

Read the HOME PAPER --it's Your Friend

THE CARROLL RECORD

Help the HOME PAPER --it Helps You

VOL. 24. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R. TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917. (Please watch the Date on your Paper.) No. 2

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The I. O. O. F. reunion will be held at Pen-Mar, Aug. 9th. The event will be of more than usual interest, this year, as the theme of the reunion will be "Patriotism."

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berman, avowed anarchists, who have been working openly in this country, for years, with very little restraint, have at last been jailed, in New York, for two years, and a fine of \$10,000 each.

Baltimore had its turn, on Thursday afternoon, with a hail, rain and wind storm. Great damage was done to roofs, windows and trees, especially in the north-western section of the city.

There was a destructive explosion in a California Navy Yard, this week, and a fire at the New York Navy Yard the sixth fire, in six weeks. Official investigations are being made, and very little information as to the occurrences is given out.

The highest price ever paid for cattle in the open market anywhere in the world was registered, on Monday, when 40 head of steers brought \$14 per 100 pounds at the Chicago Stockyards. These choice cattle bid for by several buyers and finally were purchased by Armour and Company. Their average weight was 1,690 lbs.

The wheat crops of Maryland and Virginia will be slightly larger this year compared with last year's yields, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The Maryland wheat yield is placed at 10,470,000 bushels against 10,240,000 last year, while the Virginia yield is estimated to be 17,434,000 bushels against 16,250,000 bushels last year.

That an efficient German spy system is operating in this country is considered by high officials as one of the inevitable circumstances of the war. The large foreign population undoubtedly makes espionage easier than in most countries, since the spies can scatter among the foreign colonies and be completely lost to sight.

And now they have a "Blue Cross" organization, in England, for the special service and care of wounded and sick war dogs, and a dog hospital has been opened in Paris. There is an honorary secretary for the United States, at 55 East 93rd. St., who will receive any donations for "war dogs" in this country. Trained dogs are said to be of very great service at the front in the war.

The Meadow Branch pike end of the Westminster-Taneytown State Road is in need of resurfacing, this year, and those who have influence with the State Road Commission should call attention to the matter. The road is badly worn, and getting worse rapidly. This road was bought and given to the State, with the understanding that it be properly kept up by the State.

Sheriff James M. Stoner sent the following slackers to the War Office Tuesday morning: Lee F. Ward and Stanley L. Warfield, of Sykesville; Alvin F. Taylor, of Patapsco; Roy N. Strine, of Westminster; Alva F. Shorb, of Emmitsburg; Charles J. Kane, of Union Bridge; Charles H. Cooper, of Hampstead; William Flickinger, of Middleburg; William N. Cover, of Keymar. The total number of men registered in Carroll County was 2,456.

The proposition to use, Kent Island as a war department proving ground is meeting with the most strenuous opposition on the part of residents of the island, who show that the island produces 250,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 barrels of corn, a vast crop of tomatoes and other vegetables, and its oyster and crab industry is second to none on the Atlantic Coast. If the government takes the island, every present resident and property owner must leave it. Senator Smith forcefully presented the objections in behalf of 90 per-cent. of the islanders.

There seems little or no likelihood now that the War Department will demand the use of Kent Island for an artillery proving ground. The opposition of a great body of the islanders to the project has resulted in the Secretary of War suggesting to the Ordnance Division of the army that the availability of other proposed sites be again looked into. This indicates that the War Department will suspend further negotiations for Kent Island property until it can be determined whether or not there are any other sites which will meet all military requirements without working any unnecessary hardships upon the people of any given locality.

Farmers and truckers of Frederick County, are expecting a tremendous yield of early potatoes. A large acreage was planted there for 25 years and the season has been favorable for a bumper crop. Many farmers who formerly planted from one-half to an acre in potatoes have from five to seven acres this year and they are counting on a yield of from 125 to 160 bushels to the acre.

The Taneytown Cannery.

Work at the cannery is progressing, the main unfinished large operation being the well which is now at a depth of about 150 feet, and may be continued to 400, in order to secure an abundant supply of pure water, a very necessary adjunct to the canning business. About 325 acres of corn have been planted which ought to produce an average of 3 tons per acre, and will mean a big lot of work, and the need for many hands for husking and other processes.

According to the city papers, even those who need not work, are helping the canners of beans and such things in order that there may be no waste on account of lack of help, and we trust that this will be the case in Taneytown, if need be. About forty or fifty huskers, alone, will be required.

Mr. Feeser has received nine or ten carloads of cans, 25,000 cases, or 50,000 dozens—600,000 cans—and a large supply of salt and other necessities, which already makes his large warehouse look like business. The machinery, and equipment generally, will be gradually placed, and if the well is a success the plant will be fully equipped and ready by the time the corn is ready.

The buildings are all of substantial construction, of good material, with slate roof, and are built to last for many years. The business is entitled to the very best of local support, as it may easily develop into much larger proportions, and require considerable labor, not only during the corn season, but at other times; in fact, it is not at all an unlikely outcome that the business may develop into an all the year round enterprise.

New Windsor Red Cross.

A branch of the American National Red Cross, known as the New Windsor Branch of the Carroll County Chapter, was organized at the Municipal Hall of New Windsor, July 10th, 1917. New Windsor is justly proud of her organization membership of fifty-one.

This is a work that everyone should consider it a privilege to be able to do, and do it cheerfully. Come join us in this good work, and help us prove to boys our appreciation of the tremendous sacrifice they are making for us. If you can not work, give us your money; if you can work we need both your service and your money. Just please help.

The officers are: Chairman, Dr. J. Sterling Geatty; Vice-Chairman, Miss Marie Baile; Secretary, Mrs. Russell; Treasurer, Mr. Walter Geatty; Executive Committee, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. Aldridge, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. E. Jos. Englar, Mrs. John Smith, Miss Margaret Stem, Mrs. Lantz, Mr. Abram Snader.

The list of members up-to-date is as follows: Mrs. Amelia C. Aldridge, Miss R. M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan S. Baile, Mrs. E. S. Rinehart, Miss O. Marie Baile, Roger S. Russell, Mrs. Augustus Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Snader, Mrs. Walter Barnes, Mrs. Annie R. Stoner, Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mrs. J. Kemp Stringer, Mrs. Mary A. Bloom, Mrs. M. E. Whitehill, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Bennett, Mrs. Scott Wolfe, Mrs. Paul H. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stauffer, Mrs. Paul E. Buckley, Mrs. Grant Devillib, Mrs. J. Edgar Barnes, Mrs. Cora Stauffer, Miss Agnes Dielman, Mrs. Arthur Smelser, Miss Lena Dielman, Miss Helen P. Ecker, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dow, Mrs. Virginia Geatty, Mr. J. Walter Englar, Mrs. Frank Geatty, Mrs. E. Joseph Englar, Mr. Herbert Geatty, Mrs. Joseph L. Englar, Mrs. Clarence Ensor, Mrs. John D. Englar, Miss Ada Lambert, Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Fraser, Mrs. Chas. Hibberd, Mrs. B. F. Gates, Dr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Geatty, Miss Nellie Hibberd, Mrs. J. Walter Geatty, Miss Margaret Snader, Miss Hettie P. Haines, Miss Elsie Stevenson, Mrs. G. H. Howard, Mrs. Winnie Smith, Mrs. W. W. Jeffers, Mrs. John Lantz, Mrs. Samuel Lantz, Mrs. J. T. Beard, Miss E. Cora Lambert, Mrs. Preston Rood, Dr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Myers, Mrs. D. H. Crumbacker, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Myers, Mrs. Edward Baker, Mrs. Donia Mullinix, Mrs. Leslie Smelser, Mrs. M. P. Maus, Mr. and Mrs. John Baile, Mrs. C. Edgar Nusbaum, Mrs. A. W. Wagner, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. H. O. Portz, Mrs. F. J. Russell.

