maryland," says the pamphlet "can be made the greatest fruit State in the East. Land suitable for orchard fruits now valued at \$10 to \$30 an acre can be made worth \$150 to \$300 an acre."

Maryland's soils, climate and location are exceptionally well fitted for growing food for man. She has 10,000,000 consumers in the cities and towns located at her doors.

The consumers should pay less for food and the producers get more for their products than at present. Co-operation between buyer and seller will make this possible. More profit in farming will attract settlers and increase land values.

"The water power that is going to waste on thousands of Maryland farms should be harnessed and made to lighten and do much of the farm labor. Her 200,000 growing boys and girls are entitled to as good educational advantages as other states provide for their children. They should be trained to make the most of these possibilities."

Dr. Thomas M. Hare Resigns.

Dr. Thomas M. Hare, for three years superintendent of Maryland's Anti-Saloon League, has resigned his position, but will continue in the general work. Dr. Hare has been at his home in Westerville, Ohio, for some time where he has been suffering from a nervous break-down, due to his strenuous exertions for the dry cause. His work in Maryland has been very satisfactory, and it will be difficult to fill his position with as strong an all-around man.

According to reliable reports from men in a position to know, the next superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League is likely to be either George W. Crabbe, now superintendent of the West Virginia work, with headquarters at Charleston, or R. P. Hutson, now superintendent of the Oregon work, with headquarters at Portland. It is believed probable that one or the other will take the place to be made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hare.

The leaders of the league also have under consideration Wayne B. Wheeler and Dr. Howard H. Russell, both of Westerville, Ohio, and there is considerable sentiment in favor of shifting Rev. Dr. J. Fred Heisse from the presidency of the league to the superintendency, although it is not believed that there is any real chance that Dr. Heisse would be willing to give up the work of the active ministry to take personal charge of the anti-saloon work.

The candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties for the Legislature will be named in the September primaries, and as the league is said to be planning big things for the next Legislature, the leaders are anxious to take a hand in the nomination of the two parties' candidates. In this work the guidance rests with the superintendent, and he must have ample time to survey the situation, if he is to work effectively.

Live Stock Values Have Increased.

Live stock on the farms and ranches of the American farmer is worth to him today—as a result of the high cost of living—11 per cent more than it was worth one year ago, according to recent estimates by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Live stock valued at \$6,020,670,000 the beginning of last year, is now estimated to be worth \$6,685,200,000, an increase of \$664,530,000.

For his cattle the farmer this winter will receive just \$2.35 more per head than he received last winter. Likewise for his sheep he will receive \$1.97 per head more. His hogs will bring him \$3.39 more per hog.

Service animals—horses and mules—are worth to him today, respectively, \$1.34 and \$4.40 more than 12 months ago.

Even the lowly milch cow is greatly enhanced in value to her owner, both as to her market price and her value as a producer.

Events Connected With War Situation.

All over the country large employing concerns are getting rid of Germans not naturalized citizens of the United States, and this is especially true of manufacturers of commodities that directly or indirectly are essential to war.

A large number of Americans, who are fighting with the allies, in Europe, have offered their services to their own government, if their discharges can be secured from the armies in which they are now serving.

A rush has been made to the courts, by Germans, for naturalization papers. The Naturalization law provides that a foreigner must have been in this country at least five years before he may become a citizen. No matter how long he has been here he must wait two years after declaring his intention before he may apply for his final papers. Then he must pass an examination before the judge of this court to determine upon his character and suitability before he is naturalized. Two witnesses must vouch for the truth of his statements at the hearing.

In his address at Brooklyn on Saturday the ex-President Taft said in part: "Stirred as the American people are by the enthusiasm at the break with Germany, they would support a conscription measure." He believed that this would be supported not only to meet the present situation, but "for the future after the war shall end."

Conscription until now, he said, has been of "doubtful expediency" because popular opposition might have halted all plans for reasonable preparedness. "Now the war is upon us, however," he continued, "now that the people see the necessity, why should we not take advantage of this state of public mind and do what justice and real democracy require?"

Protection Against Submarines.

One of the most successful means of protection against submarines is the use of wire nets, which can be opened and shut to permit the passage of ships. The nets are towed through the water by small steam fishing boats known as "drifters." Great Britain alone has 3000 such ships, some hundreds of which have been loaned to Italy. A submarine strikes a net like a blind beetle, and rarely escapes. Every drifter is armed with small guns and torpedoes.

Then, there are armed motor boats. They are very fast and very small so that it is almost impossible to torpedo them. They exercise continuous patrol over ship channels, night and day. They also carry guns, machine guns and torpedoes.

Then, there are larger torpedo boats and destroyers, and recently what is called a secret cruiser, the business of which is to pursue the smaller submarines and run them down, when they are of the class that can not stay under water long.

Hydroplanes are also used against submarines. These can drop a bomb that explodes thirty or forty feet under water. Dirigible balloons are also used for the same purpose, but both are of use chiefly over small areas in inland waters.

Sometimes the submarine is its own undoing. Despite its terrible offensive powers the submarine has remained, in the words of Luther Bradley, "a delicate little thing." More than once during this war a submarine emerging beside a ship at night and launching a torpedo, has been sunk by the upheaval in the water caused by the explosion. The submarine dare not approach too near its victim, and, for this reason, many vessels escape. Sometimes in the dark commanders of submarines become confused and overestimate distance. This statement seems the more credible if we reflect that in torpedo practice the United States Navy has found that a single explosion often kills the fish for 400 or 500 yards on all sides. To be sunk by one's own torpedo seems a sad fate, but not unifying those who preach ruthless warfare.

Gerard Detained in Germany.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The last word received by the Government from Ambassador Gerard was dated February 5, at 7 p. m. He is now allowed to communicate here only indirectly through Copenhagen and without code. The State Department communicates with him and with the German Government through the Spanish Foreign Office.

Cause for uneasiness was given the Government in the receipt of information received as confirming reports that Mr. Gerard and American consuls in Germany virtually were being detained in Germany because of uncertainty in Berlin over the plans for Ambassador von Bernstorff and as a result of reports that German ships in American harbors had been seized. It is not understood that there has been any formal action in this connection, the German Government merely delaying arrangements for the departure of the Americans.

Word was received from Great Britain and France during the day that safe conduct for German diplomats in this country would be arranged. This as well as the fact that German ships have not been seized was communicated to the Berlin Government, and no further difficulty is anticipated.

50,000 Americans in the War.

Nearly 50,000 Americans are estimated to be fighting for the Allies, and inquiry shows that nearly four-fifths of these are in the khaki-clad British army commanded by Field Marshal Haig. It is computed that the actual fighting force of Americans now in France under the Union Jack is probably larger than the United States Army which was actually engaged in hostilities in the brief campaign of the Spanish-American War.

Lives of Americans have given their lives for the cause of the Allies, and hundreds of others bear permanent scars of the shock of battle, but each new battalion and each group of reinforcements arriving from overseas brings numbers of their fellow-countrymen to take their places. All have fought with a pluck and determination which have won them a respect and admiration.

WAR WITH GERMANY GENERALLY EXPECTED.

The Final Break Likely to Come With a Day's Events.

The hope expressed last week that Germany would reconsider her submarine manifesto, has largely died out, though it is still the belief of many that perhaps events may be avoided that would call for an open declaration of war. The President's invitation to other neutrals to join in has not been accepted by any of them, but all have made some less positive form of protest. Their action is therefore a disappointment to this country. It is commonly thought that Germany will make concessions to European neutrals, as none of these support the allies to anything like the extent of the United States, and Germany is very anxious to have their favor.

The entry of the United States into actual war, is not desired by the entente countries, largely for the reason that so doing would naturally cut off a large portion of the supplies they have been receiving from us. They are gratified at the moral support of our action, but further than this fear that declaration of war would be decidedly to Germany's advantage.

Even if the United States, in the event of war following the break, should undertake to arm and equip an army for operations in Europe, it would require nearly a year of training, it is declared, before it would be wise to send the force to the front. In the meantime, the Entente spokesmen point out, all the effort and energy that this country might be putting forth toward the military defeat of Germany would go into channels that could not lead to that end unless the war were prolonged beyond all belief.

By a vote of 75 to 5 the United States Senate on Wednesday, formally indorsed the President's action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The vote was taken on a resolution introduced by Senator Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Two Democrats, Kirby, of Arkansas, and Vardaman, of Mississippi, joined with three Republicans, Gronna, of North Dakota; LaFollette, of Wisconsin, and Works, of California, in opposing the resolution.

A large number of merchant vessels, chiefly British, were torpedoed and sunk this week. On Wednesday the big passenger liner, "California," from New York to Glasgow, was sunk off the Irish coast without warning. The passengers and crew are reported to have been saved. The ship carried a general cargo, including war munitions.

Secretary of State Lansing has issued the following statement to steamship companies and to the public:

"The Government cannot give advice to private persons as to whether or not their merchant vessels should sail on a voyage to European ports by which they are compelled to pass through the waters delineated in the declaration issued by the German Government on January 31, 1917."

This Government, however, asserts that the rights of American vessels to traverse all parts of the high seas are the same now as they were prior to the issuance of the German declaration and that a neutral vessel may, if its owners believe that it is liable to be unlawfully attacked, take any necessary measures to prevent or resist attack."

Former Secretary of State Bryan, Senator Stone, and the former German Ambassador, Bernstorff, are reported to be making an effort to save off, and prevent actual war. They are said to have the co-operation of President Wilson, and that actual communication with Germany has been the result.

"We are not alarmed at the sharpened submarine war. We knew it was coming and prepared for it. Time will tell how our confidence is justified." This statement was made to the Associated Press at the British Admiralty, and it was added:

"It must be remembered that one submarine may cruise whole days without getting a victim. For instance, on one day since February 1 torpedoes were fired on sight at seven of our merchantmen without getting a single hit. We have taken measures which we have every reason to believe will frustrate the U-boat warfare. Of course, it is obvious that we cannot reveal them—the daily reports of the decrease in sinkings will be the best evidence of our success."

Delinquent Tax Payers in Frederick County Advertised.

Frederick county publishes its list of delinquent tax-payers on January 1 each year, and if delinquent taxes are not paid on or before the second Monday in April next, the property of said delinquents shall be offered at public sale at the Court House, to the highest bidder. This year, about 1000 persons were so advertised for 1916 taxes, 250 of which have been paid, leaving 750 still in arrears for from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in amount.

Some pitiful cases are developed by the law, and many make a plea for time, stating that they are in low circumstances and urge that no steps be taken to sell their property. A good many of these are colored people and in numerous instances white people have paid the taxes. In general, however, the law hurries up hundreds who would otherwise make little effort to pay up.

A terrific gale last Sunday night did considerable damage in Washington county. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, windows broken and telegraph telephone and electric light service crippled as the wind going at a velocity of 60 miles a minute swept before it a blinding snowstorm. The electric lights on the street in Hagerstown were extinguished, and there was utter confusion everywhere about the city. The storm came in the midst of the evening services in the Hagerstown churches, and many congregations were frightened by the noise and war of the gale.

Immigration Bill Passed.

Washington, February 5.—Congress has overridden a veto by President Wilson for the first time and enacted into law the Immigration Bill with its long-fought literacy test provision. The Senate voted late today 62 to 19 to pass the measure, notwithstanding the veto and in spite of eleven-hour information that Japan again had protested against the language of the Asiatic exclusion section.

The House overturned the veto last week by a vote of 287 to 106, so the Senate's action ends the contest of 20 years' standing, in which three presidents have repudiated similar bills passed by Congress.

The international situation was brought into the closing debate in the Senate, Senator Reed calling attention to the Japanese objection and pleading that nothing be done at this time to disturb or impair the country's relations with a friendly nation. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Immigration Committee, answered with the declaration that the present state of international affairs emphasized the necessity for a pure, homogeneous American people, such as the bill was intended to protect.

The literacy test provided for in the bill excludes from the United States all aliens over 16 years of age physically capable of reading who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish. Any admissible alien, however, or any citizen of the United States may bring in or send for his father or grand-father over 55 years of age, his wife, mother, grand-mother or unmarried or widowed daughter if otherwise admissible regardless of whether such relatives can read.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Feb. 5th., 1917.—Letters of administration on the estate of Claude S. Stauffer, deceased, were granted unto Margaret M. Stauffer, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jefferson Morgan, deceased, were granted unto Nellie B. Enler and Grace M. Loane, who received an order to notify creditors.

David L. Zahn, executor of Jacob T. Zahn, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Lee G. Leister, executor of Jacob D. Leister, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts due and money.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6th., 1917.—James G. Bishop, executor of Miranda R. Bishop, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ida S. Eagle, deceased, were granted unto Carrie L. Schirmdung, who received an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Eagle, deceased, were granted unto Albert D. and Frederick J. Eagle, who received an order to notify creditors and returned an inventory of debts and money.

Letters of guardianship of George E. Hoover, infant, were granted unto Barbara A. Hoover.

Barbara A. Hoover, administratrix of George P. L. Hoover, deceased, settled her first and final account.

The Orphans' Court will be in session on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week; Monday being a legal holiday.

The Navy Needs Men.

Lieut. P. L. Wilson, in charge of the United States Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore, has received orders from Washington to keep the station open day and night until further orders. All efforts are being concentrated on the enlistment of 23,000 recruits, as the Navy is short this number of men, 75,000 being the full fighting force.

All persons contemplating enlistment in the Navy have been requested to call at the recruiting station at once and take the physical examination now in order to avoid a rush at the last minute to enlist in the event of war being declared. This would greatly facilitate the work of all the recruiting stations.

The Army, the Coast Guard and the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Stations are making every effort possible to enlist suitable men.

Indiana Dry Bill Passed Legislature.

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—The State-wide Prohibition bill, which would make Indiana dry after April 2, 1918, was passed by the Senate today, 38 to 11. The bill had already passed the House, but now goes back to that body for action on the amendments written into the measure by the Senate.

The bill prohibits the sale, manufacture or distribution in any way of alcoholic beverages and would permit druggists to sell only pure grain alcohol for medicinal purposes. It allows clergymen to use wine for sacramental purposes.

Leaders of the Legislature say the Senate amendments, chief of which is one to fix the time the State goes dry at April 2, 1919, instead of April 2, 1918, as stated in the Original House bill, will be concurred in by the lower chamber.

Transfers of Real Estate.

E. Thornton Shoemaker to Wilbur L. Koontz, conveys 2 tracts of land, for \$300.

Marshall E. Campbell and wife to John L. Bennett, convey 4 acres, for \$5.

Hilda B. Thomas to W. Frank Thomas, conveys land, for \$5.

Joshua B. Grossnickle, to John M. and Loraine Hollenberger, conveys 11,220 square feet, for \$150.

Elvin N. Forrest et al. to John M. and Loraine Hollenberger, convey 5610 square feet, for \$75.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, is ill, in Florida, with pneumonia, but is reported to be improving.

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

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

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th., 1917.

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

We wonder, sometimes, whether that "leak" over the peace letter, was a spill of a little inside gossip—sort of in the the family—which was considered too good to be wasted?