A Union of Effort.

The merging of the Preparedness Commission of Maryland with the National Council of Defense, of which W. G. Gifford, of Washington is the head official, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the distinguished suffragist leader as National Chairman of the Women's Section, has been effected this week. The particular activity of these two organizations for the war relief at the moment is the signing by the women householders of the entire country of the Hoover Thrift Pledge Card. This is being accomplished in Carroll County by the Governor's Commission of Women on Preparedness. We hope that no housekeeper will sidestep this obligation.

MRS. AUSTIN GALLAGER, Chairman, Westminster. Address The Carroll Record.

Very frequently we receive business communications addressed to the Editor, personally, which is right enough when he is at home—and he generally is—but it is always best to address such letters to the Company, in order that they may be guaranteed prompt attention. Even a country Editor is apt to run away, at times, and personally addressed letters are not likely to be opened by assistants.

THE FOOD CONTROL BILL TAKING SHAPE.

The Proposed Minimum for Wheat May be \$1.50 Bushel.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed the Smoot amendment to the Food bill to purchase all distilled spirits in bond, thereby practically eliminating the liquor business entirely during the war. It is estimated that this would require about \$750,000,000. On final passage, this provision is likely to be stricken out.

An agreement has been reached to commence voting on the Food bill not later than July 21st. Senator Gore has prepared a substitute bill for the whole measure, which now seems likely to pass the conference of both houses.

The Gore substitute provides that the Government control proposed shall be limited to foodstuffs, feed and fuel, the original purposes of the legislation, and not include steel, iron, cotton and many other products added during Congressional consideration. It would authorize Federal requisitioning and operation of coal mines, limit Federal licensing to concerns engaged in handling or producing foodstuffs or fuel, authorize Federal purchase and sale at "reasonable" prices of foodstuffs and fuel, fix a guaranteed minimum price of \$1.50 a bushel for wheat and create a salary board of food administration, subject to Senate confirmation.

The prohibition section of the substitute would forbid manufacture, importation or exportation or distilled beverages during the war, and would authorize their commandeering by the Government, "if necessary," to secure industrial alcohol. The President would be authorized to limit or prohibit manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous beverages.

An Embargo on Foreign Shipments.

Washington, July 9.—President Wilson's proclamation that places a sweeping embargo on the exportation of virtually all the necessities of life and the commodities used in the prosecution of warfare is looked upon on all sides as one of the most important acts of the United States since the entry into the war.

The embargo, according to the proclamation, will go into effect July 15th, next Sunday. Technically, the embargo covers all commodities that enter into the major exportations of the United States and affects commerce with every country in the world. Acting through the Department of Commerce the Government reserves to itself the right to issue licenses for the exportation of certain commodities to friendly countries.

The Department of Commerce has not promulgated the rules under which the embargo will be operated, but it is known that the President will at all times be guided by the military necessities of the United States and the needs of friendly countries when they do not operate as a drain on the national needs.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation, the President declared the Government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next, to meet as far as possible the requirements of the Allies, and, lastly, to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the Central Powers.

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements considering the advisability of a complete embargo for 60 days on all food shipments to give the country time to ascertain the amount of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries an opportunity to present a full program of their requirements. The President in his statement said the Government was trying first to ameliorate present food conditions and conditions that are expected to arise between now and the next harvest. Many officials, alarmed at the wheat shortage and the heavy drain the Allies and neutrals are making on every kind of American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

The Lutheran Reunion at Pen-Mar, will be held on Thursday, July 26th.

A RED CROSS MEETING —IN THE— Taneytown Opera House, Saturday Evening.

SAMUEL M. HANN, Vice-President of Fidelity Trust Co., Baltimore, will speak in the Opera House, Taneytown, this Saturday evening, July 14, on the Red Cross Work and what it is doing all over the World. He is the same man who spoke here so eloquently, last June 14, about the Liberty Bonds. COME EVERYBODY and hear him; he is a first-class Orator. There will be Instrumental Music, and Singing of Patriotic Songs.

HEAR THE CALL OF DUTY! Taneytown District must live up to its number—the FIRST DISTRICT of the County. It must measure up, in its gifts, to its ability and prosperity—to the \$2450 mark, which is its proportionate share of the \$29,000 asked from this county. Read the article elsewhere in this issue, showing what has been done, so far, in the district. Come and "do your bit!"

Board of Education.

At the regular meeting of the Carroll County Board of Education, held in the office of the Board, on Tuesday, July 3rd, 1917, all members were present except Commissioners Hopkins and Feeser. The meeting was called to order at 10:30.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the regular order of business was taken up.

The list of unpaid bills was first considered and all bills as outlined were ordered paid by the Board.

The advisability of purchasing coal was next considered, and the Board decided to defer the coal proposition until the next meeting.

Report on the estimate of cost of improvements to Union Bridge School building, by Mr. Ohler, was read to the Board and noted by them.

Report on the estimate of cost of improvements to the Westminster High School Building by Mr. N. C. Erb and Mr. Harry D. Ditman, were read to the Board, and the Board authorized that the repairs, as outlined, be made to the High School and the work given to Mr. Claude Erb, whose bid was the lowest.

Report on the condemnation of land at Hampstead was made in full by Mr. Clemson, regarding surveying etc., and the necessary legal steps to be taken to acquire the land.

The advisability of taking out fire and liability insurance on the automobile owned by the Board of Education, was considered, and the Board authorized that both a fire and liability policy be secured.

Report was made by Commissioner Allender on the leasing of additional quarters at Hampstead for school purposes, and the Board left this matter in the hands of the committee, Superintendent Unger and Commissioner Allender.

The adoption of the rural re-organization scheme was read to the Board but held in abeyance until the next meeting.

The necessity of new roofs for Leister's, Mahlon's and one-half of Wesley schools, was considered, and the Board authorized that new shingle roofs be put on these buildings.

Report of Mr. Meade Ohler's work for the month of June was read to the Board and noted by them.

Mr. Clemson made a report to the Board respecting the drawing of the bill for bonding the County for school purposes and its presentation to the Legislature, and the course of its history up to the time of the death of the bill in the House.