We would feel a whole lot more comfortable, at present, if in years past there had been more of real preparation for defense, and less silly argument against it. The peace theorists make poor policemen when house-breakers are around.

WAR CLOUDS chase away most of the lesser, and foolish, questions that agitate the public, both high and low in station. When real troubles come, mere disputation, and championship for fads, properly drop out of sight—and this country has a pretty big crop of this kind to dispose of.

PEOPLE ARE OFTEN humorous without intending to be, a fair specimen of which appeared in the Baltimore *American*, last week, in a letter from a contributor, which closed with this expression: "From prohibition, woman suffrage and the devil, good Lord deliver us." It strikes us that specific comment is unnecessary to point out the humor of the quotation; or, is it what is called a "bull" in the use of English.

MAYOR PRESTON seems to have given the "greater Baltimore" idea a black eye, by insisting on a heavy tax rate on "minor privileges," such as signs and other extensions beyond the building lines, and incidentally in his big "fall out" with the Merchants and Manufacturers association, just when good feeling all around, and a harmonious pulling together, was most needed. The invitation to "come in," with extra burdens attached, is not likely to help the cause.

MR. BRYAN sees nothing in German dictation to justify armed resistance on our part. Apparently, even if a few of our ships are sunk, settlement should be left until after the war. Col. Roosevelt pledges his support to the President, and asks permission to raise a division of volunteers for military service. The Baltimore *Sun* now asks, "Which is the saint and which the sinner—the man who at such a moment of national peril appeals to the people to protest against war, or the man who is ready to die for his country?"

THE UNITED STATES is not in great danger of war, on land—at least, not in our country. Japan has been virtually at war with the central powers, for two years, yet has not engaged in actual fighting. Should war be declared by the U. S. against Germany, it is not now clear just in what way it would take shape, as there is no sea-fighting to be done, except by submarines, and commerce with the enemy has been non-existent from the beginning. But, it will be necessary to get ready for anything and everything that may happen; and, showing how quickly and well we can do it, may have a good influence on some other countries beside Germany.

"OUR COUNTRY."

"Our Country! May she always be right; but, right or wrong. OUR COUNTRY!"

This is a sentiment that we disagree over, sometimes—when our country is not seriously involved. When it is involved, the sentiment applies, because, then, our mental attitude is not so judiciously discriminating between right and wrong. Whatever "our country" stands for, against a foreign foe, is "right." At least, we take that ground, and will adjudicate minor questions of "wrong," later on.

And this is about the height of National morality, the world over. It is not peculiar to the United States. Under the skin we are all "imperialists." Of course, we believe in God first, and Country next; but, somehow we arrange God's position in our consciences to fit

our Country's needs, and feel a righteous patriotism.

If the whole truth be told, this is not a very satisfying gospel, but, it is the best we can have. War is as horrible as our pictures and expressions can describe. We all infinitely prefer peace. But, we are human, in the final analysis. We have ideals, pride, sense of honor, and an inborn determination, as individuals, to protect these—as well as the end of our nose—and this means a like National determination, for a Nation is merely an aggregation of individuals. We can therefore not hope to be superhuman, when we are only men made after the old Adam pattern. Back of our parleying and pretty recitations there is the fight in us; we have always known it was there, and even the most rabid peace-gabblers, in his heart, is glad of it.

True, there has been a strong tendency, of late years, toward thinking that there is some sort of special dispensation exempting this country from world-wide human characteristics, but most of it has been mere slush. As long as we live among, or deal with, violators of law and morality; as long as the animal instinct of the big preying on the little, exists, anywhere, we have got to recognize it—and take our share at policing the world.

So, being in the world—as we think, the better part of it—certain duties confront us just now, and chief among them is thought of the command of Washington. "Put none but Americans on guard." This country is full of worse than spies—traitors—and it will be well to look out for them. The big word now is LOYALTY—loyalty to the Star Spangled Banner—nothing less than this—

"Our Country, first, last, and forever. Through life, and unto death. OUR COUNTRY!"

Stand by the Newspapers.

The advance in price of daily newspapers from one-cent to two-cents will lead to greater economy in the purchase of newspapers, but will hardly mean less reading on the part of the public. One-cent papers have been wasted, without doubt, simply because of the very low price—that is, not carefully read, but glanced over and then tossed aside. Many homes have had two or three morning, and as many evening, papers, which will now make a change, the papers of their preference being retained at the double price.

On the whole, we believe the change will be beneficial. There will be closer and more careful reading, and the publishers themselves will be spurred up to the point of producing better papers, because they will not want to be in the discarded, or second choice, list. Moreover, even if there are many less papers bought, the publishers will make more profit on those they sell, and save the cost of issuing those they do not sell.

The attitude of the public in the situation is apt to be wrong. There will, to some extent, be a feeling of resentment against the papers for the advance, and many will discontinue as though they were "paying back" for it. There is no desire, so far as we know, on the part of the papers to "put one over" on the public. They are merely up against the proposition of trying to exist, profitably, whether it be a daily or a weekly that advances. They have carefully thought out the problem, and fully expect circulation loss, but expect to do better, financially, even with the loss of half, than with the old circulation and low price.

There is nothing that a newspaper is so careful of as its circulation. It wants it, not only for the sake of business, but for influence, and would do nothing to injure it. But, self-preservation comes first of all, and when a circulation becomes a losing proposition there is nothing to do but try to make it profitable, and readers should "stand by" such efforts.

A newspaper at an advanced price is much better than no newspaper, or a cheaply gotten up one. Besides, the public should realize that for years it has been getting too much for the money in the line of publications. It is marvellous, indeed, that splendid dailies have been published, for years, at only a penny a day, and good weeklies at only a Dollar a year. Advertising, of course, has made this possible—not profit on the paper itself—and now that the papers are in trouble to make ends meet, the public should stand-by them, and not take pleasure in whipping them.

May Regret "Sentimental Ballots."

The *Wall Street Journal*, the leading financial paper of the country, says of President Wilson:

"Never was a time when the country so desperately needed a strong man at the helm. But with his dream of re-election realized, Mr. Wilson, with an absolutely free hand and a majority of the electorate behind him, has made one mistake after another in his conduct of our foreign affairs.

It is impossible to foresee what he may do next, but his capacity for doing the wrong thing, or for the right thing at the wrong time, must fill responsible citizens with dread. How many hundreds of thousands of voters must there be today

who would gladly recall the sentimental ballots they cast last November?"

This is harsh criticism, but no doubt these sentiments, though unexpressed, have been in the minds of many, ever since the election; and it may be that later on they will become more generally passed around, and these "sentimental ballots" be more definitely located. The seriousness of the voting privilege has never been fully estimated in the country, by many who delight in using it.

But notwithstanding the wideness with which the *Journal's* opinion may be indorsed, it seems sadly out of place just now. Mr. Wilson, barring the unexpected, will be our President, another four years; and whether or not the fact represents mistaken judgment on the part of a few thousand voters in several western states—especially California—there is no use in "throwing it up" to them now. Very much better than this is the position of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, who came near being President, who says:

"We are all Americans, standing behind our President, on whom a great responsibility rests. It is not a time to embarrass in any degree with private utterances those charged with this responsibility. They have the facts; they have the duty to perform. They have the sincere, loyal co-operation of every true American. The exigency of no nation can fix the limits of American rights."

"Pi" Your Mind For Good Sleep.

When a printer drops a galley of type or gets it all mixed up he is said to "pi" the type. This is exactly what you, oh sufferer from insomnia, want to do with your mind when you go to bed, according to Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, director of hygiene of the Life Extension Institute, as quoted in an article on "Sleep for the Sleepless," by Charles Phelps Cushing in the *World's Work*.

Mr. Cushing had asked Dr. Fisk whether counting imaginary sheep leaping over imaginary hurdles was a good or bad means of inducing sleep.

"Bad!" the doctor answered, and then gave the advice about "pi-ing" the thoughts. Make the mind a blank as far as possible," he added, "and simply refuse to carry on consecutive thought. Don't count sheep jumping over a stile or try to count a million. Go on a mental strike and refuse to let your higher brain cells work, and they will subside."

Dr. Fisk says there is no such disease as insomnia. When it is not a symptom of some real disease it is merely a bad habit. The first step to take is to have a physical examination to ascertain whether there is any ailment to account for the sleeplessness. If not, then one can cure one's self easily.

The victim of insomnia is foolish to try to sleep; he will get much better results by trying not to sleep. For he will discover how difficult it is to keep awake.

The habits that may induce sleeplessness are many, including too much smoking or drinking, too much strong coffee or tea, worry, deep thought late in the evening, and introspection.

Dr. Fisk says a man should "shut down the business part of his brain for a few hours before bedtime. The right kind of company or books or plays or picture shows, a quieting ride in a motor car—quieting, not thrilling—a game of cards, or a stroll in the fresh air is the prescription."

A normally functioning brain can sleep under almost any circumstances, as Dr. George W. Crile discovered when in charge of an American ambulance corps during the retreat of the allied armies from Mons to the Marne. In his new book, "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace," he tells of hundreds of thousands of men who had secured little sleep in nine days of forced marching and severe fighting and who slept while they marched, slept in water, slept when suffering the pangs of hunger, thirst and severe wounds; slept as they walked, slept on horseback, slept while their wounds were being dressed!

Many people have the habit of sleeping longer than necessary; they should not worry at losing a few hours.

The habit of waking very early may often be checked by shutting out the light, tying a black silk handkerchief over the eyes or blackening the eyelids with burnt cork.

But the most important thing is to "pi" the mind on getting into bed.

Potatoes As Food.

The general use of potatoes in the average family and the better customs prevailing in many homes in preparing the tubers for food are based on sound economic and dietetic reasons, according to specialists of the Office of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Studies of the preparation and use of potatoes as food are reported in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 468, recently issued.

Potatoes are easy to cook in a variety of ways. From the point of view of dietetics, they furnish starch in one readily digestible form, contain mineral substances of importance to the body, and—a fact less generally known—tend to make the tissues and fluids of the body alkaline, so counteracting the tendency of meats, eggs, fish, and like foods to create acid conditions. Since the body does its work best when its condition is either neutral or slightly alkaline, potatoes, like most vegetables, perform an important function in the diet besides furnishing energy-producing material. This scientific fact justifies the custom that is

prevalent in many families of serving a goodly supply of potatoes or other vegetables with each helping of meat.

Potatoes, however, while a valuable addition to a mixed diet, alone are not suited to meet the needs of the body because of their poverty in proteins and fat. Of these latter important elements protein is furnished in meats, eggs, fish, milk, beans, and similar foods, and fat in butter, bacon, table oils, and the fats and oils used in cookery.

Greater care than commonly is exercised should be taken in peeling potatoes. Very often 20% of the potato is pared away. This results not only in the waste of considerable potato but also in the loss of one of the most valuable portions of the tuber, since the soluble mineral salts are present in the material near the skin, which would be removed and thrown away. These salts can be preserved by a more careful removal of the skin, as by shallow paring or rubbing, and also by boiling or baking the potatoes in their jackets.

Paring before boiling, however, may be the most desirable method of cooking potatoes which through an undue exposure to light may have acquired a bitter taste, or those which have been kept until late in the spring, since in this way more of the disagreeable flavor is eliminated. Such potatoes may also be soaked before cooking.

While these methods may be desirable with potatoes which have been exposed to light, they result in the loss of considerable food value without compensating advantages when applied to new or well-matured potatoes. If such potatoes are boiled after paring, they should be dropped into boiling water instead of being placed on the stove in cold water. By the latter method there is twice the loss of protein, or tissue-building elements, resulting from the former. The loss of mineral matter is about the same by each method. There is no loss of starchy material in boiling unless portions of the tuber break off.

Practically the only loss when potatoes are baked in their skins is of the water which escapes as steam. The more or less common custom of pricking holes in the skin of baked potatoes or breaking them is explained by the fact that unless the steam which is formed inside the skin is allowed to escape it will change back into water and produce soginess.

Potatoes which have turned green and sprouting tubers have present a considerable quantity of solanin, an acid poisonous substance which, though not dangerous in the quantities ordinarily met with, gives a disagreeable flavor. It is best, therefore, to avoid such potatoes or to cut out green or sprouting portions.

—U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Severe Cold Quickly Cured

"On December first I had a very severe cold or attack of the grip as it may be, and was nearly down sick in bed," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weatherby, Mo. "I bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it was only a few days until I was completely restored to health. I firmly believe that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is one of the very best medicines and will know what to do when I have another cold." Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Germany's Manure Pile.

An interesting review of the food situation in Germany, is made by Prof. Marsh in *The Economic World*, who says that ultimately Germany's trouble will be with the decreased size of her manure pile. He goes into a careful analysis of Germany's food production, and her exports and imports, and concludes that she has been growing fully 80 per cent of all her food needs. That her imports have been chiefly coffee, cocoa, tea, rice, tropical fruits and nuts, and to some extent, eggs and potatoes.

Prof. Marsh points out that with slight economy and inconvenience the 80 per cent of food would easily feed the nation. But, war has reduced this production very considerably, though there is still some importation through adjacent neutrals. He points out that Germany's intensive farming methods, and big yields, have been the result of close cultivation and extensive fertilization—largely to the size of the manure pile, and to the lavish importation, from all parts of the world, of the best fertilizers.

He says that naturally the soil is none too fertile; hence, without large quantities of manures, German agriculture could not have produced such record-breaking results. He points out that the blockade, cutting off manure importations, must have reduced, or will reduce, by one-third the crops formerly raised, and that the war has enormously reduced the bulk of fodder manure of her own animals.

Taking these views, which he states with great plausibility and apparently backed by evidence and reason, it seems almost inevitable that the food supply of Germany must be very much more reduced than the officials admit, and that great suffering must ensue before new crops can be grown.

Sloan's Liniment Eases Pain.

Sloan's Liniment is first thought of mothers for bumps, bruises and sprains that are continually happening to children. It quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Cleaner and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia pain and that grippy soreness after colds, Sloan's Liniment gives prompt relief. Have a bottle handy for bruises, strains, sprains and all external pain. For the thousands whose work calls them outdoors, the pains and aches following exposure are relieved by Sloan's Liniment. At all Druggists, 25c. advertisement.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

FEBRUARY SALE

In making a closer examination of our Stock, we have found goods on which we can save you lots of money, and we have therefore decided to continue our Special Sale a little longer.

LADIES' COATS

We are determined to close out every Coat in this department, regardless of cost. What we have are at your disposal, at the prices given below. Don't miss this opportunity to buy a good, stylish, serviceable Coat, way down in price.

\$16.50 Coats, now \$10.75	
10.00 " " " 6.65	
9.00 " " " 6.00	
8.00 or 8.50 " " " 5.65	
7.00 " " " 4.65	
6.00 " " " 4.25	
5.00 " " " 3.35	

Misses' and Children's COATS

The same big reduction applies to these, as to above, for we are going to dispose of them.

\$7.50 Coats, now \$5.00	
6.00 " " " 4.00	
5.00 " " " 3.35	
4.00 " " " 2.65	
3.00 " " " 2.00	
2.00 " " " 1.65	

Apron Gingham

An abundant supply of these on sale, at prices that are a big saving. The patterns are in good checks and a good quality. Our prices, 74c, 9c and 10c for this lot.

Sweater Coats

We have only a limited number of sizes in these, but if your size is here we can save you money on them, if you buy now.

SHOES

We need not tell you anything about the big advances being made all over the country in this line. However, we have a few odds and ends at one-half their former prices.

They are cheap, if we have your size. We are also prepared to save you money on the staple lines of Work and Dress Shoes.

25c and 50c Children's Knit Caps, 19c and 39c

Good quality Hockey Caps, that sold for 25 and 50 cents; what we have left, we offer for 19c and 39c.

Quilting Cotton, 10c

Good quality Cotton, suitable for making quilts, now worth 12c or more; what we have in stock, 10c lb.

Ladies' Knit Skirts

Good quality Skirts, in very pretty designs; worth much more, but we are selling these for 50c and \$1.00.

Children's Hose, 10c

We have a few dozen of these, which are a big saving at the above price. They are bound to go at this price, so don't wait too long.

LINOLEUMS

These have made a considerable advance, but we still have a number of different patterns for your selection at the former prices. Make your choice now and let us help you save money.

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

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

Said a stranger, "I would like to have something to eat, but I am not very hungry. All I want is a little corn pone."

"Come right in," she said, "Ef cawn pone is all what yu wants yu cum to th' right place. We ain't got nothing else but."

As for Preparedness and Efficiency, we have "Nothing else but"

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY.

More For Your Money Now

The fall exhibits of Monuments, Headstones and Markers at Mathias', presents all style effects, keeping faith with the demand for correct design, dependable material and finished workmanship.

Every Mathias memorial reflects the integrity of the maker. Particular attention is given to lettering and all the details of finishing.

Now is the time to secure the benefit of the lowest prices of the year. I am always glad to demonstrate the many superiorities of my work and my service. I invite you to test both.

200 Monuments and Headstones to select from

All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminister, Md.

Phone 127 - East Main St. Opposite Court St.

Let Us Print Your Sale Bills

When it comes to neat and effective printing of any kind we will guarantee to give you satisfaction

— and —
It Will Pay You to become a regular advertiser in — This Paper —

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. : : :

POULTRY and EGGS

SOME INCUBATOR HELPS.

Information Concerning the Care of the Egg Hatching Machine.

Use soft water in the pipes if the machine is a hot water affair. Hard water will leave a deposit of lime, etc., the same as it does in a teakettle, writes a correspondent of the Farm Journal.

A spirit level is not necessary. A small pan of water will do just as well for leveling up an incubator. Try it on all four corners of the machine. It is important that the incubator stands perfectly level.

One frequently has difficulty during a cold spell of weather in keeping up the temperature in the egg chamber. Try setting a lamp on the floor near



In using an incubator it is important that but one person run the machine. No one else should be allowed to touch it. A machine can be regulated intelligently only when one knows just when and how much the damper was raised or lowered the last time. The incubator shown is of medium capacity.

the incubator. A lamp with a squat bowl can be set directly under the machine. I have used a lantern which will warm the air of the room will answer the purpose.

If the incubator is in a dry location and if a cloth is wrung out of hot water and laid over the bottom of the machine about the eighteenth or nineteenth day it will materially assist the hatching process.

Spread newspapers over the nursery floor before the hatch begins. This will do away with the necessity of washing after the chicks are removed. Cover the papers with a cloth to help the chicks in getting on their feet.

The instruction book will probably advise keeping the doors closed tight during the hatch, but if a watch is kept through the inner glass some eggs will be seen with empty shells attached. Sometimes an egg rolls into an empty shell, and this prevents the chick from breaking through. Remove the empty shells, but do it quickly, leaving the doors open only a few seconds at a time, so as not to lower the temperature inside the machine.

Don't be in a hurry about taking out the chicks. Leave them in the nursery for several hours after they are thoroughly dry. Quarter them in several small flocks rather than in one large flock. Give dry feed, clean water, exercise and warmth.

PREVENTION OF SCOURS.

Treatment of Calves to Prevent This Dangerous Disease.

White scours in calves is a germ disease, hence its suppression lies in the prevention of infection. The Pennsylvania state experiment station outlines the following suggestions:

The cow should be permitted to drop her calf upon a clean bed of straw in a thoroughly disinfected stall. Immediately after birth of the calf the umbilical cord should be soaked in a 2 per cent solution of some standard dip. A wide mouthed vessel will be the most convenient container for the solution, as it may be held close to the body and the cord folded down into the solution.

To prevent contamination the cord should not be touched with the fingers. After soaking, both the cord and an area three inches in diameter surrounding it should be painted with iodine by means of a small piece of absorbent cotton. A drying powder of equal parts boric acid, powdered alum and flowers of sulphur should then be dusted on the cord twice daily until it has dried off. The powder should be applied with a dusting can.

Additional precautions include the rinsing of the cow's udder with a dip solution to destroy germs on these parts before the calf is suckled and the thorough cleaning of the stable, including disinfection of the walls and floors.

Henhouse Floors.

Earth floors are the best for poultry if they can be kept dry; but, if not, then plank is the best, as cement or brick causes disease of the feet, as it is unyielding to the scratching of the fowls.

The Dropping Boards.

See that your dropping boards are all in their places, perfectly level, never slanting, and see that the young fowls begin to take to the roosts early.

POULTRY PATTERN.

Bowel trouble is often suspected with turkeys when it is nothing but worms. It is best to introduce new males to the flocks two or three months before the eggs are wanted for incubation. Orders for breeding stock should be placed now. The supply is limited. Roup and many other poultry troubles are infectious. Don't forget to wash the hands well after handling sick fowls. Some hens are sold too soon, and many on some farms are kept too long.

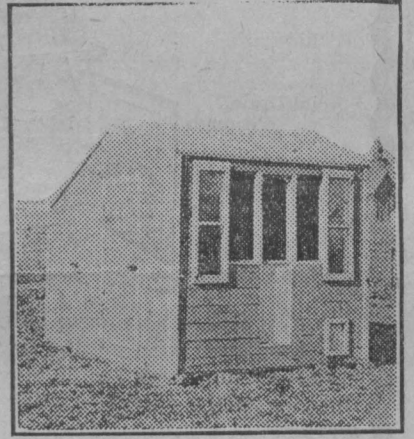
FRESH AIR ESSENTIAL IN POULTRY RAISING

I make my muslin windows the same as I would glass with the exception of the crossbars in the sash, writes a Nebraska correspondent of the Independent Farmer. I cover the sash with muslin and fasten sash to frame with hinges, so that it can be opened during nice weather. But I keep the window closed during windy or stormy days and close the window at nights during the cold weather.

I prefer the muslin window. Glass gathers frost from the breath of the birds and does not let in fresh air, while the muslin does not let the draft through, but permits fresh air to come in and the bad air to escape and still keeps the birds warm. I place the hinges on my windows at the top and allow them to drop down when open, but they can be lifted when opened and fastened by a button.

I believe fresh air is very essential in poultry raising. Birds confined in close places are the ones that take cold easily and if allowed to run will develop roup.

If it is possible when building a poultry house leave the south side open, having a large muslin curtain to cover the openings during the stormy weather. Tack the curtain to the top of the open space, then make a roller or take a 1 by 4 and tack on bottom of the cur-



The poultry house here shown is of the curtain front construction and is used at the Montana agricultural experiment station. The open sections are covered with wire mesh to keep out intruders. When weather demands curtains are placed over the mesh.

tain. Have a small rope at each end of the curtain with which to tie it up when not in use.

The best medicine for roup is no drafts and plenty of fresh air. When you have an open side building care should be taken to have the rest of the building tight so there will be no drafts. I have had very little trouble with colds among my birds in the building where I have the muslin frame. When you open a tightly closed room filled with birds you will find birds' backs covered with frost and their feathers will be wet. This is caused by close breathing, which also causes brown combs. You seldom find this condition when muslin curtains are used, as bad air escapes and neither does frost gather on the birds. In making a large curtain I think canvas is better than muslin as it will stand the strain of the wind much better, but for a curtain four or five feet by two feet muslin is all right.

Hens in Winter.

Where winter is rigorous get the pullets and laying hens into their winter quarters early. Do not change them from one place to another. Separate the surplus roosters from them. Do not get in and chase the whole flock when you want a bird to use on the table. Keep the house dry and free from drafts, and the cold will not do any damage. Keep the laying hen's feet dry. This means plenty of litter in the scratching shed, with plenty of work for her to do.

Buy Breeding Stock Early.

The old adage is "The early bird gets the worm." In the poultry business the early buyer gets the choice birds. The late buyer will necessarily have to take what is left and in this way will lose money. Poultrymen know that it does not cost a cent more to keep pure bred stock than it does to keep scrubs. Birds must be bred for size, quality and laying strain. When a pure bred hen will outweigh a common hen she certainly is the one to keep.

Gather Eggs Twice a Day.

Always gather the eggs at noon and at night when the weather gets cold; otherwise you will have heavy losses especially if you are catering to private customers for the output of your eggs.

Thrift Is Power

Japan's ambition to be a world power called forth an imperial edict telling the people to save.

In three years, since 1912, the number of Japanese with accounts in savings banks has increased to 20,655,830, one-half the whole population.

In the United States today, only 19 out of every hundred persons have savings accounts.

Saving is a duty you owe your country as well as yourself.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

4 per-cent Interest Paid.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN

MARYLAND

Come Here For Your Shoes, Hats and Men's Furnishings

WE HAVE, by far, the Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, in Carroll County,

AT THE RIGHT PRICES

We have all the Correct Styles in Hats, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, and Hosiery.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

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Classified Advertisements.

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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.

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD.

YOUR PRINTING

Is
A Valuable Asset
of Your Business

We Help Our Customers to Success
With Presentable,
Profitable
PUBLICITY

Notice to Creditors.

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

LEWIS E. HANN,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of August, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of January, 1917.

1-29-17

CHARLES E. GARNER,
Executor.

PRINTING

Good Printing
Is the Dress
of Business.
That Is the
Kind We Do.

Let Us Show You

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS VALUED

PROVE THEIR VALUE AS MONEY-
SAVERS AND IN WEEDING
OUT POOR STOCK.

FAIRER MILK PRICE POSSIBLE

County Demonstration Agents Do Valuable Work in Organization Of Such Associations.

College Park, Md., Feb. 1.—The rapid growth in the organization of cow testing associations in dairy sections of Maryland during the past year has been an important part of dairy extension work. In co-operation with G. E. Wolcott, dairy extension specialist, county demonstration agents are carrying on an active campaign in the organization of cow testing associations out of which in many instances milk producers associations are developing. The records kept by these associations working in co-operation with the county demonstration agents have made it possible for the dairy farmer in Maryland to place his business on a more profitable basis and demand an increase based on accurate figures regarding the cost of producing his milk and maintaining his herd.

In Montgomery county an association representing 565 cows, distributed through 19 herds was organized last spring, and is now being followed by a second organization to meet the needs of the dairymen who could not be included in the first association. Similar developments are being reported in other milk producing counties and are proving most beneficial in welding the dairy interests and in making a better grade of product possible. Dairymen are realizing more and more that their demands for higher prices must be supported by facts tending to show that they are producing milk as economically as is consistent with reasonable sanitary requirements. The cow testing association and the County Demonstration Agent are opening the way to more efficient milk production and fairer returns. The dairyman who is not a member of a cow testing association has no one but himself to thank for poor returns for his capital and labor if he has not read the Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin on Cow Testing Associations, consulted his County Demonstration Agent, and urged his neighbors to join with him in forming a local association.

The Successful Beekeeper.

College Park, Md., Feb. 1.—In a recent correspondence course on bee keeping issued by the State College of Agriculture, the writer, E. N. Cory, says of beekeeping in Maryland, "More bees should be kept in the State, but only those persons willing to care for and manage them properly should think of taking up this profitable line of farming."

Bees demand a great amount of study, thought and sympathetic care in their successful management. The qualifications, therefore, of the beekeeper, who would be successful, should be considered with great care."

"In the first place, studious habits are essential. Though the literature of beekeeping is a vast storehouse of information about the life processes of the bee, the underlying causes of many of the activities of the colonies are little understood. Study of bees, themselves, and the literature pertaining to them are the cardinal points in successful beekeeping."

"Energy is the second qualification. Without a study, however, much energy may be wasted in unprofitable directions. The performance of the proper operations at the right time is of vast importance. Sometimes it may seem that a thing may be put off, but you may be sure that everything that is to be done in the apiary has a definite time for its accomplishment, that will not admit of delay. Putting on supers a day too late may make a big difference in the amount of comb honey produced."

"Patience is another valuable attribute. Things are sure to go wrong at times. The honey flow may be bad for several years at a stretch. Patience therefore is of great importance. "Though these attributes are necessary, they may be developed one or all, by the mere association with the bees, the most energetic, patient and careful workers in the lower animal kingdom."

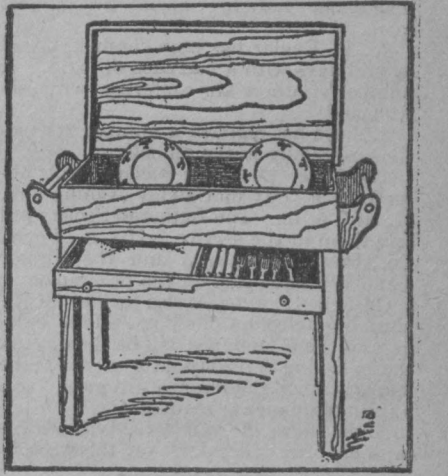
Prepare to keep an account of the year's business. Open an account book. Transcribe the farm inventory onto this book. Keep a daily account of receipts and disbursements. If time permits carry separate accounts with the more important phases of the farm operations, such as dairying, poultry products, hog raising and the like. Separate accounts should be carried with each farm laborer and with the neighbors and others with whom continuous transactions are made.—From Lessons in Elementary Agriculture, issued by the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

SAVES MANY STEPS

IDEA FOR HOUSE CONVENIENCE WORTH WHILE.

Combined China Closet, Serving Table and Roller Tray That Costs Little and Is Quite Easy to Construct.

This convenience comprises a china closet, serving table and roller tray all in one. This device was built by using a box five inches deep for the top and placing four wooden posts for legs. Dimensions: Top of table, 31½ inches long by 16½ inches wide and 29 inches high, and a serving compartment 5 inches deep. The top of the table is put on hinges and straps or small chains fastened to it to keep the top from falling back too far when opened. The bottom of the serving compartment is 5 inches below this top. Around the sides of this compartment are little screw hooks on which the cups may be hung. In the compartment, which may be lined with white oilcloth, is space for serving dishes for six. Below the serving compartment is a drawer which is divided in the center by a one-half-inch strip.



Combined China Closet, Serving Table and Roller Tray.