No other matters being up for consideration the Board adjourned until receipt of notice from Superintendent Unger.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Monday, July 9th., 1917.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Thomas Flickinger, deceased, were granted unto J. Emory Flickinger, who received an order to notify creditors, returned an inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Lewis Ditman, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto George H. Ditman, who received a warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

George E. Roop and Edith I. Main, executors of James Roop, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled their first account.

SOCIETY WOMEN ARE NOW SOCIAL WORKERS.

Great Work Being Done by Women for Relief of Suffering.

By MRS. J. CHAS. LINTHICUM.

I mention the transformation of Washington Society because I am more familiar with its present working than I am with those of other places except that of my own city of Baltimore, which is likewise following the footsteps of the National Capital.

Before the war began there were vast numbers of receptions, dinners and other social activities. Each, while giving much pleasure and gratification to the participants, left no permanent or lasting benefits for the community and country at large. At the outbreak of the war, however, many persons closely interested in those abroad, began taking up lines of endeavor for the relief of the suffering, and for the greater comfort of those in the hospitals and on the battlefields, notably Belgian relief work.

These activities were confined, at first, to those more or less interested in persons abroad, and those accustomed to such work. It has now spread throughout the entire social fabric of Washington, to such an extent that aside from social activities rendered necessary by the visiting missions from foreign nations, and dinners and other affairs to show them the great welcome which the American people have to bestow upon them, the social activity of Washington is almost solely confined to those affairs wherein the participants not alone enjoy themselves, socially, but have combined charity and relief work with it.

I mention, for instance, the vast number of women who meet often for the purpose of sewing for the soldiers abroad; the making of comfort bags, bandages and all those things which are necessary on the field of battle and in the hospitals abroad. Then there are the Red Cross workers, who work day after day in the interest of that splendid organization. There are those engaged in food conservation and in the spreading of information which will tend to help our people in preparing for the months to come in the nature of food products. In fact, the great body of women who formerly knew little other than society work, have become efficient and useful social workers.

The situation has been of great benefit to womenkind in general. It has shown them that each and every one can do her part to ameliorate the hardships of this cruel conflagration. At home, in the club, in the social center, or whatever place it may be, they are doing their bit, just as much as the soldiers on the fields of battle.

It has shown American women, who heretofore have engaged only in the social affairs of life, that they can enjoy themselves just as well in doing something for humanity. It has enabled each one to find herself, as it were, and to demonstrate that they can accomplish things along this line just as well as those who have been practicing it all their lives. One may be a good seamstress and do splendid work along that line; another may be adapted to nursing and find that she can accomplish great results in her particular line; another may find that she can teach others to conserve the food resources of the country, and then there are those who can teach health regulations and first aid work.

That America is ready to give physically, as well as moral and financial support, to safeguard her own people and help her oppressed Allies, was demonstrated when 10,000,000 Americans of legal fighting age placed their names on the nation's roll of honor, and published to the world that the truths enunciated in the Declaration of Independence over a century ago were no mere scraps of paper, but a living breathing message that has gathered force and breadth as the years have passed.

Back of this 10,000,000 men, from which will be selected the first actual fighting forces, stands a population of 93,000,000 ready to help sustain them in the field, and, if need be, furnish more fighting men to keep the aggressor from strewing the seas with bodies of American women and children and laying waste the broad acres of the greatest agricultural and industrial country on the globe.

Woman has found that there is a great work for her to do. That each and every one can, and should, do something to assist Uncle Sam and his Allies in the prosecution of this war. Woman has her particular sphere of usefulness and is loyally meeting her task. The things she can accomplish are varied indeed, and useful. They extend from the kitchen, or sewing room, at home, to the bloody battlefields abroad. Never in the world's history has woman found so much to do, and never have they more quickly risen to the emergency and become efficient. When this cruel and inhuman war is over there will be a chapter written which will give due credit to the splendid womanhood of the world, and which will say in part that it was woman's work which preserved the home, gave comfort on the field of battle, relieved suffering in the hospitals and camps, and carried the final word home to mothers, sweethearts and relatives. God bless the work of woman.

Run Over by a Binder and Killed.

The funeral of William Harbaugh, of near Emmitsburg, who was killed Friday afternoon about four o'clock when a wheat binder ran over him after his attempt to stop the runaway horses drawing it, took place Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, with services in Apple's Church, near Thurmont. Interment was made in the adjoining cemetery.

Harbaugh had on Thursday afternoon started to work on the farm of George Kemper, his nephew. The binder on Friday was being driven by Margaret Kemper, aged about 16 years, a daughter of the owner of the farm, who was experienced in the work. One of the horses began to kick and kicked over the tongue of the machine. The other three became frightened and ran off. They went around the field once and then Harbaugh tried to stop them. He leaped to head off one of the horses, but was trampled underneath. The large wheel of the binder passed over his head.

Miss Kemper has been driving the binder on her father's farm for several years, and although quite young was experienced in the work. She remained on her seat throughout the wild dash of the team, and when the machine passed over the body of her great-uncle, who was aged about 65 years.

The Draft to be Made Soon.

There will be no drafting until every registration card of every American citizen between 21 and 31 has been re-numbered by local exemption boards, and until these boards have made their reports to the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

President Wilson's promise of absolute justice and fairness in the draft thus will be observed, for the name of every American subject to draft will be before those who do the selecting when they begin to select. That is, they will not start while a few remaining local boards somewhere in the country are finishing their reports, in the belief that those reports will reach Washington by the next day. They will wait until the reports are before them, and until the names in the reports have been properly arranged in the jury wheel or in whatever they may use for the drawing.

Then every eligible man will stand an equal chance of being drawn. There will be no possibility of a man's escaping the draft because the board in his district was slow about its work. The nation is in a hurry in this war, but not in too much of a hurry to fail to give every citizen-soldier a square deal. Speculation, therefore, about the time drafting will begin is idle, at least until a majority of the boards in the country are heard from and it is possible to determine how soon the rest may complete their work.

In the meantime, it is the duty of every registered man to find out whether or not the board in his district has completed its work and posted its list, so that he may know his serial number and be ready to claim exemption within seven days after his name is drawn. If his claim is an occupational one he must go before the judicial district board, which has original jurisdiction over such claims as well as appellate jurisdiction over all other claims, within five days from the day his name is posted. After his claim is heard, before his local district board, if it is other than occupational, he has 10 days in which to file an appeal.

National Guard in U. S. Army.

The entire Maryland National Guard has been drafted into the Regular Army, the date set being July 25. The guard from all other states has also been called to the colors. They will first enter training camps, and will be formally taken into the U. S. Army August 5th.

To make certain that the purpose of the national defense act is carried out, the proclamation also specifically declares the men drafted to be discharged from the old militia status on that date. In that way the constitutional restraint upon use of militia outside of the country is avoided and our surplus of militia are sent to the European front.

Large quantities of whiskey are being drawn out of bond, in expectation of unfavorable legislation by Congress, on liquors. On Wednesday, the taxes in Baltimore, alone, amounted to \$76,000 for the one day.

During the week, the Russian army continued to advance, capturing several thousand more prisoners; while on the Belgian front the Germans have forced back the British in a terrific battle lasting several days.

There are strong rumors of dissension in the German Reichstag, indicating, perhaps, majority sentiment against the ruling powers, and in favor of democracy and peace.

There is "just one thing after another," these days, asking free publicity from the newspapers, among which may be mentioned: Volunteering for army and navy, publicity for the draft, boosting the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross, the National Prohibition question, food control, food conservation schemes, crop expansion, and other special efforts without number. The papers are doing their best, but can not respond to all demands, and the persistency of the coming in of the free stuff is becoming annoying, if not an actual imposition.

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(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

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many times, after the country is denuded of labor to make up an army to send to France. The labor that remains will almost surely band together and use force and intimidation of all kinds, through strikes and other methods, for whatever they may choose to demand.

Unless capital and labor is strongly protected by armed force, and by the prompt conviction of criminals of the sort that would "hold up" the country, there will be any amount of "tying up" of railroads, and mines, and manufacturing establishments as well as the destruction of them to the point of making them non-productive. This must be prevented, if necessary, by the use of bayonets and bullets, even if we must have a Civil War on a limited scale, and even if we must cut down the force proposed to be sent to Europe.

It has been broadly stated that our National Government is too much afraid of "unionism" and too ready to back down to threatened force, presumably because this force controls many thousands of votes on election day. If there is any truth in this, it is time that it be known, in order that law and justice-loving voters should be given the chance to show the country which is the stronger element of the two.

More "Unavoidables."

We are getting used to the word now. Evidently, it has come to stay as a familiar necessity in our vocabulary. Times, and their customs, change forms of speech, just as popular songs and expressions have their day, owing their origin to some event, or to some new demonstration of man's ingenuity. The "unavoidable" killing of people—brought to the front by the automobile. For a time, we thought the latter might get the worst of it—for the "unavoidable" killing of people—but, the machine has unquestionably won out. It is of more consequence in the world than a few more people; hence, men, women and children, who get in its way, and get smashed up, do so "unavoidably," so far as the machine is concerned.

Accidents are sometimes "unavoidable" merely because they are not "avoided." If a man had not been running his car at a pretty good clip, when he ran over somebody, but had been using a horse and buggy instead, the avoidance would have been complete; but, that is not the logic in use—it is up to "the other fellow" to do all the avoiding, as has been demonstrated hundreds of times, by legal verdicts.

In other words, it is the duty of those who pedestrianly use streets and roads to avoid the "unavoidable" by climbing a tree, or going in the house or in the back yard, or somewhere else, if an auto wants to use said streets or roads at the same time and place.

And this is an important fact to drill into the minds of young people, and old folks, and those generally who have defective sight or hearing, or they may, when they least expect it, be "unavoidably" hurried into the Kingdom before they naturally expect it.

Cause of Despondency.

Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels.

Advertisement

Volunteers and Drafted Men.

It is not at all strange that there is a widespread unwillingness to voluntarily enter the army. There is nothing unpatriotic—according to our opinion—in preferring home, and business, and attractive future expectations, to the hardships, sacrifices and uncertainties of participation in war. The drafted man is not entitled to be unfavorably compared with the enlisted man, simply because the latter may care more for adventure, and see duty from a different angle, or perhaps have a less hopeful prospect before him, than has the former.

Some men very willingly choose such offices as that of Sheriff, or policeman, or detective, because such positions appeal to them favorably; while other men of different mould of mind and body do not care at all for such positions; and this is true of all occupations, fortunately—some want to do one thing, and some another—and there can be no unfavorable distinctions drawn because this is so.

Neither is army enlistment a sign of superior courage. There are many of natural causes for directing men's minds, none of which stand for cowardice. The man who elects to become a locomotive engineer, yet scares at army service, is likely to be as brave and to run as great risk of loss of life, or bodily injury, as the army volunteer. The firemen in our large cities perform deeds requiring bravery equal to that of army service, and think nothing of it. Even our practicing physicians are continuously exposing themselves to contagious

diseases, and are not cowards because they do not offer themselves to the army; and so the list might be continued indefinitely.

There is also some selfishness, at times, connected with voluntary enlistment. Many a calculating young man has picked his branch of service, having in view as slight a percentage of bodily danger as possible, rather than take the larger chance of going where ordered, without any choice. There has also been a large percentage of young men kept from enlistment on account of their parents, or other loved ones, and to none of these can even a slight degree of odium be attached, notwithstanding all of the solicitation to service that has been spread broadcast by governmental agencies for the past year.

The men who respond to duty through the draft—even though it be enforced duty—will give as good an account of themselves, when the test comes, as the more forward; and the most of them have a perfect right to personally discriminate, for themselves, between whether they consider the war a direct defense of our country and her institutions, or whether it seems to them an indirect and somewhat long reach to the same issues that appealed to patriotic sentiment at the time of both the Revolution and our Civil War. There is, after all, a wide difference between fighting for our own homes and country, and taking up even the most just of causes in foreign lands, for we have not yet reached the height of considering the people of the whole world as our neighbors.

A Critical Situation.

The war has demonstrated, in part, at least, that our system of manning and operating our government departments is all wrong, in the face of great emergencies. The making up of the President's official family, with personal fitness a secondary consideration, is not a business-like plan, and is not pursued by big corporations of any kind, outside of our National Government. Certainly, there is chance enough attached to picking a President, as we do, but this chance, after all, is largely limited to his ability, or willingness, to surround himself with the very best advisers and departmental heads to be found, for on these must rest, largely, the practical, detail work, of successful self-government.

There are today, perhaps, more men in this country capable of being President, than there are those capable of being Secretary of War, or of the Navy, or of the Treasury, considering times of stress like the present. And these men are selected largely for political reasons; it may be on territorial grounds, or as reward for party service, or as satisfying some particular interest, or for some current popular reason, almost entirely outside of personal qualifications for the particular office.

President Wilson has been compelled to recognize the weakness of our system by calling to his aid a Council of National Defense, representing the best knowledge and experience which America can produce, which Council has labored earnestly to bring about something like order and efficiency in a system that was pretty clearly overwhelmed by a task too big for it. Commenting on this fact, and the situation it involves, the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"A critical situation has arisen at Washington, not only in the relations of the members of the Government one with another and with the agencies which have been called into being to assist them in the prosecution of the war, but in connection with one of the most vital of the problems which await solution, namely, the purchase of supplies for ourselves and our Allies, a situation already so grave that President Wilson cannot afford to let it drift. It is a situation calling for the immediate exercise of executive responsibility, for decisive action, lest worse things develop.

It is no small thing to risk the dissolution of the amazing structure of volunteer co-operation, representing the best knowledge and experience which America can produce, which has been laboring for many months to supplement governmental deficiencies and to point the way out of the bureaucratic tangle of inexperience and inefficiency, overwhelmed by a task of unprecedented magnitude, which existed at Washington in the early days of the war. Yet this is precisely what may happen if prompt and decisive measures shall not be taken by the President, the only authority at the moment possessing the power to act and the confidence of the country to sustain his action.