One side is used for the linen and one side for the silver. The side used for the silver is lined with blue outing flannel because this serves the same purpose and is cheaper than felt. A spool was cut into halves to make the knobs for the drawer and a pair of these knobs was placed on each side so that the drawer could be used from either side. The legs were square pieces of wood 1½ inches square with rollers. Old rubber-tired wheels from toy wagons or discarded baby coaches may be used. This is an improvement because the tray rolls noiselessly. In some cases the legs from old tables can be used in place of having these made. At each end two brackets were placed so that the table could be pushed or pulled. When the soiled dishes were taken to the kitchen and washed, they were placed in this serving compartment with one handling only, the lid placed down and the roller tray rolled into the dining room, with the dishes and silver ready for setting the table at the next meal. It is not necessary to put them away because they are out of the dust when the top is down. The estimated cost of this convenience is:

Dry goods box	.....	\$0.25
1 yard blue outing flannel	.....	.10
1 remnant white oilcloth	.....	.15
4 hinges	.....	.10
4 rollers	.....	.15
1 can of mahogany stain	.....	.20
Total	.....	\$1.05

With a small dolly and a vase of flowers this roller tray answers the purpose of a serving table and makes a very attractive piece of furniture.

To Eliminate Housework.

To make the house beautiful and livable and at the same time easy to care for, try what elimination and organization will do. One would think the bedroom would be difficult to simplify, but it will bend to the will as readily as the sitting room. Keep in mind just two things—with good outline a bedroom is furnished once in a lifetime. Then remember color. It is astonishing what can be done in the most economical fashion in the world with color in the bedroom.

One does not need a single bit of white from start to finish except in sheets, pillow cases and towels. Plunge into color for the window draperies, for the outside spread for the bed and for the rugs.

Stuffed Cherry Salad.

Use large black cherries; canned cherries can be substituted, but red cherries are generally too tart. Pit the cherries and stuff with hazelnut kernels. If cherries are small, cut kernels of nuts in small pieces. Heap a tiny mound on crisp lettuce and serve with mayonnaise or boiled dressing. This is a very attractive salad.

Convenient Duster.

Buy a little ten-cent dust mop. Saturate it with furniture oil, and use it when dusting window sills, mopboards, lighting fixtures, legs of tables and chairs, etc. It absorbs all of the dust and is easily cleaned with hot soapsuds.

Glass Rolling-Pin.

A glass rolling-pin is specially good to use when making pastry. It is fitted with aluminum caps which can be removed, and the interior of the roller packed with ice.

To Whip Thin Cream.

When cream is too thin to whip easily, add the white of an egg to each pint of cream.

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.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. B. L. Cookson entertained company, Monday evening, in honor of Oden Snader and wife, of Iowa.

Charles Rodkey, of Arlington, was here with his parents over Sunday.

John Heck is making some improvements on the property lately bought, and will move there this Spring.

Newton Gilbert, who is settling up his father's estate, the late J. Wesley Gilbert, will have sale of personal property, Feb. 28, and will take his mother and sister, Miss Alice Gilbert, to Annapolis, where he has a home prepared for them.

Mrs. Howard Harr, of Baltimore, visited at her father, Charles Sittig, last week.

W. P. Englar has been confined to bed several days with a bad case of grip. A number of others are suffering with severe colds.

Pinkney has claimed a number of victims especially in the schools.

The M. P. Endeavor Society will observe C. E. Day on Sunday evening Feb. 11, at 7 p. m. The Lutheran Society will join them in the service. H. B. Fogle, Co. Pres., will speak, and the Junior Band will have part on the program.

On Feb. 18, after service in the M. P. church an election of officers and a delegate to the Conference will be held, and the following Saturday, at 2 p. m., the last Quarterly Conference will meet, and a full attendance is requested.

Alvin Shaw, of Cecil Co., visited his mother, Mrs. Mary J. Shaw, this week.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Chancellor George W. Bradford, will lecture at the College Gymnasium on "The Destiny of America." Chancellor Bradford is possibly the strongest lecturer this country has ever heard. We are sure all will want to hear him, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.

Blue Ridge lost to Hagerstown, Friday night, in a game of basketball. It was an unusually rough game from start to finish, but was most thrilling and intensely interesting. The score was 18 to 13. This Friday night we play Baltimore Polytechnical College, here, and at Rock Hill, on Saturday.

Mrs. Bowman and the Hoover boys were called to their home, in Timberville, Va., on account of the death of their grandmother.

Ellet Troup was called home on account of the illness of his brother and father. The Emersonian Literary Society will give a public program, on Saturday evening, at 7.30.

The Editorial Staff of the "College Rays" had their picture taken, and it will appear in the next issue.

The Chapel Sunday School Class will render the Christian Workers' Program, on Sunday evening, in the Chapel, at 7 o'clock.

Misses Utz and Royer and Messrs. Clausner, Hicks, Schue and Troup, went to Baltimore, on Saturday, to see Ben Hur.

Mr. Hooker took a trip to Nokesville, Va., over Sunday.

Paul Ziegler, a former Blue Ridge student, witnessed the game between Blue Ridge and Hagerstown, on Friday evening.

Grace Pardew visited her home, over Sunday.

Robert Black, a former Blue Ridge student, visited at the College over the week-end.

BARK HILL.

Sunday school, next Sunday, at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. at 7 p. m.

The Woman's Missionary Society held its monthly meeting on Saturday night, at the home of Mrs. John Rowe, and transacted business pertaining to the interests of the Society.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's, on Sunday.

T. R. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor in town, on Sunday.

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

There will be a debate in the M. P. church (colored) next Saturday night. The subject to be discussed is "Should women have the right to vote?"

Mrs. Angeline Mathews, who had been ill for the last six months, died on Sunday evening last, aged about 66 years. The funeral was held on Tuesday, at 1 p. m.; Rev. John Townsend officiated. Interment at Mt. Joy.

DETOUR.

The farmers in this section were busy this week filling ice houses.

Guy Warren, who is at the Md. University Hospital, is reported to be rapidly gaining strength and health.

Mrs. Jacob Eiler, of Arlington, was buried in Mt. Zion cemetery, near here, on Wednesday.

Among those on the sick list this week are, Mrs. H. H. Boyer, John Boyer and Phoebe Grossnickle.

Miss Jennie Weybright took Miss McCall's place as teacher, in the public school here, this week.

H. H. Boyer has been very much in demand the past week to thaw frozen water pipes in town.

TYRONE.

Mrs. Annie Willet, Daniel Willet, wife and children, spent Thursday with Jacob Rodkey.

Rev. Paul Yoder, wife and son, Paul, Jr., and daughter, Catherine, of Union Bridge, and Mrs. Charles Whitmore, of Taneytown spent Sunday with W. M. Marker and family.

The congregation of Baust Reformed church, met on Sunday and decided to build a new parsonage in the corner of Rodkey's field, near the church.

UNION BRIDGE.

James Rhodes, chief electrician at the cement works, has resigned his position.

Mrs. Robert Walden is visiting her mother, Mrs. Emma Norris.

Mrs. David Franklin, Mrs. Harry Dittman and daughter, Elmore, of Westminster, and Miss Lamora Franklin and gentleman friend, of Baltimore, were first of the week visitors at the home of their mother, Mrs. Mary Franklin.

Mrs. Samuel Engleman and little son, Vernon, spent several days this week in Baltimore.

John T. Miller was in Baltimore, Tuesday and Wednesday, on business connected with his store.

Daniel R. Fogle is quite ill at the home of William Townsend.

Edgar, eldest son of Felix Gunther, Jr., and wife, is suffering with a sore throat.

Ethel, only child of Pearl and Mary Johnson, is one of the belated victims of the measles. She was quite sick for several days, but is now improving.

Mr. Alexander and family, of Sykesville, moved into the A. R. Anders bungalow, in Hamilton Park, Wednesday.

The same day, Herbert Ecker and family, of Medford, moved into Mrs. Frank Shriver's house, corner of Benedum and Elgar streets.

The cold wave, in its progress eastward, visited our town and made plenty of work for the plumbers in bursted water pipes; also made plenty of work for the coal men in hurry orders of coal.

Mrs. Emma Miller and her niece, Miss Essig, of Detour, called on G. H. Eyer and family, Thursday evening.

C. Edwin Engel has taken a trip to Florida, in search of health. His father, Charles Engel, of New Windsor, is in the U. B. store during his son's absence.

Neglected Colds Grow Worse.

A cough that racks and irritates the throat may lead to a serious chronic cough, if neglected. The healing pine balsams in Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey—Nature's own remedy—will soothe and relieve the irritation, breathing will be easier, and the antiseptic properties will kill the germ which retarded healing. Have it handy for croup, sore throat and chronic bronchial affections. Get a bottle to-day. Pleasant to take. At all Druggists, 25c.

LITTLESTOWN.

The I. O. O. F., No. 613, of this place, conferred the initiatory degrees, Monday evening. Six members of Gettysburg Lodge were present.

This Sunday morning, following the regular preaching service in St. Paul's Lutheran church, there will be a congregational meeting.

The Mite Society of St. Paul's Lutheran church will hold a food sale and bazaar, in George Dutters's store room on Saturday afternoon and evening.

The Irving Literary Society L. H. S. will hold its regular meeting in the Public School building, on Friday afternoon. The meeting will be conducted by the Juniors.

Ward Allenman, of Harrisburg, spent the week-end at the home of his father, D. B. Allenman.

Calvin Robert, of Philadelphia, spent several days among friends in town.

John Menchey wife, and two sons, of Hanover, spent Sunday at the home of John Mihlimes and wife.

Miss Edna Krout has returned to this place after spending two weeks at her home near York.

Norman McSherry, of Gettysburg, was the week-end guest of his mother, Mrs. Sarah McSherry.

Nevin Biehl, of York, spent the week-end with his parents, Joshua Biehl and wife.

Miss Jane Crouse, spent Friday among friends in York.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

There will be a Parcel Post social given at the school-house in this place, Feb. 22, at 7.30 p. m. Proceeds for the benefit of the school. If the weather is unfavorable it will be held the following Friday evening. Everybody welcome; all come.

Wm. Yingling, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his parents, Wm. H. Yingling and wife.

Mrs. Theodore Myers had the misfortune of falling on the ice and breaking her arm.

The chimney of Aaron Leister's house caught on fire, last Friday evening and as the wind was so high at the time it took the sparks away from the house without doing any damage.

Miss Ada Geiman is again on the sick list.

Sunday School this Sunday, at 9 a. m. Divine Service, at 10, by Rev. J. Luther Hoffman, C. E. Society in the evening.

Miss Carroll Myers, of Westminster, is spending a few days with her parents, Edw. Hahn and wife.

Miss Lottie Myers is spending a week with her brother, Samuel Myers, of Hanover.

Frank Kane, who has been on the sick list for the past week or more, is somewhat improved.

Stop That Cough.

A hacking cough weakens the whole system, drains your energy and gets worse if neglected; your throat is raw, your chest aches and you feel sore all over. Relieve that cold at once with Dr. King's New Discovery. The soothing pine balsams heal the irritated membranes, and the antiseptic and laxative qualities kill the germs and break up your cold. Don't let a cold linger. Get Dr. King's New Discovery to-day at your Druggist, 50c.

NEW MIDWAY.

John Boston, of this place is still ill.

Mrs. E. M. Shank and Miss Rhea Smith spent a few days in Baltimore.

Mrs. John Albaugh and Miss Ruth Crouse spent Saturday and Sunday in Taneytown with Frank Crouse and wife.

Misses Hilda Flanigan and Margaret Smith spent Sunday afternoon with Jesse Stine and wife.

Miss Katie Smick and son, Wilbur Derr, left for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, where they will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. S. J. Grim spent Friday in Frederick.

Mrs. Calvin Renner and daughter, Lillie, and Misses Adda and Ruth Dutton spent Tuesday afternoon with Amos Eyer and wife.

About seventy attended the pound party held at the home of William Harbaugh, on Thursday, Feb. 1. At a late hour refreshments were served.

The farmers of this locality have about finished filling their ice houses.

DIED.

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

WM. EDWARD REAVER.

William Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus W. Reaver died suddenly from cerebral hemorrhage, Sunday, Feb. 4, at his home in this district, aged 33 years, 4 months, 15 days. Mr. Reaver was an estimable young man and had recently purchased the fine small farm of Hockiah D. Hawn, to which he and his wife intended to remove in the Spring. His sudden death was a great shock to the entire community, in which he was so well thought of.

In addition to his wife and parents he leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Edgar Brown, Mrs. Vernon Brower, Mrs. Clarence Baumgardner, and Roland and Russell Reaver, living at home. Funeral services were held at his home, on Wednesday morning, by Reformed ministers from the Littlestown Internment in the Reformed cemetery, Taneytown.

DAVID A. VAUGHN.

Mr. David A. Vaughn died suddenly on Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, from a paralytic stroke, at his home near Taneytown. He had not been ill, but was in his usual health up to the time of the stroke. His age was 67 years, 10 months, 29 days. He leaves his wife and five children: Mrs. Birnie Fair, Mrs. Charles Spangler, and John, William and Robert Vaughn, also one sister, Mrs. Samuel Bricker, and one brother, Samuel, of near Gettysburg.

Funeral services were held on Friday morning at the Lutheran church, Taneytown, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

PINEY CREEK.

Miss Catherine Sauerwein is on an extended visit among friends and relatives in Frederick county.

Charles Sauerwein, who some weeks ago fell from a crowded street car in Wilmington, Del., and was severely cut and bruised about the head and face, has recovered to such an extent that he is now able to be up and about in his room.

Congratulations to George Brown and wife, of Silver Run.

Mrs. John C. Sauerwein and son, James, and Edgar Sauerwein and sister, Miss Catherine, attended the funeral of Miss Grace Shipley, at Frederick, on Saturday.

Constipation Causes Bad Skin.

A dull and pimply skin is due to a sluggish bowel movement. Correct this condition and clear your complexion with Dr. King's New Life Pills. This mild laxative taken at bedtime will assure you a full, free, non-gripping movement in the morning. Drive out the dull, listless feeling resulting from overloaded interstines and sluggish liver. Get a bottle today. At all Druggists, 25c.

Making a Victoria Cross.

Ever since the Victoria cross was instituted by Queen Victoria at the end of the Crimean war the making of the medals has been in the hands of the same firm. The ordinary medal is made from a steel die, being stamped and completed in the same process. But the metal from which the Victoria crosses are made is so hard that no die would stand it without breaking. It is well known that the first crosses were made from captured Russian guns, but now the materials come from guns taken from the Chinese. With an order for the cross is sent a supply of the metal.

First a rough cast of the cross is made, and this has to be filed, drilled and chased. The chasing occupies the attention of a skilled artisan for many hours. The bar is a separate casting and is also chased. The authorities are most careful to see that none of the metal is wasted. It is most carefully served out, and if any is left over from one lot of crosses it is used up before a fresh supply can be obtained. —London Globe.

Signing Diplomatic Notes.