Whether this process is going to necessitate a reorganization of the Cabinet is for the President to decide. But that decision cannot be postponed, unless the Government is bent upon throwing into the scrap heap the most useful and hopeful, albeit revolutionary, innovation in the history of the nation. There have been enlisted in

the service of the Government the nation's best and wisest and most experienced business and professional men, representing every avenue of industrial and scientific activity. For the first time in our history as a nation Government problems are being solved, not perfunctorily and by officials chosen only secondarily for their fitness and experience for the tasks committed to them, but by our chief experts in every line of endeavor. It is for the President to say whether this indispensable aid is to be rejected, the organization which has called it into being demoralized, or whether it is to be legalized and strengthened and the forces of bureaucracy brought into harmony with the new and better regime."

Food Cost and Wages.

One very pregnant cause of the high cost of living is not sufficiently taken into account. This is the demand, out of all proportion to services oftentimes, of labor for increased pay. All along the line of skilled and unskilled employment the demand is being made and the scarcity of labor gives success to the demand for increases of wages. So that while the pure food law when passed will tend to lower the cost of living where this is brought about by the rapacity of those who handle foodstuffs, it will not have any effect upon the situation, as this is caused by the exorbitant demands of labor for increases of pay. No one would for a moment deny a just wage. But there is a point at which wages pass from just to unjust description. And when the wage passes this boundary it becomes a burden upon the whole body of producers.

The men who receive the wages bring about increases in living cost and then they want still higher wages. An impossible condition arises. Certainly it is one that is impossible for the small salaried man and the small business man. Those who have to pay the wages and who have nothing to do with the inflated forms of enterprise that are due to the war do not see any additional sources of revenue coming to them with which to pay these wages. Nor would they object to the increase if there was any reason for it other than the disposition of labor to make demands. It is as patriotic to manifest a spirit of moderation in respect to wage demands as it is to limit profits from enterprise. Just how the government will handle this subject when it becomes absolutely acute cannot now be said. But will have to be handled by a maximum wage scale nevertheless. For all wages paid beyond the point of equity is a draft upon the resources of the country.

The labor agitators—and this is said with all respect for such labor organizations as are acting patriotically—are seeking to increase the spirit of dissatisfaction and rapacity. This is particularly true among the unskilled forms of labor. And nowhere more than among the farm hands. The labor agitators are now seeking to organize these into unions, and unless the government is aroused to the situation it may wake to find the Industrial Workers of the world—an alien labor organization set for making all the trouble for the United States it can—with the farm labor of the country organized under its direction. Already the farm hands are demanding as much as five dollars a day for harvesting the crops upon which the nation and the Allies depend so much. Is there some covert hand manipulating the agricultural situation?

The Maryland Compulsory Work Law, while not contemplating the enforced labor of those persons who happen to be out of employment or who are indisposed to put forth their full energies, but to snap up the vagrant and the hobo and put them into the fields, has, nevertheless, had good effect upon the dilatory idlers of the counties. It has led them to believe that unless they work and work full time they will be compelled to do so. Hence, the farm labor situation in this state is better in spots than in other places. The enforced labor law is therefore apt to prove a salutary piece of legislation even without its full powers being invoked—and these can be.

Let the authorities at Washington take in hand the labor situation. First, to see that labor gets only that participation in the fruits of labor and capital and enterprise that is just due; second, to see that ulterior influences shall not be successful in forming farm and other unskilled labor into organizations inimical to American interests; third, to see to it that the right of the people to live at no excessive cost is not taken from them by the exorbitant wages gained by those who have predatory views as to wages.

Unless these matters are well managed the food law when passed will not give nearly as large a measure of relief as expected.—Balt. American.

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Don't fail to see our large and exclusive line of Ladies' Dress Waists. They are beauties—made from Voile, Crepe de chine, Lawn, Silks, Etc., and range in price from 50c to \$6.00.

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We are showing a very nice line of Oxfords and Pumps, for Men, Women, and Children, in the late styles and colors—Black, White, Tan and Codorus—at very reasonable prices, considering the present market conditions.

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The time has arrived when you are anxious to discard the Wool Hat for the season, and we invite you to call and look over our line of Panama, Stiff and Soft Straw Hats. The styles are right up to the minute and the prices very reasonable.

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We have on display a full and attractive line of Suits, in the new Spring and Summer Styles, made by a dependable firm—just the kind that will fit the ordinary sized man in an attractive way, and for the exclusive dresser. Give us a call, get our prices, and let us show you how we can save you money on your Dress Suit. Don't put it off any longer, but come NOW, while the line is unbroken.

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Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$714,832.28
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,300.20
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	751,636.14
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	782,652.91
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	902,797.16

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SHEEP RAISING PAYS.

Flocks on Pasture Need Little Care and Improve the Land.

The war is throwing spot lights on a lot of things these days.

The latest one to come before the public eye seems to be the humble sheep, says a bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. The plea is being made that he be given a better chance to produce wool and meat to help Uncle Sam in his present crisis, and his case certainly appears to be a strong one.

"Right now is a good time for patriotic farmers to purchase a few sheep and start a small flock if they want



MERINO RAM.

to help the country and help themselves," says Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the experiment station flocks.

"Since this nation produces only about one-half the wool it uses and there is a shortage of practically all foodstuffs, the demand for both wool and meat is large. Wool is now selling for from 50 to 55 cents a pound, and last year's lambs recently sold on the Chicago market for \$18.35 a hundred pounds, a price never before heard of.

"In northern Wisconsin there are hundreds of thousands of acres of undeveloped stump and partly brush land on which sheep could be raised to the mutual benefit of the land and the owners' bank accounts. Sheep make excellent land cleaners, and it is a splendid plan to pasture them on cut-over land.

"Sheep raising can be carried on without much hired help, which is now very scarce and very expensive. During the grazing season, if the flock has all the pasture it needs and pure, fresh water and salt, it is satisfied.

"It is hoped that, in view of the adaptability of sheep raising to emergency farming and its relation to the president's appeal to every man and woman who can do so to produce food and clothing this year, 'more wool and mutton' will be a phrase in constant use in many farm homes."

SAFEGUARD HAY CROP.

Alfalfa and Clover Should Not Be Stacked on Old Stack Bottoms.

Clean the hayrack and burn the old stack bottoms as a safeguard against damage to the new alfalfa crop by the clover or alfalfa hay worm, is the suggestion given by George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Clover hay worms destroy many tons of alfalfa each year. The work of these pests is often mistaken for a mold.

These insects have increased in numbers in Kansas due to the extensive growing of alfalfa. They are found in almost all parts of the United States where alfalfa, clover or timothy is grown.

The worms or larvae usually are noticed near the bottom of the stack, but in two-year-old hay they may be all through the stack. The larvae are active and of a whitish to brown color, with the heads more or less reddish. They spin silken webs in the hay and sometimes suspend themselves by a thread. The worms work in the hay during the fall, winter and early spring. In the late spring they pupate and spin a thin silken cocoon about themselves.

This insect is always more abundant where new hay is stacked on old bottoms or in mows where old hay is allowed to accumulate from year to year. The moths are often noticed resting on the walls within barns where alfalfa and clover have been stored.

The methods of control are preventive ones. Never stack alfalfa or clover on old bottoms or tops of stacks. Old bottoms should be burned and mows should be thoroughly cleaned before new hay is stored. The only safe plan to follow is never to put new hay on the top of old hay.

Two Litters a Year.

The practice of raising two litters a year is gaining popularity because the brood sows are kept busy the whole year, the money is turned more quickly and there is less risk from cholera since the hogs are held on the farm only a short time. In this way all the feeders can be produced on the farm. While the practice is fairly successful two litters a year cannot always be expected. More care is attached to the handling of early spring and fall pigs and the maximum amount of gain is needed. The minimum amount of forage and cheap feeds can be used since the pigs are crowded and put on the market at six to eight months.

Provide a Hog Bath.

Hogs do not always use mudholes as the result of choice. It is often a last resort. A cement tank, sunk ten or twelve inches in the ground and filled with clean cool water, answers much better.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Deep cultivation in the orchard may do more harm than good. Three inches is deep enough around trees—once in two weeks.

When the "June drop" is over and before the pits harden is the right time to thin peaches on trees that are heavily laden.

Cultivate the new strawberry bed and the bush fruits about once in ten days, but shallow. Surplus suckers in blackberry or raspberry patches should be treated just like weeds. Don't let the rows get too wide nor too thick.

Late or main crop cabbage and celery plants should not be set until the latter part of June or early in July.

Double cropping may be followed to advantage in a small garden. Beans, corn, cucumbers, tomatoes and late celery follow the early crops nicely.

CURING SWEET CLOVER.

Hay Should Be Left In Swath Until the Plants Are Well Wilting. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

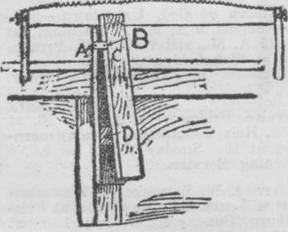
Serious injury to sweet clover stands may result by cutting the first crop of the second season, too close to the ground. Examination of hundreds of acres of sweet clover in different sections of the United States during 1915 and 1916 showed that the stand on at least 50 per cent of the fields was partially or entirely killed by cutting too close. To prevent the loss of stands the United States department of agriculture advises farmers to examine fields carefully before mowing to determine the height at which the plants should be cut. At least one healthy bud or young branch should be left on each stub. In fact, the plants should be cut at least several inches above the young shoots or buds, as the stubble may die back from one to three inches if they are cut during damp or rainy weather.

One of the most successful methods for handling sweet clover hay is to allow the plants to remain in the swath until they are well wilted or just before the leaves begin to cure. The hay should then be raked into windrows and cocked at once. The cocks should be made as high and as narrow as possible, as this will permit better ventilation. In curing the cocks will shrink from one-third to one-half their original size. It may take ten days to two weeks to cure sweet clover by this method, but when well cured all the leaves will be intact and the hay will have an excellent color and aroma. When sweet clover is cocked at the proper time the leaves will cure flat and in such a manner that the cocks will readily shed water during heavy rains.

In stacking sweet clover a cover should be provided either in the form of a roof, a canvas or long, green grass. A foundation of rails, posts or boards is desirable, as this will permit the circulation of air under the stack. No instances of spontaneous combustion in sweet clover hay have been noted, says the writer of the bulletin, but this may be due to the fact that comparatively little sweet clover hay is stored in barns. The same precautions in this regard should be taken with sweet clover hay as with red clover or alfalfa.

Clamp For Saws.

Here is a plan for a saw clamp that is easy to make and is as good as a purchased one. Take two boards 2 by 6 inches and about three and one-half feet long. Nail one securely to your workbench and about eight inches



HOLDS SAW FIRMLY.

above the bench. Get two strips of tin one inch wide and three inches long (figure B); nail one end to figure A at nailhead shown, then to figure C, keeping the top of figures A and C even. Then get a small block (figure D), put between figures A and C at bottom and slide upward until the saw is clamped tightly. This may also be used as a vise for other small objects.

Plant Buckwheat.

Land to be used for buckwheat this year will be in proper condition for July seeding if plowed in early June and worked a few times before the crop is seeded. July seeding is usually better than earlier, as the ripening period should come during the cool weather of September, according to the Ohio agricultural experiment station.

Make Pigs Exercise.

Make pigs take exercise. A well fed pig that does not exercise is likely to get the thumps, and a pig with the thumps is as good as a dead pig, in the opinion of Carl P. Thompson, specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college. Exercise is the only preventive. There is no cure.

A CHECKING ACCOUNT.

Have you a Checking Account at the Savings Bank? Are you a person of some means—a business man—a clerk? You have all kinds of trouble keeping your accounts straight—don't you? Lots of able men are not skilled in keeping accounts. If you deposit your money as it comes to hand and pay bills by check you will find many of your present troubles vanish. Our bookkeepers look after this matter for you—you know at any time exactly what has been banked here—exactly what has been drawn out. We give you a statement at any time. It costs you nothing to carry a Checking Account here.

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To Corn Dealers and Shippers. We buy white and yellow corn either shelled or on cob delivered at our mill or at your station.

Worry Often Selfish.

To expect sorrow is to suffer from it before it arrives, and when it may not arrive at all; it is like throwing our gold into the sea because we fancy that the ship is going down. Perhaps there may be a great trouble awaiting us next year; shall we destroy the entire happiness and comfort of this year by anticipating it? The dread will not help us to bear it when it comes. Worry is a wrong that we do to ourselves, and it usually makes others suffer with us. Very often it is absolutely selfish. Let us resist it by all the means in our power, and give ourselves to the things that cheer and strengthen us; basing ourselves on the hope that when trial comes we shall be able to endure it bravely. There are reserves of strength which we too often ignore, whose help comes in the hour of need.—Exchange.

Bohemia Favored by Nature.

Nature has favored Bohemia perhaps more than any other part of Europe. Its soil is so fertile and climate so favorable that more than half of the country is cultivated and produces richly. In its mountains almost every useful metal and mineral, except salt, is to be found. It is the geographical center of the European continent, equally distant from the Baltic, Adriatic and North seas, and though inclosed by mountains, is so easily accessible because of the valleys of the Danube and Elbe rivers, that it served as the avenue of many armies.

Alpine Shoes.

The shoes worn by Alpine mountaineers have steel soles with eight projecting points.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Sense In the Sickroom.