No one can say exactly why our secretaries of state sign diplomatic communications with their surnames only except that it has always been so. We copied the custom from European chancelleries, and it probably has its origin in the habit of royalty, which is to sign with one name only. Thus King George of England signs himself "George, R. I." (Rex, Imperator—King, Emperor); Sir Edward Grey signed always as "Grey"; the democratic Mr. Bryan when secretary of state affixed his signature to diplomatic notes as "Bryan." At first sight there seems to be a profound flattery implied in the custom. It assumes that the signer cannot be mistaken; that there is only one "George," and "Grey," one "Bryan." And generally there is only one in the diplomatic world where these exchanges take place.—New York Sun.

Effects of Arsenic.

"Arsenic, as science has long told us, is an accumulative poison," said a druggist. "When one takes it either by prescription for the upbuilding of an appetite or for the bleaching of the skin he does not feel any ill effects for several years. The effect of the drug is bracing and makes a person feel like eating. It also aids the digestion. The average user of the poison takes it in such small quantities that he does not realize how much of it will accumulate in his system in the course of four or five years. "Being an accumulative poison, it often takes that length of time to see the results of the drug. Then the user may complain of not being able to control his fingers or toes. Subsequently he loses control of his hands and arms. Paralysis, superinduced by arsenical poisoning, is the fearful result."

Something Good

Those who had nasty medicine should try Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation. They are pleasant to take and their effect is so agreeable and so natural that you will not realize that it has been produced by a medicine. Obtainable everywhere.

FIRST TO BUILD GOOD ROADS

McAdam, by His Invention and Work, Did Much to Advance the Prosperity of England.

The inventor of macadamized roads was John Loudon McAdam and few inventors ever gave their name more currency than he did by his good roads invention. He was born in Scotland in 1756 and came pretty near becoming an American, for he came to New York in 1770 and remained there in the employ of an uncle 13 years. Returning to England in 1783 he took up the study of road-making and from that time on it was his life work. He was the father of good roads in England. Macaulay, in his history of England, has a chapter on the bad roads of that period in which he says, "On the best lines of communication the ruts were deep, the descents were precipitous and the way often such as it was hardly possible to distinguish. It happened, almost every day, that coaches stuck fast, until a team of cattle could be procured from some neighboring farm to tug them out of the slough." McAdam's views in regard to road-making, especially in regard to the use of broken stone, were finally adopted by the authorities and in 1827 he was appointed surveyor general of roads in Great Britain. Parliament voted him \$50,000 for his services and offered him knighthood and a title, but he declined them. He died in 1836 in his eighty-first year. A biographer says: "McAdam's efforts largely contributed to produce that network of mail coach communication in England which, for some years before railways were introduced, greatly advanced the nation's prosperity and prepared the way for the railway system." His system was adopted in the construction of the old national road in this country.

NAMES HIS PET AVERSIONS

Physician Pretty Well Covers Everything in Making the Following Fervent Prayer.

Doctors, it appears, do sometimes resort to prayer, according to the Medical Times. But, since such communications are usually strictly confidential in character, they are seldom recorded (here below, at least), although they undoubtedly express the innermost yearnings of the supplicant's soul. A certain Doctor Jacobson has recently, and openly, prayed to be delivered from the following things:

Health insurance; from deadbeats; from the neurasthenic who keeps a diary; from the birth-control crank and other professional sociologists; from the writers of unneeded textbooks; from drug fiends; from the young married woman who is not strong enough to bear a child; from obese pigs who won't diet as directed; and from night calls. Also, from fool legislation; from food cranks who tell us how to live for ten days on \$1.10; from socialistic health boards; from half-baked specialists; from New Thoughtists; from seekers after false certificates of illness; from moribund journals, third-rate journals, and freak sex journals.

Two Freaks of Nature.

Two contrasting freaks of nature are the Island of Fire and the Lake of Snow. The Island of Fire is called the Home of Hot Devils. It is situated in the midst of a large lake of boiling mud in the Island of Java. The steam and gases which arise from the sticky mud form themselves into bubbles, attaining a diameter of five or six feet, and sail high up in the air like balloons, carried hither and thither by the wind and finally exploding with a loud crash.

The biggest snow lake is seen from the summit of Hispar pass, in the Karakorum range. It is more than 300 square miles in area. In Switzerland the sea of ice might better be called the sea of snow, as the surface is broken up by solar heat, which makes a minute fissuring in the ice, giving it the appearance of snow.

Till the Plumber Comes.

If often becomes necessary to stop a leak in a water pipe when a plumber's services cannot immediately be obtained. Pipes have a habit of springing a leak at the most inconvenient times. To persons who may find themselves in this predicament a suggestion sent to Popular Mechanics by J. W. Cox of Florence, Ala., should prove valuable:

A piece of sheet rubber was placed over the leak and a wooden block was fitted over it, the inner surface being curved to fit the pipe. The block and rubber packing were clamped against the pipe by means of a stick, notched to fit against the pipe and held by a twisted wire, a block being used to wedge the packing and cover block firmly into place. The repair was watertight and saved much inconvenience and probably considerable damage.

Women of Ancient Babylon.

To some extent women's rights were recognized in Babylon. Indeed, in some respects, they were acknowledged as men's equals. They entered into business partnerships, they could lend and borrow, they could bequeath their property without let or hindrance. In the great temples of Babylon, the priests and priestesses stood on the same level. The marriage laws of the Babylonians gave the advantage to the men. Not only fathers, but also brothers, sold their women into marriage. Often, though not always, brides were required to bring their husbands dowries. But the property she possessed remained her own. And this was five and twenty centuries ago.

Make your worn Furniture and Floors like new

Come in—let us tell you about Kyanize. We will give you a can Free, if you buy a 10 cent brush to put it on with—enough to do over a chair or table.



Kyanize
KY-AN-IZE

works miracles. It is made especially for hard wear on floors and staircases. It's the best Finish there is for all your home interior woodwork, including your Furniture.

Kyanize dries quickly—a beautiful hard gloss. Easily put on—easily cleaned. It is made in eight colors, also White Enamel for all your white woodwork. Come in.

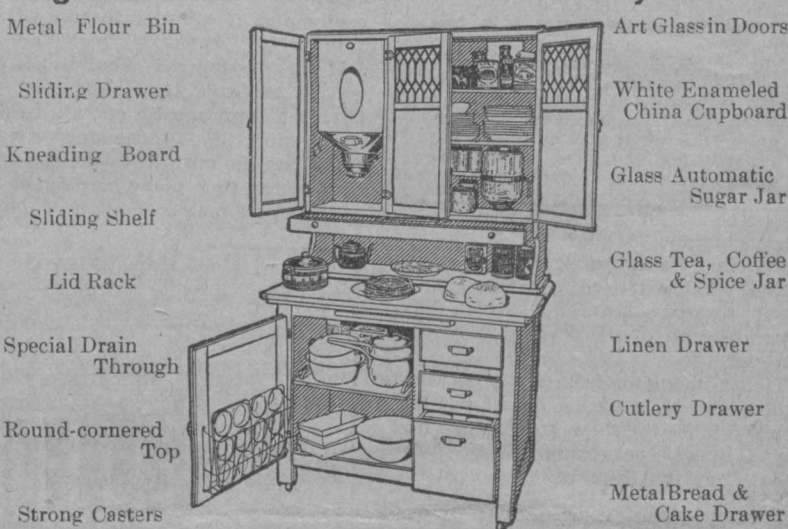
REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS
TANEYTOWN, MD.

—THE BIG POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE—
"We never recommend anything we would not use ourselves."

A Cabinet Sale! A Cabinet Sale!

We didn't get a tip from Washington; we just used good common sense and bought when the buying was good
THE RESULT:

Regular \$27.50 Boone Cabinet, only \$22.75



Full Oak construction finished in Beautiful Golden Oak finish. Equipped with sliding snow white Albairon Top—the best and easiest-sliding table top made. The most complete and modern Cabinet on the market—built to last a life-time—built to give service.

We have a limited number of these Cabinets in stock. When they are sold prices will jump considerably. Do you want to make a good sound investment? One you will never regret? One you'll pat yourself on the back for making? Here's your chance!

Regular \$27.50 Boone Cabinet, only \$22.75

This sale is for a limited time only.
Don't delay! Place your order today!

CHAS. O. FUSS & SON,
Phone 16R
TANEYTOWN, MD.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will sell at public sale on his premises, on the public road leading from Taneytown to Middleburg, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd., 1917,

at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following personal property, to-wit:

EXCELSIOR PENN COOK STOVE.
No. 7; double heater coal stove, wheelbarrow, lawn mower, single corn worker, grindstone and frame; iron hog trough, 4-ft. long; 2 chicken crates, lot of coops, lot of lumber, such as flooring and scantling; coal bin, crosscut saw, digging iron, dirt shovel, step ladder, 10-ft. ladder, 1 bu. measure, bushel basket, bureau, large sink, kitchen cupboard, large kitchen table, part extension; flour bin, leaf table, lot of chairs, large arm rockers, split seats; several sewing chairs, iron kettle, 8-gal. brass preserving kettle, and 1 small one; sausage cutter and stuffer, meat block and benches, lot of queneaware, gallon crocks, jars, tubs, buckets, pantry utensils, folding ironing board, sad irons, carpet, window blinds, large roaster, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS cash on day of sale.
WM. T. SMITH, Auct.
WM. H. MILLER, 2-23t

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
A Small Farm

The undersigned offers his small farm, of 12 acres, more or less, at Keyville, at private sale. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling of 7 rooms, and all other necessary buildings. Plenty of fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing well of water. A very desirable home in every respect. Will sell at any time before March 16, at which time, if not sold, will offer at public sale.

THOMAS NELSON.

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A BEARER OF DISPATCHES

His Difficulties In Reaching His Destination

By ALAN HINSDALE

When the pan-European war broke out I offered my services to the war department of Great Britain for secret service. My reason for doing so was that I was traveling abroad and found myself strapped in London, America, having been cut off, and I was unable to get funds. I will admit, however, that I always had a desire to try my hand at secret service work.

My fitness to serve the British at this time and in this field was that I am an American and had an American passport.

I made my offer through an official in the office of the foreign secretary who knew something of my antecedents and was in a position to vouch for me. There was plenty of work to be done and plenty of would-be workmen, but the main trouble with the government was to know whom to trust.

One day I received a note from my friend in the foreign office to call upon him in his office in Downing street. Upon my reporting to him he led me to one of the chief men in the foreign department, who asked me a number of questions about myself with a view to establishing my trustworthiness. I doubt if he would have employed me had it not been that I told him my mother had been born in Canada and lived there till she was twenty years of age. That seemed to satisfy him. He knew the strong affection for the British flag among those who have been born and raised under it and agreed that a man would not be likely to turn traitor to a cause with which his mother sympathized.

When he had satisfied himself with regard to my fitness for the work he said to me:

"We wish some one to take certain important instructions to our ambassador at Athens. You are probably aware that there are certain Balkan nations for whose support both the entente and the central allies are struggling. Greece is one of these countries. We desire to offer to the king of Greece certain advantages for his support in case we are victors in the great struggle upon which we are entering. If a knowledge of what we offer should fall into the hands of the Germans it would give them certain intentions of ours which they would at once endeavor to forestall. London, every route to Greece and the capital of that country is beset with spies. We are not sure but that we have them right here among our clerks in the government offices. You are liable to be watched, waylaid, possibly murdered on the way."

The commission was given me, and I accepted it. Had there been no risk attending it I should not have been interested in it. I was handed two packages, the one somewhat bulky, inclosed in an official envelope and bearing the official seal; the other a simple letter, evidently written on thin paper.

How the spies got on to the fact that a communication was to leave the foreign office and I was to carry it was and is a mystery to me. I was told that no one was employed to copy the paper, which was written by the under-secretary himself. Nevertheless the matter was known to some one who informed the proper person outside, who at once set in motion certain agencies to get possession of the document I carried, or at least prevent my delivering it.

As to my route, it was uncertain. I might go all the way by sea, but there was some danger of being submarined. I could go through southern France and Italy, but in the beginning of the war no one knew how the Italian cat would jump. Italy did not join the allies for a year after the beginning of hostilities. I resolved to go through France to Marseilles, then determine by what route I would continue my journey.

I had scarcely seated myself in the train for Southampton—I proposed to cross the channel from there to Havre—than I noticed a man in the same compartment as myself casting furtive glances at me. I surmised at once that he was aware of the fact that I was what I was, but believed that he would not have let me see him observing me, had I anything to fear from him personally. It was much more probable that he was intending to draw my attention to himself while my real danger lurked elsewhere. During the ride I opened my suit case and felt for the bulky document as though to make sure it was there. He left the train at Southampton, and I did not see him again till I was on the boat steaming for the French coast.

On reaching Havre I stood holding my baggage, a suit case, in the crowd of passengers waiting to leave the boat for the dock. Suddenly I felt the suit case wrenched from my hand. Turning, I looked for the person who had taken it, but saw no one near. Those behind me were comparatively quiet. Convinced that my enemies' plans for making way with my baggage were perfect, I made no motion to recover it. It was doubtless passed from one person to another till it was at a safe distance from me.

My first attempt to outwit my way-layers was a success. They had got a

dummy dispatch, and I had the real one sewed in the lining of my vest. However, this did not accord with my plans. I had intended to use the dummy in another way and farther on in my journey. Now I had lost it, and my enemies had possession of evidence that I was a messenger from the British government. This latter consideration did not trouble me much, for it was clear that they knew all about me.

However, there was one advantage in their having the dummy. They must have believed they had the dispatch I carried, for I saw nothing more of them till I arrived at Marseilles. My theory is that they were undertrappers, with no authority to open the dispatch, but took it to some one who had such power, and this occasioned delay while I went my way.

But they did not lose track of me, for the man I had seen observing me on the train from London to Southampton kept me in sight. At Marseilles I had two problems to settle. Should I go farther by land or all the way by sea? And how could I throw my shadow off my track? I concluded that, whichever way I went, I would endeavor to make him believe that I had gone the other.

I had a trunk with me, and as soon as I could get possession of it I called a fiacre and, putting the trunk in it, got in the cab and told the driver to take me to the station of the railway running eastward along the Mediterranean. On reaching the station I billed the trunk for Nice; but, since there was no train for several hours, I strolled away, proposing to divest myself, if possible, of the observance of my shadow. Lighting a cigar, I strolled away carelessly, as if bent only on passing the time before the starting of the train. But I directed my steps toward the more frequented streets and from these entered a very narrow one. After having gone into it for some distance, seeing a door of one of the houses open, I looked behind me and, not seeing my shadow, darted into it.

I fell in with a lot of women who received my intrusion so angrily that I concluded to enlist them, if possible, to my service by appealing to their patriotism. I told them that I was a messenger of the English government and was followed by German agents who were bent on possessing themselves of a dispatch I carried. They were not convinced till I showed them a letter addressed to the British minister at Athens. Then I told them that I wished to go out unknown on a boat that I had been told left Marseilles that night for Italian ports.

When I departed from the house in which I had taken refuge I did so dressed in the apparel of one of the women after dark and under the guidance of another, for I did not know the way to the dock. About 9 o'clock I went on board, carrying my own masculine clothing in a gripsack.