Every one who goes into a sick person's room should be bright and cheerful. Sick people are extremely sensitive to the manner of those around them, and any depressing influence has a most injurious effect. Hope is the best medicine. Unfortunately the sick person's relatives often take the worst view of the case, and their anxiety is unmistakably manifested by their looks, voice and general manner. They even talk despairingly in the room, thinking that because the patient is quiet and dull he does not understand. But his perception of everything relating to his illness is markedly acute. Note the good effects of the visit of a cheery doctor. For hours after the patient seems better and is better. Of course it does not do to be flippant, but if relatives would force themselves to take a hopeful view and show it in their manner they would in many cases actually save the sick person's life.

SUITS MADE OF RIBBONS

No Other Materials Used in Sport Costume and Pajamas, Which Are Novelty of Season.

Ribbons have taken unto themselves much responsibility this season. One finds them gayly joining forces in sports suits, separate skirts, hats, bags and even so audacious as to attempt a pajama suit in which broadened lingerie ribbon is employed.

Made entirely of bayadere ribbon about four inches wide a new sports suit has the Russian blouse of red and white striped ribbon, with a plaited skirt made of white ribbon intersected with the striped. The hat has the upper portion made of the striped ribbon with the facing of silk straw, and the bag is fashioned entirely of the striped effect.

A pajama suit is made of light blue broadened lingerie ribbon about two inches wide, joined together to the slipover blouse with a deep border of lavender ribbon of the same variety that is fagoted together. The sleeves are of the short kimono type, also with the border and adding a touch of interest is the Boshanara girdle. This is square in effect, made of 50 yards of very narrow double-faced ribbon in this instance in light blue and lavender and is formed by the clever winding in and out of the ribbon to show one row of blue and the other of the contrasting color alternately.

PEASANT LACE IS ADOPTED

Paris Designers Go to Roumania for Heavy Colored Trimming Used Extensively in That Country.

It may be that the incoming of lace as a powerful fashion for the summer may not bring forth the best of results in costumery. What a woman owns in the way of fine lace she will not cut and reshape except under the lash of conviction that she can do nothing less if she is to make use of her possession, observes a fashion authority.

A few of the French designers have gone to Roumania for the heavy string colored lace used by the peasantry, and have built tunic frocks of it, mounting it on slips of bright-colored satin or silk. One tunic that reaches nearly to the ankles is girdled a trifle below the waist, and again above it, with rolled sashes of blue silk, and there is a foundation of this silk to give color through the wide meshes of the coarsely woven lace.

Although the finer laces, such as point, Venetian, Bruges, d'Alencon, and their sisters, are used on the handsomer gowns, there is a return to a design that is conspicuously open and appears to be a more artistic sprawling of threads finely knotted together.

FOR THE STOUT WOMAN



Stout women, especially in the summer time, frequently find difficulty in selecting a gown that will in no way emphasize their largeness. The latest styles aim at slenderness of appearance. This costume is a specially designed sveltline model with long girder ends, rows of buttons, and overdrapery, all of which gives a svelt fashionable appearance. This looks cool and comfortable and there is small doubt that any woman of generous size may look quite as stylish and attractive if she has her gowns made along the same lines.

FOR THE LUNCHBOX

Here are some suggestions for lunchboxes that are inexpensive and pleasing:

Potato salad, with sandwiches made with hard-boiled eggs.

Graham bread and lettuce with mayonnaise and cold fish.

Cold pork, lamb or mutton chops preserved in waxed paper.

Pecan and celery sandwiches seasoned with onion juice.

Cold baked beans with brown bread and lettuce.

Gingham Pattern Silk Frocks.

A gingham pattern in pink and white has been used for a dress of Jap silk with organdie yokes and collar and large pearl buttons for trimming. The front of the skirt is a straight panel. At the sides falls a rather full overskirt over a smooth band of the material as the front panel.

TO WASH SUMMER FROCKS

Handful of Salt in Rinsing Water Nearly Always Acts as Preservative for Any Color.

When washing colored summer frocks at home, remember these hints: A handful of salt in the rinsing water nearly always acts as a preservative for any shade or color.

Brown Holland frocks always present a better appearance if washed in bran water, without any soap being used. Boil a pound of bran in two quarts of water, strain this into two quarts of clean warm water, and wash the dress in as many lots of water as necessary.

Rinse through cold water and, when half dry, iron on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Silk summer blouses want washing quickly and carefully, one at a time. Do not wring the blouses, but squeeze through two bowls of soapsuds, then rinse through clean warm water. Pale colored silks improve by being given a second rinsing through blue water. Roll in a towel and iron before quite dry with a fairly hot iron, keeping a piece of muslin between the silk and the iron—a good tip this latter. So many home laundresses ruin silk blouses, making them yellow, by washing them in very hot water.

POCKETS IN NEW BLOOMERS

Garment Designed to Be Worn With Short Skirt of Khaki and the Norfolk Jacket.

It is now possible to buy bloomers which have pockets. In this will be seen the influence of the new sort of feminine garb which is being brought forward in anticipation of woman's entrance into industrial fields which heretofore have not been opened to her.

The pocketed bloomer will be worn with the new short skirt of khaki, whose proper complement is the Norfolk jacket. Moreover, the summer girl who at present does not feel the necessity of identifying herself with any of the national organizations to aid the war department will be glad to avail herself of this convenient accessory for camp wear or for the hiking expedition in the country.

These bloomers are to be had all the way from those of white satin to the same humble variety of cotton or satins. The average woman will be attracted toward the models in dimity or nainsook, some of which are in color and which are designed to wear with the lingerie dress of matching hue.

SUIT WEIGHS TEN OUNCES



In summer, comfort's the thing. It is not any too easy to obtain it either. Many frocks have been designed to insure comfort, but few have lived up to their purpose. This charming suit of pussy-willow weighs only ten ounces, and is made in navy blue with white silk stitchings that are very attractive. The suit is adaptable for sport wear and is very durable. The hat is of unusual shape with a very broad brim.

ADJUST HAIR NET LIGHTLY

It Should Not Be Pulled Tightly Over Coiffure at the Beginning as Might Be Supposed.

In adjusting a hair net it is not pulled tightly over the hair, as one might suppose. The best hairdressers always throw it lightly over the hair. While one end is held in one hand, the other is pinned down at one side of the front and a few invisible hairpins thrust into it without any attempt to make it fit smoothly at first. Then the other end is fastened to the other side of the front. This leaves the hair net standing out from the hair in places.

Then these little full places are gradually taken up, always being careful not to pull the coiffure down too tightly. The little bunches of net are pinned under the surface of the hair, where they will not be noticeable.

A last touch is to take a hatpin and pull the coiffure out into its original form wherever it has become flattened. As the hairdresser says, "Don't be stingy with hairpins."

Knitting Kink.

Some of the "knitting girls" are making attractive sweaters out of two colors of wool. They merely use the double strand, one of each color, and treat it as they would the single strand of wool in any other sweater. The effect at a distance is novel and artistic when the right colors are combined. The darker wool is usually used for the trimming bands, sash, collar and cuffs. Sleeveless sweaters made in this way of college colors are popular with the younger girls.