I had succeeded in my maneuver in respect to the man who had been watching me in throwing him off my track. But the enemy had left nothing to chance. He had placed an agent on the boat. Unfortunately I did not suspect that he would do this. I concluded to retain my feminine costume, and it was a dead give-away once the light of day shone upon me, for there is nothing feminine about me, and as soon as my enemy saw that I was a man it was pretty clear that I was the man who was wanted.

I was sitting in a secluded corner on deck when a man approached me, raised his hat politely and made some passing remark, as though he wished to scrape an acquaintance. I reckoned that his purpose was the dispatch I bore. I must decide at once whether I should send him about his business or pretend to be deceived with a view to outwitting him. I chose the latter course, for he had an advantage of me in the fact that I was a man traveling in woman's clothing. I did not repel him, but after a few casual remarks I excused myself and went to my state-room.

The first thing I did after reaching it was to doff my woman's apparel and put on my own. I knew the man who had spoken to me would be on the lookout for me, and when next I went on deck, seeing him at a distance, I walked toward him. Passing him, I saw that he recognized me. I returned his gaze with one which said plainly, "Keep out of my way or I will kill you." He said nothing, and I received no further attention from him. I doubt if he cared to commit any act that was not covered by duplicity, and I was determined if he did I would scare him off. I did not wish to occasion the delay that would come of a fight with him, but I proposed to make him consider me dangerous.

What he did was this: He went to the captain of the boat and told him that I was an Englishman fleeing from justice. Of course since I had come aboard as a woman and was now a man there was excellent ground for the accusation. But my accuser had no documents to prove his case and could only ask that I be detained at the first port touched till the matter could be looked into. When I found the captain disposed to assent to this I showed him my sealed letter to the British embassy at Athens, and it served its purpose.

The next day we passed a French man-of-war. I induced the captain to signal her and send me on board of her. He did as I requested, and when I was conducted to the officer in command and stated my case he volunteered to take me to Athens.

This ended my embarrassments, for I delivered my dispatch, and it was doubtless communicated to the king of Greece. But subsequent events showed that it did not win his majesty over to the allied cause.

FOR THOSE FOND OF SALADS

Here Are Six Recipes, Affording Variety That Is Needed in These Preparations.

Plain Cauliflower Salad.—Boil a nice cauliflower and break up into flowerets; serve very cold with French dressing.

Beet Salad.—Boil some beets and cut into dice, add salt, pepper, a little oil and vinegar, and let them stand an hour; then arrange in piles on plates and add a tablespoonful of capers and as many cut-up olives and serve with mayonnaise.

Fish Salad.—Pick up any cold cooked fish or use canned salmon, arrange it in a pile in a dish with quarters of hard-boiled eggs, alternating with lemon quarters around the edge and mask the fish with mayonnaise.

Orange Salad.—Take large, seedless oranges and cut into slices; arrange in a circle, the edges overlapping, and put a walnut half in the middle of each piece. Watercress may be arranged in the center of the dish or not, and put French dressing over all.

Banana Salad.—Cut bananas in halves crosswise and lay on lettuce or by themselves on a flat dish. Sprinkle well with chopped peanuts and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

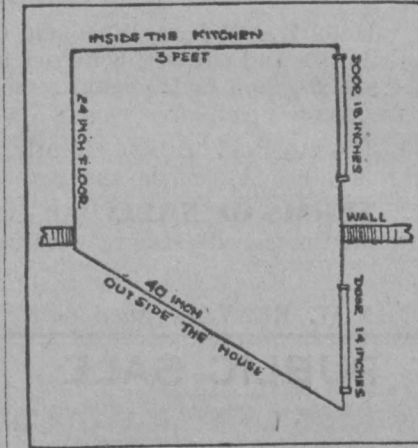
Peach Salad.—Drain canned peaches and wipe dry; put a spoonful of mayonnaise made with cream into the middle of each one. Apricots may be used instead of peaches.

BUILT-IN BOX FOR KITCHEN

Takes Up Little Room, and Is Most Handy Receptacle for Necessary Wood or Coal.

I am sending a simple plan for a wood or coal box in the kitchen—one that will save many steps, as well as muddy tracks across a freshly scrubbed floor.

Leave an opening in the kitchen wall 3 feet square. Then make a box inside



3 feet high, 3 feet long, 2 feet wide. Six inches from the back make a cover or door 18 inches wide. Put together with hinges.

Now, for the outside: Top, 20 inches wide; length, 3 feet; diagonal height, 40 inches, and 6 inches from the back make a door 14 inches wide. Paint or varnish to match the woodwork. Paint the outside like the house.—Mrs. Ruth Crawford in Farm Progress.

Arithmetic of Mixing Bowl.

There are a number of fixed proportions used in all recipes, and the following are standard:

One-half as much liquid as flour for muffin and batter cakes; one-third as much liquid as flour for soft doughs as for biscuit.

One-fourth as much liquid as flour for stiff doughs as for bread.

One-third to one-half as much butter as sugar for all butter cakes.

One to one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder to a cupful of flour for batter doughs.

One-third as much shortening as flour for pastry.

One teaspoonful of soda to one pint of sour milk.

Bananas Filled With Cream.

Remove one section of the peel from as many bananas as you wish to serve. Take out the pulp with a teaspoon and force through vegetable ricer. For six bananas allow one cupful powdered sugar, one cupful of thick cream, one-third cupful of sweet milk beaten together, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Fill the banana skins and put on the section that was removed. Set the stuffed fruit into a lard pail, put on cover and pack in equal parts salt and ice. After being packed one and one-half hours they will be ready to serve.

Ginger Puff Pudding.

Cream one-half cupful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two eggs well beaten, one cupful milk, two and one-half cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth cupful of ginger cut in small pieces and one tablespoonful of ginger sirup. Turn into a buttered mold and steam one and three-quarters hours. Serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with ginger sirup and a speck of salt.

Mixed Fruit Ice Cream.

Take the juice of three oranges, three lemons, three bananas, and a cupful of cooked apricots, three cupfuls of sugar and three cupfuls of rich milk; put the apricots and bananas through a sieve and mix the other ingredients until the sugar is dissolved. Freeze as usual.

When Whipping Cream.

To keep the cream from spattering out, place a piece of stiff white paper over the top of the bowl with a small slot in the center for the whipper.

PIPE DREAMS OF CITY MAN

Raising Spuds at One Dollar a Bushel Certainly Looks Good to Us, By Heck!

When I am old and bent and worn, with hair all gray and pants all torn, and town has grown too swift for me, and in my back's a miseriee, I'll take my bundle 'neath my arm and go and settle on a farm, and in the spring and in the mud each square foot I will plant a spud, then with a nice self-starting hoe I'll coax the lowly spud to grow, as spuds were never coaxed before, and they shall twine about my door, and shall drink up the morning dew, and shade the winding avenue that sort of turns and twists and crawls to get to my ancestral halls.

And Paris green by pecks I'll lug to put on each pertater bug. I'll keep the weeds out of the rows, and when a hot wind comes and blows I'll sprinkle each one from a can and sit beside it with a fan until the danger has gone by; I will not let it wilt and die.

And when dead leaves are earthward tossed and when a norther threatens frost I'll get cute little union suits to put upon the spuddish beauts. I shall know each last spud by name and pet each one and make it tame; so that when autumn comes apace I'll go and open up my face beside the bars and call each spud by name, and it shall leave the mud, and leave the vine, and leave the tree, when my call comes, and follow me.

And I shall hike away to town and where the roads go winding down the spuds shall follow me, and go where hungry men rush to and fro in search of spuds, and they shall pay a plunk a peck for spuds that day, and I shall get a wad of kale as big as any cotton bale. That's what I'll do when I am old and when my blood is getting cold. I think I'll do it, anyhow; but I've not time to start it now.—Judd Lewis, in Houston Post.

WOMAN'S DRESS NOT MODERN

Recently Discovered Drawings Prove That Dame Fashion Has Reigned for Quite a Lengthy Period.

Rock drawings recently laid bare in the Spanish peninsula have discovered to us a very interesting period of prehistoric man. From a lecture recently delivered in London by Sir Arthur Evans of the British Archeological association it appears that palaeolithic woman was not only dressed, but most gracefully. At Cogul the drawings indicate that the sacred dance was performed by women, clad from the waist downward in well-cut gowns, whilst in the rock shelter of Alpera the dress of the same skirted ladies is supplemented by thin flying sashes. In the paintings at Cueva de la Vieja women are seen with still longer gowns rising to their bosoms, their shoulders veiled in scarfs.

Thus we are astonished to find that fashion has a much longer history than has been hitherto believed.

These recent discoveries are the more interesting because hitherto amongst a wealth of wonderfully drawn animals and sign writings the human figure has been extremely rare in European discoveries of the kind, and it is reassuring to know that our predecessors at a period even as remote as this were not without the charm and comfort of clothes, and that woman was then, as now, a pioneer in the great and enthralling arts of dress and adornment.

No Use to Him.

For half an hour the working class audience had listened patiently to the talented lady who was speaking to them about economical and nourishing cookery.

She had talked about eggless puddings and butterless cakes, and now said with a smile:

"I will tell you about a splendid soup which can be made for next to nothing. Take the bones left over from the Sunday joint—"

At that a man in the middle of the hall rose to his feet with a disgusted look on his face and said to his mate:

"Ere, Bill, get out o' this."

"What's wrong?" asked the other in surprise. "Don't you like soup?"

"Ay, I like soup well enough," was the grumbler's reply, "but how many bones does she think there are in half a pound of liver?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Vigilance Committee.

The vigilance committee of colonial times, an unauthorized, loosely connected body of citizens representing public opinion, was formed in the 13 American colonies immediately preceding the revolution. Its object primarily was to enforce the agreement not to use British products, but later the scope was enlarged, investigation being made as to suspected persons' loyalty to the American cause and punishment being meted out to Tories. At first the activities were secret. The participants in the Boston "tea party" were vigilance committeemen. Where this sub rosa movement originated is hard to determine; nearly every community had its vigilance committee.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Neglected.

A little boy, noticing the absence for several days of the little girl next to him in school, inquired of the teacher where she was.

"She was sick," replied the teacher, "and the Lord took her away."

"H'm!" said the boy; "I was sick all last week, and he never came near me."

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NEW YORK'S DOWNTOWN.

Where Those "Tired Business Men" Earn Their Daily Bread.

There is a region of mystery into which the metropolitan husband and father vanishes between 7:30 and 8:45 a. m. six days in the week and from which he emerges in the late afternoon. He is welcomed, after the manner of all returning warriors, with a tender solicitude.

Downtown is the trackless jungle into which father plunges to stalk the family's living. After 10,000 years of civilization it is still the same. Anxious eyes follow him from the wigwam till he turns the corner to the railroad station, and fond eyes greet him as he staggers out of the elevator door in his apartment house home with his prey, so to speak, on his shoulder.

Wives will never be reconciled to downtown. It swallows up the man of the house when he would much rather stay at home and play with the children—so he pretends—and it sends him home at night too tired to be agreeable—as he asserts. Thus the little game goes on.

The primitive hunter, I imagine, made believe that he hated to leave the family and go off into the dark forest, and on his return he threw himself before the fire too tired to speak. Actually, I believe, the primitive hunter as soon as he was out of sight of home broke into a cheerful whistle.—Simeon Strunsky in Harper's Magazine.

Primogeniture.

The law of primogeniture sends back its roots to the most ancient times. Away back in the patriarchal ages the firstborn son had a superiority over all his brethren and in the absence of his father was in every important sense the head of the house. Upon the death of the father he became by the unwritten law, which could not be questioned, the priest and lord of the family, and naturally to him fell the property as well as the honors of the household. Primogeniture wherever it is found today is the lingering remnant of the ancient custom.

Donkeys Are Haiti's Food Trains.

Nearly all the produce for the feeding of the population of Port au Prince, Haiti, a city of some 60,000 people, is brought in on the backs of donkeys. The public squares are converted into open air market places, and here the buying and selling goes on from early morning until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the caravans begin their toilsome journey homeward. Situated in a region famous for its fine fish, among them the delectable and plentiful "red snapper," the Haitians eat quantities of salt cod imported from Massachusetts waters. And the quality of this imported staple is such as would not find favor in American markets.—National Geographic Magazine.

First "Outsiders."

Until the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the presidency of the United States the word "outsider" was unknown. The committee on credentials came in to make its report and could not get into the hall because of the crowd of people who were not members of the convention. The chairman of the convention asked if the chairman of the committee was ready to report, and the chairman answered, "Yes, Mr. Chairman, but the committee is unable to get inside on account of the crowd and the pressure of the outsiders." The newspaper reporters took up the word and used it.

Lincoln's Warning Dream.

There are many stories on record of warning dreams. The late Lord Palmerston when in Paris dreamed that he was in a hearse being conveyed to a cemetery. A few days later he was about to enter a hotel elevator he was startled to observe that the attendant was the living reproduction of the driver of the hearse in his dream. He stepped back, and the lift went up without him. Before it had reached the top of the building some breakage took place in the mechanism, and the lift crashed down to the bottom, every one in it being killed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—First Quarter, For
Feb. 18, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John iv, 43-54.
Memory Verses, 49-51—Golden Text,
Matt. viii, 13—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The story of today is called the second miracle in Galilee, and it was wrought at the same place as the first, in Cana of Galilee. Verses 46, 54, compare chapter ii, 2, 11. At the marriage he manifested forth His glory, and it was on a third day (chapter ii, 1, 11), and I must confess to a special delight in working out the third day and the glory or kingdom veins of truth in the Scriptures, believing that it is only as the glory of His kingdom takes hold of us that we shall be the faithful followers we ought to be in this present evil age. It would seem from verses 43, 46, that this was another third day event, though it is just possible that there may have been an interval of a day or two between the two verses, but I think not. The marriage of the Lamb is the next great event in the future, and, counting a thousand years as one day, it will probably be the third day in the morning. Somewhere about that time will be the redemption of Israel, as it is written in Hos. vi, 2: "After two days will He revive us; in the third day He will raise us up, and we shall live in His sight."

Our Lord seemed to have the same thing in view when He said, "Behold, I cast out devils, and I do cures today and tomorrow, and the third day I shall be perfected" (Luke xiii, 32). It will be the time of the resurrection of a righteous Israel, according to Isa. xxv, 8, 9; xxvi, 19-21; Dan. xii, 1-3, when "the King of Israel, the Lord, shall be in the midst of them and they shall not see evil any more" (Zeph. iii, 15). Note the sayings already in this gospel concerning the Son of God, the King of Israel; heaven opened and Jacob's vision a reality, the temple of His body raised up, the kingdom which can only be entered by the new birth, the saying about the bridegroom and the bride, His declaration that he was the Messiah and His reference to the harvest (chapters i, 50, 51; ii, 20, 21; iii, 3, 5, 29; iv, 28, 35). Surely we cannot but be fully persuaded that the kingdom and the glory were the joy ever before Him which enabled Him to endure (Heb. xii, 2). And how can we, His followers, hope to endure in any other way?

This teaching will not bring us honor or from men, but the honor which cometh from God only will more than suffice (iv, 44; v, 44). The Galileans believed because they saw the things that He did at Jerusalem, and I do not know any truths which will work in us the Christ life like those concerning His coming and kingdom. A letter just in from the Philippines tells of a worker whom many people think queer because of these truths, but the remark was added that her lovely life wins many people to Him. That is the one thing worth while. The healing of the nobleman's son in this connection makes us think of the time of the kingdom when the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity (Isa. xxxiii, 24).

After He had spoken the kingdom truths of Matt. v-vii He gave samples of the kingdom in the healings of chapters viii and ix. While the kingdom is postponed because of His rejection, we may not expect kingdom miracles, though in His great grace He has wrought many for many of His simple minded believers and has made it manifestly true that His word stands "according to your faith be it unto you." We may journey with this nobleman and imagine something of his heartache as, having left his son at the point of death, he seeks the Great Physician. We may not know how He was encouraged to believe that the Lord Jesus would help him, for the healings at Capernaum of the demon possessed man, and Peter's wife's mother, and the centurion's servant, and the ruler's daughter, seem all to have taken place after this. But he must somehow have seen or heard enough to convince him that there was help for him, though he seemed to think it necessary that Jesus should accompany him home (verse 49). That gracious word, "Go thy way; thy son liveth" (verse 50), did its work in both father and son, for the father went his way believing and found on reaching home the next day that the boy had been healed at the very time that Jesus had said the word. One result was that the man's whole household believed in Jesus. Just as the Galileans who had been to Jerusalem saw His works and believed, so this household saw and believed, and there are still those who need to see something of the power and grace of God in human lives to lead them to believe, and they ought to see it, for His life should be manifest in His redeemed (II Cor. iv, 10, 11). For saved souls like Thomas it is always true "Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed" (John xx, 20). The verb "to believe" is found in some form in this gospel ninety-nine times and reminds us that without faith it is impossible to please God, and also that the only way to be filled with joy and peace is by believing (Heb. xi, 6; Rom. xv, 13). We may well ask ourselves, Do we know this same Jesus?



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KILLS PAIN

WOMEN FOND OF SACRIFICE

Seemingly No Extremes to Which They Will Not Go for the Husband They Love.

Women often rush in where angels with any kind of judgment would fear to go. Strong men are faint-hearted by comparison to good-intentioned women in their reckless dashes, usually to give assistance to or throw some protection around a man.

A case in point is that of a California woman who has just offered to give up her children and sacrifice herself in a devoted effort to make a man of her husband, a rancher. Trying to make a man of a husband is a job none but a woman in whose veins flows the blood of martyrs would think of. Many women have tried it, but who knows their names? How many have anything better than the frayed and tattered remnant of a lifetime wasted in endeavor to make a miracle one of the routine duties of domesticity? Only the woman with the self-sacrificing instinct cultivated to the precipice of genius tries it.

If he is not up to the lowest limit of tolerance—a common weight—by the time he is—oh, whatever age he happens to be when she has him thrown on her hands—she may as well make up her mind to take him as he is. If nature, through the centuries during which men have been evolving, could not do better with him than what she sees has been done, why should one lone woman hope to take it up there and make him into a man? Yet here is a woman who has lived with him long enough to be convinced, offering to give up her children for one more chance to turn a husband into a man before she acknowledges defeat.

It is not alone great military men who don't know when they're beaten. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

ARE A PEOPLE OF CONTRASTS

But the Majority of Italians, Like Their Country, Have Great Physical Beauty and Charm.

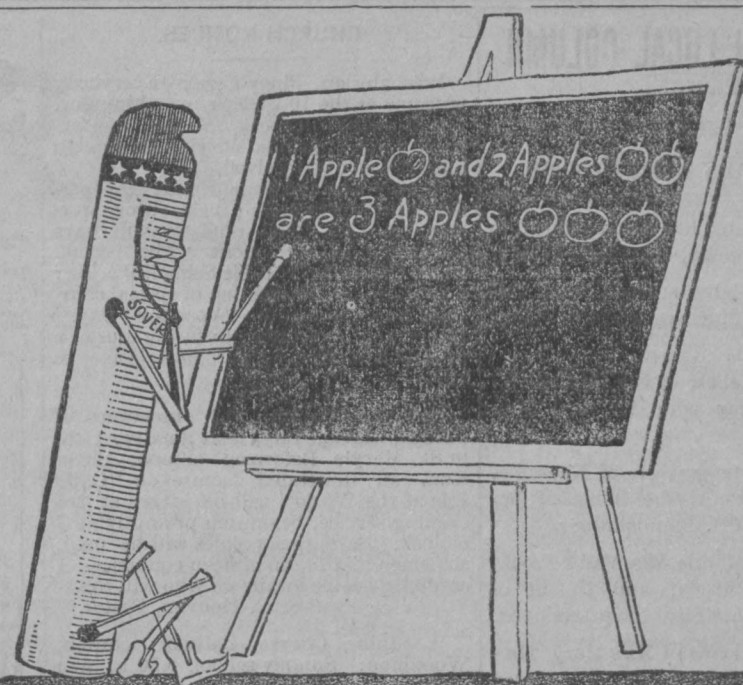
Province by province, Italy manifests a varying charm, and the people differ as widely as their surroundings. The hot-blooded southerner observes a different standard of morals and hygiene, fires to anger or interest more quickly, and is generally less dependable and industrious than his northern brother. Both are gifted with the black eyes and hair and the swarthy complexion, as a race, that is a general characteristic of the Latin people. But the Italian is, broadly speaking, like his country, endowed with a physical beauty and charm beyond that of most of his fellows.

In the north, however, remarks a writer in the National Geographical Magazine, there are exceptions—fair-haired and reddish men and women, who seem strangely out of place among their dark neighbors. Cool, temperate exotics they are among the higher colored growths that somehow seem so tropical, with their sultry smiles and fathomless, mysterious eyes, in which forever broods the shadow of the purple mountains that always and everywhere dominate all Italy, even to the delightful carabinieri or rural guards, those Napoleonic-looking officials who parade always solemnly in pairs, hangers at their sides, cockades in their black beavers, the majesty of the law in every line and footstep.

It's "Congress."

The affectation of calling congress "the congress" seems to be quite widespread among those who address that body officially or think they must be strictly accurate in speaking of it. Yet the Constitution of the United States, which created it, called it "a congress" in first naming it, and in other place calls it sometimes "congress" and sometimes "the (with a small 't') congress," just as the construction of the sentence and the euphony of sound would dictate. Nobody need think he will be unconstitutional if he omits the "The." —St. Louis Star.

Kin Folks And Friends!



I have ten fingers and ten toes. I can count that much, but I just can't count all my good friends down South here—they are far too many.

And I'm mighty proud of them. The men who make me, say you can tell real quality by the company one keeps.

Blood will tell. A good name and good breeding count most of all.

And that same, I reckon, applies to cigarettes, too. More and more gentlemen of the South are smoking me, SOVEREIGN, every day, because they know I come from good old Virginia and Carolina stock—the finest, grandest stock in all the world.

Quality is the thing, friend—you can't deny it. And I stand for Quality.

You Folks of the South KNOW good blood!
You Folks of the South KNOW good tobacco!

That's why I am so loved among you all down here. So I am proud to say—

I am guaranteed by *The American Tobacco Co.* —Buy me. If you don't like me return me to your dealer and get your money back. I have said it. A Southern gentleman is known the world over for keeping his word, and I have given you mine.

Sovereign Cigarettes

FOR THE GENTLEMAN OF THE SOUTH
"King of Them All"

Beautiful Bridges.

Popular love of art may be carried too far. The author of "Charles Bourbon, Constable of France," tells us that on the occasion of the sack of Rome the citizens refused to secure their safety by taking the advice of their captain, Renzo da Ceri, and cutting the bridges Ponte Quattro Capl and Ponte Sisto. The people declined on the ground that they were "too beautiful."

An Ox Hide.

"Thomas," said the professor to a pupil in the junior class in chemistry, "mention an oxide."
"Leather," replied Thomas.
"What is leather an oxide of?" asked the professor.
"An oxide of beef," answered the bright youngster.—Chicago News.

Was Coming Back.

"Seemed to sadden old Geldbox when his new son-in-law said goodbye after the wedding. Is he so fond of him?"
"Well, not exactly. You see, the new son-in-law didn't say goodbye; he said 'Au revoir.' —Browning's Magazine.

Foiled.

"Dearest, I ordered to be sent home today a most beautiful hat for only \$30. It's a perfect love!"
"My darling, your love will be returned." —Puck.

Grumblers deserve to be operated upon surgically. Their trouble is usually chronic.—Douglas Jerrold.

Farmers Take Notice!

We PAY for Your

Dead Animals

and remove them promptly by Automobile Truck.

We Pay All Phone Charges

A. F. REIS,

Sanitary Reduction Works,
HANOVER, PA.

Phone 95
Night or Sundays 88J
1-26-3m

Yes, We Do Job Work

You will find our prices satisfactory

A Way Criminals Have.

What is it that chains a man to the use of his real initials when he relies upon an assumed name to keep him from trouble or the penitentiary?

In their recognition and analysis of this fact the shrewder detectives seem today one jump in advance of the sharpest crooks.

This persistence in writing the tell-tale initials has been the chief factor in the arrest of many notorious criminals.

"Some obscure mental habit holds them to the familiar characters of their signature," explained a detective. "They seem unable to get away from the letters their hands have been accustomed to form, not even when life and liberty depend on it."

Criminal history is full of testimony to this interesting psychological fact. And it is proving a big factor in running down the kings of crookdom.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Man the Hypocrite.

Man is a poor, weak biological specimen. He spends his life making good resolutions and formulating strict ethical codes for the guidance of himself and his fellows. These ethical codes, consisting in the main of restrictions upon his pleasure, he shouts from the housetops in the most public manner possible.

Hardly does he utter them, however, than he sets about in surreptitious ways to disregard them. Such is man. It is not so much that he leadeth a double life, but that he leadeth a single hypocritical life.—Life.

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your

Dead Animals

PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY,"
"Always on the Job"

Phone No. 259

Westminster, Md.

to 1-12-7

Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

George R. Sauble has been confined to his bed, with pleurisy, since last Friday.

Miss Joanna Kelly returned home this week, after spending two weeks in Hanover, Pa.

Bernard J. Faller, of Elk Garden, W. Va., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

Miss Lillie Baumgardner, of Keysville, spent several days at the home of her brother, Norman R. Baumgardner.

The case of diphtheria, Miss Vallie Frock, is getting along nicely, and is out of danger. No further cases have developed.

Two College friends of Miss Mary Hesson, accompanied her home, last Friday evening, after returning from Frederick, Sunday evening.

Kenny Zumbrun, of Union Bridge, the popular Standard Oil driver, is ill with pneumonia, a fact which his friends here are sorry to learn.

A fierce blizzard raged for a short while last Sunday evening, as people were coming home from church. The worst short experience, for years.

Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt are visiting relatives and friends in Washington, D. C., and will be gone perhaps a month or longer.

Monday morning was bitter cold, but it did not prevent many loads of 14' hogs from being brought here for shipment. This is the highest price ever reached at this market.

Luncheons and card parties have been going the rounds, in town, for the last two weeks, among the ladies. At some, the new game of "Block" has been the attraction.

For the first time, the gas supply to P. O. S. of A. Hall has "frozen up," likely due to water getting in a pipesomewhere, or to condensation. The trouble is being hunted for today.

The annual banquet of Taneytown Camp No. 7963, Modern Woodmen of America, was held last Wednesday evening. A very enjoyable time was had by the 30 members of the Camp, and their invited guests.

Robert W. Clingan has removed his barber shop from Central Hotel to his recently purchased property, formerly Fink's Hotel. Clinton Eckard has taken the shop in Walkersville that he formerly had in that place.

Quite an addition of sales will be found in our Register, this week, and from this time on, sale advertisements in full will be one of the features, each week, gradually increasing for several weeks. Read up these advertisements, and be posted.

W. H. Dern, of Frizellburg, the up-to-date harness dealer, placed the first order for 1918 calendars, with our office, this week. We have the most attractive line of pictures that we have ever had, and at prices to suit all demands, from \$2.00 to \$20.00 per 100.

A nephew of Rev. L. B. Hafer, a student at Pennsylvania College, "hiked" to Taneytown, on a visit, on Friday, and intended to so return, on Monday, but the severity of the weather changed his mind, and the return trip was made by rail—less exercise but more comfort.

Farmers and others should give the meetings in the Opera House, noted elsewhere, next Monday to Wednesday, their interest and presence. The time for making these meetings known, is short, but they promise to be of considerable value. The meeting Monday afternoon will be important as determining the time and extent of succeeding meetings.

Rev. Wm. E. Wheeler, of Chicago, in his parish paper, says: "The pastor now owns a splendid McIntosh Scioption lantern of the latest design for use in the varied work of the church. It was the gift of Mr. Fred Mehring, of Keymar, Md., whose interest and financial help to Augsburg has never waned. The pastor takes this means of publicly acknowledging the gift and expressing his appreciation and thankfulness for it. We indulge the conviction that through the judicious use of the lantern especially among the young people there will be developed a quickening and a healthful interest in the things that make for a sturdy mental and moral manhood and womanhood."

What is believed to be the first practical step looking toward the final abandonment of the trolley line on the battlefield of Gettysburg has been taken in the introduction in Congress by Congressman Beales, of a bill authorizing the purchase of the right of way in the National Military Park and carrying an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purpose. The bill, it is understood, has the approval of the National Park Commission, which has never regarded with special favor the presence of the electric line on the field.

The Best Recommended

The strongest recommendation any article may receive is a favorable word from the user. It is the recommendations of those who have used it that makes Chamberlain's Cough Remedy so popular. Mrs. Amanda Gierhart, of Waynesfield, Ohio, writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my family off and on for twenty years and it has never failed to cure a cough or cold." Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement

Want Something?

Advertise for it in

for it in

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek—Everybody welcome at the 10 o'clock worship-hour. The minister will speak on "An Impregnable Firm." Annual offering for foreign missions will be received.

Town—You and your friends are cordially invited to attend the evening worship at 7.30. The minister will have something to say about "The Second Great Question." Bible School, 9 a. m.; 6.30 p. m., C. E. meeting of special character appropriate to "Vocation Day." Interesting addresses, inspiring music, a profitable service. A cordial welcome to all.

In connection with the observance of Foreign Mission Day, next Sunday, 11th, in St. Mary's Reformed church, Silver Run, an illustrated lecture on "Child Life of the World" will be given at the evening service, beginning promptly at 7 o'clock. Seventy-six slides will be used, showing child life in sixteen countries. A cordial welcome awaits all who will come. S. C. Hoover, Pastor.

Woodbine Charge—Calvary church, Woodbine: Sunday school, 9.30 a. m.; preaching service, 10.30 a. m. Messiah church: Sunday school, 1.30 p. m.; preaching service, 2.30 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Reformed church—Service at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9.15 a. m. Prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Heidelberg class, Saturday afternoon at 1.30. Catechetical class at 2.15.

Union Bridge, Lutheran charge—Rocky Ridge, service at 10.00 a. m. Theme: "What God is Like." Keysville—Service at 2.30 p. m. Theme: "The Yoke of Christ." W. O. IBACH, Pastor.

United Brethren—Taneytown: Bible School, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10 a. m., subject, "The Devil and Human Nature." Evangelistic services will begin on Thursday evening, 15th. Harney: Bible School, 1.30, and preaching 2.30 p. m. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Uniontown, Lutheran—Preaching at Baust, at 10.30 a. m. At Uniontown, at 2.30 p. m.; C. E., at Baust, 7.00 p. m. Mary Hahn, leader. W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Note of Uncertainty in Life." In the evening the topic will be "The Worth of Wisdom."

For a Bilious Attack

When you have a severe headache, accompanied by a coated tongue, loathing of food, constipation, torpid liver, vomiting of partly digested food and then bile, you may know that you have a severe bilious attack. While you may be quite sick there is much consolation in knowing that relief may be had by taking three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They are prompt and effectual. Obtainable everywhere.

A Few Smile Compellers.

He used to skate with Annie, She moved with fairy grace; He used to drive with Fannie, She had such a pretty face; He used to call on Clara, She always praised his book; But at last he married Mary, For she knew how to cook.

"I can't afford an automobile." "But I thought you had one." "I have. That's how I discovered that I can't afford one."

"I am delighted to meet you," said the father of the college student, shaking hands warmly with the professor. "My son took algebra from you last year, you know."

"Pardon me," said the professor; "he was exposed to it, but he did not take it."

"Uncle Mose, your first wife tells me that you are three months behind with your alimony."

"Yes, judge. Ah reckon dat am so. But yo' see it's jes' dis way. Dat second wife of mine ain't turned out t' be the worker dat ah thought she was gwine t' be."

Servant (from next door)—Please mum, missus send her compliments, and will ye let your daughter sing and play the piano this afternoon?

Lady—Why, certainly. Tell your mistress I'm glad she likes it.

Servant—Oh, it isn't that, mum; she's expecting a visit from the landlord, and she wants some excuse for asking for a reduction of the rent.

A lady member of a fashionable church had gone to her pastor with the complaint that she was greatly disturbed by one of her neighbors.

"Do you know," she said, "that the man in the pew behind ours destroys all of my devotional feelings when he tries to sing? Couldn't you ask him to change his pew?" "Well," answered the pastor, reflectively, "I feel a little delicacy on that score, especially as I should have to give a reason. But I tell you what I might do—I might ask him to join the choir!"

"Jimmy," said the teacher sternly as she came upon the scene of hostilities, "why are you sitting on that boy?" "He patted me in de eye!" said Jimmy savagely.

"But didn't I tell you to count one hundred before you let your angry passion rise?"

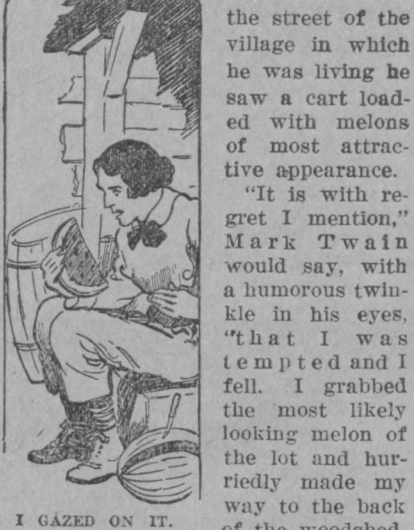
"Yes'm, an' I'm sittin' on him so he'll be here when I git troo' countin'."

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start downtown so happy. He's whistling like a bird!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning and gave him bird seed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."

The Scrap Book

He Heeded the Voice. Mark Twain used to tell with glee the story of his first lapse from the paths of honesty. He was very young at the time, he would explain, and the day was an exceedingly hot one. As



I GAZED ON IT. I gazed a huge slice out of it. I gazed on it and then I bit it. No sooner had I done so when something within me convinced me that I had done wrong. A voice seemed to say, 'Mark, get up and take that melon right back to where you got it from.' It was about the greenest melon I had ever tasted. I went back to the cart and carefully replaced it and—took a ripe one in its place."

Welcome the Test. I do not ask success to smile Always upon my time of striving. I want to struggle for awhile And do some planning and contriving; I want to try to scale the wall With which defeat has grimly fenced me And seek the greatest thrill of all Of winning with the odds against me.

Too much success is bad for man; He ought to know the pang of losing And learn if he is one that can Stand up and face a battle bruising. And, though I want to know the best And in the main tread glory's highway, I welcome now and then the test When all the breaks aren't coming my way.

—Detroit Free Press.

On the Wire. The president of one of the large corporations in New York, whose business is measured in hundreds of millions of dollars annually, has not the temper of the angels. The employees, from the vice president to the office boy, stand in holy dread of him.

There came one day a new telephone operator. The president wanted to talk to some one in Washington, and wanted him quick. He got his party and was thundering away when squaw-k-k-k, ping, s-s-s-tt! And the connection was "dished." The president was near to exploding when a competent little voice came up from the switchboard: "Well, I guess I'm the little girl who put the mess in message, ain't I? You just look out of the window, and I'll fix it in ten seconds." And he did. And she did. And the little operator moved up ahead of the vice president in office estimation and is still at her switchboard.—New York Post.

Parried It. A deaf man was being married, and the parson asked the usual question. "Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?" "Eh?" said the deaf man. "Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?" This time a bit louder. The groom seemed to get angry. "Oh, I don't know," he said. "She ain't so awful. I've seen wuss than her that didn't have as much money."

Old Fitz's Absentmindedness. Of the absentmindedness and preoccupation of FitzGerald, the literary genius, a good story is told. He was going to London from Woodbridge to visit some friends, taking with him his handy man. When Woodbridge was left the sky was clear and cloudless, but when London was reached it was raining in torrents. FitzGerald paced restlessly up and down the platform, expressing regret at having failed to bring his umbrella and occasionally sending his man out to see if the rain had ceased. Suddenly FitzGerald stopped in front of a time table. A brilliant inspiration had come to him. His long, artistic fingers followed the dotted lines, and then, taking out his watch from his fob, he said to his man, "John, go and fetch my umbrella and catch the train back again." And away went faithful John to Woodbridge on a journey costing twice as much as an umbrella could have been purchased for just outside the station, while FitzGerald stayed in the waiting room.

COMING!

A Fine Entertainment!

By an arrangement between the Y. P. M. S. of Trinity Lutheran Church and the young people of St. John's Lutheran church, near Littlestown, the latter will give a fine entertainment in the OPERA HOUSE, this place, on

Tuesday Evening Feb. 20.

"ALL A MISTAKE"

A Farce Comedy in three acts, will be rendered, making a whole evening of delectable entertainment. Watch for full notice next week.

A mission, 25c and 15c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

CAPONS WANTED at Highest Prices. Headquarters for all kinds of Furs. All kinds of Poultry wanted. Squabs a specialty. 50% for delivering Calves. —SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

LARGE OLD HENS wanted; also guineas, squabs, eggs and calves, at highest prices. 50c for delivering calves. Hides and Furs of all kinds. —FARMERS' PRODUCE—H. C. BRENDLE, Proprietor. Phone 3-J.

HOUSE FOR RENT in Keysville, occupied by C. E. Six.—Apply to Geo. P. RITTER. 1-26-tf

STOP! THINK IT OVER—\$8,000 worth of new, clean mdse on special sale at LEATHERMAN'S Store, Harney, Md., till March 1st. The above goods are all worth from 30 to 40% more than we ask for same. So don't wait, as you only have 18 days left.

BLACKSMITH SHOP for rent, in Frizellburg. Apply to CALVIN R. STARNER, at Frizellburg. Phone 816F22. 9-2t

COLT FOR SALE, 2 years old, by HARRY E. BOWERS, near Walnut Grove school house. 9-3t

E. K. LEATHERMAN & SON pay you 15c for Lard and Side Meat, in trade. Our Grocery Department is second to none—fresh, clean and under-price. Eagle Butter Crackers, 10c; Coal Oil, 10c gal; Hominy, 3c. Everything at the very lowest prices.

FIRE WOOD AND SHOATS on hand and for sale at all times.—HAROLD MEHRING. 2-9-4t

FOR SALE—My famous Gray Pacing Horse, at low price to quick buyer.—L. D. MAUS, Tyrone. 9-2t

IF YOU HAVE NEVER done any trading at E. K. LEATHERMAN & SON'S, Harney, Md., come in and look over our complete line and just see our low prices in each department. See what money you save by dealing with us.

FOR SALE CHEAP to quick buyer; 1 good home-made Rubber-tire Buggy, set Double Harness, Driving Cart.—MERRIN E. WANTZ, on Keysville road. 2-3-2t

MOTOR WORLD gone mad. Gas at less than 10c a gallon. Guaranteed.—R. C. HILTEBRICK, Rep. Eastern Industrial Co., Schwenkville, Pa. 2-9-3t

FOR RENT—A large House and Lot. Possession now.—S. WEANT, Keymar.

FOR SALE.—Two 250-egg Cyphers (Model) Incubator, \$20.00 each; one 360 egg Cyphers (Model) Incubator, \$25.00. Good condition, satisfactory. Sold farm and have no further use for them. FERRIS HENNER, Taneytown, Md.

HOGS WANTED at 14c, by D. B. SHAUM, Monday morning. Phone 19-W.

CHICKENS.—From 225 to 240 chickens will be offered at my sale, on Feb. 17.—CHAS. H. STONESIFER.

HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply to DOMIE FEESER, near Taneytown.

FOR RENT.—The old Fink Implement Warehouse, formerly occupied by L. R. Valentine.—D. W. GARNER, Agent, Taneytown, Md. 2-2-3t

FOR RENT—6-room House. Apply to D. W. GARNER, Agent. 2-2-tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Rhode Island Reds and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Fine Pens of both breeds, extra good layers. The early hatched chicks are the ones that pay, later on, every way—engage your eggs now. \$1.00 for 15 if packed, or 75c at the house.—JOHN J. REID, Taneytown.

PORK.—Weighing 125 to 150 each sold for 14c to 15c lb. this week. Market tinner.—J. F. WEANT & SON, Commission Merchants, 1004-6 Hillen St. Baltimore. 1-26-tf

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from Feb. 12 to 16, for the practice of his profession. 1-26-3t

FOR SALE.—Paying business. Complete stock of General Grocery Store, as a whole, or by inventory. Property includes Dwelling, rental \$20.00 per month. No triflers need apply.—Address Fink Office, Union Bridge. 1-19-tf

WILL BUY Rags, Rubber, Iron, and all kinds of metals, secondhand Automobiles, books, papers. Phone 6M., or write CHARLES SOMMERS, Taneytown. 3-16

WHEN YOU HAVE A HOME (N. Y.). Fire or Storm Insurance Policy, you have the best there is to be had. It is not only the strongest in this country, financially, but its record for fairness is unexcelled anywhere.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Taneytown. 12-1-tf

INCUBATING at 3¢ per chick, by R. C. HILTEBRICK, near Taneytown. 1-19-4t

I WILL DO Shoe and Harness repairing until further notice. Terms cash.—H. E. RECK. 2-2-3t

REMOVAL NOTICE!

I hereby give notice to my customers and friends generally, that I have removed my Barber Shop to the new location (formerly the Fink Hotel property) where I will endeavor to please them with good work.

Pool Room and Cigar Stand

in connection with the Barber Business. Call to see me.

ROBT. W. CLINGAN, TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more man's nature runs to the more ought law to weed it out.—Bacon.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines. Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

They Must Go And at the Prices we are offering them, they will not last long. So don't wait, but Be One of the Lucky Ones and get some of the following articles AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SWEATERS Boys' Navy Blue Sweaters, with collar, sold at \$1.00; \$1.00 Child's White Sweater, 59c \$3.00 Ladies' Red Sweater, \$2.39 \$1.25 Misses' Red Sweater, 98c

UNDERWEAR 75c Men's Heavy Fleece Underwear, 55c. 35c Boys' Underwear, 25c. Ladies' Vests, for small women or misses, 15c.

Rubber Footwear All Rubber Footwear was advanced Jan. 1, 1917. But we have some on hand at the SAME LOW PRICES

Ladies' and Misses' COATS New Styles, good quality Worsted, nearly all sizes, AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE

Boys' Overcoats Some in Navy and Grey Chinchillas, with shawl collars. \$6.00 Coats, now \$4.00 \$5.00 " " \$3.50 \$4.00 " " \$2.50 \$3.50 " " \$1.95 Ages 8 to 16 years

\$1.25 Ladies' Waists, 98c New Spring Styles, in Plain White and Stripes.

Work Shoes for Spring We are receiving our Spring Line of Shoes and would advise you to buy now, and AVOID HIGH PRICES

50c Ladies' Skirts, 39c \$4.00 Muffs, \$2.95 \$2.00 Men's Derby Hats, \$1.25 Apron Gingham, 7c yd Ladies' Scarfs, 19c \$25c Children's Wool Gloves, 15c \$1.75 Comforts, \$1.25 Men's Work Shirts, 50c

CONCRETE BLOCKS FOR HOUSES AND SILOS CEMENT WALKS BUILDING FOUNDATIONS CONCRETE WORK OF ALL KINDS SEE ME FOR ESTIMATES ARCHIE EYLER, Middleburg, Md.

CHARLES W. KING Ready For Business In the D. W. Garner building, on Baltimore St., Taneytown. Contracts taken for Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Well Drilling and all classes of repair work and supplies connected with this line of business. Can supply you with Hand and Power Pumps, Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Roofing, Spouting, Stoves Ranges, Etc. Give me a call for anything you may need in my line, and I will guarantee you the best of service. J. B. ELLIOT, TANEYTOWN, MD. 1-19-tf

PUBLIC SALE The undersigned will sell at public sale at her residence in Mayberry, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1917, at 1 p. m., the following personal property ONE BAY HORSE, top buggy, sleigh, harness, fly-nets, fodder by the bundle, hay, step ladder, iron kettle and ring, veterinary and surgical tools of all kinds, including hobbles, straps, halter ropes, horse ring, etc.; 1 Dehormer, good as new; medicine case, drugs, etc.; meat bench, tool grinder, potatoes by the bushel, book-case and writing desk, and many other articles. 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 property to be removed until settled for. MRS. ELLEN VAUGHN. J. N. O. Smith, Aucr. 2-2t

PAUL REESE, ARCHITECT TIMES Building, Westminster, Md. Taneytown Grain and Hay Market. Corrected weekly, on day of publication Prices paid by The Reindollar Co

Wheat	1.70@1.78
Corn	1.10@1.10
Oats	.64@.65
Rye	1.20@1.30
Hay, Timothy	17.50@18.50
Hay, Mixed	16.00@16.50
Hay, Clover	14.00@15.00