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.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Amelia Perry, of Union Bridge has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John E. Heck and family.

Charles Rodkey and daughters, Grace and Nellie, and Mr. Murray, wife and son, of Arlington, visited at Wm. Rodkey's on the 4th.

Mr. Bender and family, of McSherrytown, were guests of Mrs. Bender's brother, George Slonaker on the Fourth.

Miss Jessie Waltz is again on the sick list, having been ill.

Mrs. L. M. Milbourne, of Baltimore, and Miss Nannie Furniss, of Manokin, Somerset Co., returned to their homes, Monday, after a visit at Rev. R. K. Lewis's.

Rev. J. O. Weigle, who preached at the Bethel on Sunday, was entertained at the home of George Slonaker, and G. Fielder Gilbert.

W. Guy Segafosse has purchased a Willys Night touring car. Monday he lost one of his best horses, iron gray "Billie," he was a great favorite in the team.

W. F. Rompsert have had news of the safe arrival of his oldest son John Rompsert, in France. He had enlisted in the Navy and went over in one of the battleships.

Roy H. Singer, who had been confined to bed, suffering from carbuncles, is able to be out again.

One of the latest cases of thieving in the village was having some one dig part of a row of potatoes, but they neglected to leave a share for the owner.

Mrs. M. Catherine, and Mrs. G. Fielder Gilbert, and daughter, spent Wednesday at Owings Mill, with Alva Garner.

LITTLESTOWN.

The Council of St. Paul's Lutheran Church granted the Pastor, Rev. W. K. Fleck, a vacation beginning Sunday, July 15th. At the request of the pastor, services will be held every two weeks, on Sunday morning. The next service will be July 22nd., at 10 A. M. This arrangement will continue until the first Sunday in September.

The condition of Dr. Richard McSherry, remains very critical, and little hope for his recovery is expected. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, met on Thursday evening, at the home of Mrs. H. S. Crouse.

The bean pickers, from Baltimore, arrived in a special car over the Northern Central Railroad on Tuesday. They are employed by the B. F. Shriver Canning Co.

Mrs. Earl Gitt, of Charleston, W. Va., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gitt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keefer, returned to their home after a visit with friends in Baltimore. Mrs. Charles Harris, of Baltimore, accompanied them home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Washington, D. C., spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. John Hornberger.

John McGuines, stationed at the Allentown training camp, was home on a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McGuines, this week.

Miss Kathryn Hill, of Gettysburg, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Hilterbrick.

Mrs. George McGuines, is spending several days in Philadelphia, this week.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School next Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Meeting, at 7 P. M.

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

Quite a number of our young people attended the M. P. Festival, at Uniontown, on Saturday night.

Miss Hilda Rowe, was a visitor among her friends in Union Bridge, on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Porritta Winters and Mrs. Nora Eckard were visitors in Frederick, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bowers and daughter, Thelma, of Westminster, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Keefer, part of last week.

Rev. W. G. Stine, of Greencastle, was the guest of Mr. Abram and Miss Effie Harris, over Sunday.

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

Rev. W. G. Stine, preached in the Bethel, on Saturday night, and Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.

Prof. Riley S. Williamson, Mrs. Laura Williamson and Grandma Williamson, of Westminster, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Boston, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boston and son, William, accompanied by their guests, motored to Taneytown, on Sunday afternoon.

MAYBERRY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuller, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mollie Flickinger, of Westminster, spent last week at Mr. Ezra Stuller's.

Miss Marian Hitchcock, of Taneytown, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Fleagle.

Misses Blanche and Gladys Haines, spent last week with Miss Jane Ecker, of Tyrone. Gladys returned last Sunday.

Mrs. David Hahn and daughter, Mary, spent Monday with Oliver Erb and wife.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

The Union Sunday School at this place will hold their annual picnic in Joseph P. Yingling's grove on Saturday, August 11th. Prominent speakers will be present and deliver addresses.

The large engine boiler for the new canning factory of Leister & Yingling was brought from York on an auto truck, the engine and machinery have also arrived.

Miss Mildred Devilbiss and Miss Amy Hahn, of this place, and Mr. Clarence Myers, of Hanover, spent the Fourth at Pen-Mar.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. E. Tumanus, and Dr. and Mrs. Loutrell Tumanus, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kain.

Those who spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Mrs. Washington Lonie, were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Louie, Miss Romaine Smith, of York, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Louie, Mr. and Mrs. Marie Leister, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Starner, and Russell Louie, of Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mackelroy and son, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Kindig, on Sunday.

In the afternoon Mr. Archie Zepp took them in his auto to Gettysburg, to see the soldiers and the battlefield, which was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Daniel Leister is putting a new steel 16 ft. water wheel in his mill.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Now is the time to buy a bottle of this remedy so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhoea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed.

Advertisement

UNION BRIDGE.

William Selby and family moved from Keymar to the residence of his father-in-law, John Whitmore, in town, on Wednesday last week.

Mrs. Walter Haines and son, Kenneth, of Hagerstown, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Preston Rinehart.

Joseph Delphay and wife left on Monday morning by train for Frederick City. They expect to visit relatives and friends at other places in Frederick County also, during the several weeks they expect to be gone.

Mrs. Martin Eakles and two daughters, of Hagerstown, returned home on Monday after a visit to her parents, Theodore Fowble and wife.

Joseph Gill and wife and their son, Frederick Gill, wife and son, left, Wednesday morning for their former home in St. Louis, Missouri. The men had been employed at the Cement Plant.

The Tidewater Company received another steam shovel by the W. M. train, Wednesday morning. They now have 4 steam shovels in good running order.

Gideon Smith returned from Atlantic City, Saturday evening, after a two week's visit to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary Edith and Martin Kooztz. His daughter, Dora, of Philadelphia, returned with him to spend her vacation at home.

It is said that the wet weather which we are having has caused some of the wheat that was left by the hail storm to sprout. The daily papers that are blowing about bumper crops would better not commence to bump too soon.

Mrs. Italy Grimes has been right sick this week; she had a fainting spell Thursday morning.

UNION MILLS.

Most of our farmers have finished harvesting their wheat. Those having larger crops have been detained by the rains.

The bean season is here and a good crop is anticipated.

Charles Randall has gone to Williamsport in the interest of the B. F. Shriver Co.

Ephraim Yingling has sold a tract of land containing 4 acres to Edward Brown, for \$525.

Bernard Nusbaum is spending his vacation with his father, prior to going into the training camp in the South, where he expects to be called by July 15th. He has enlisted in the Ambulance Corps of the First Maryland Regiment.

The Red Cross meeting which was organized last week held its second meeting on Wednesday. 27 ladies were present to receive instructions from Mrs. Geo. Mather in cutting and making the different articles which will be needed by the wounded soldiers. The meeting will be held every Wednesday afternoon, and the presence of every lady in the district will be very encouraging and helpful in this noble work.

TYRONE.

Mrs. Wm. Zepp, of Detroit, Mich., who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. John Marquet, returned home, on Wednesday.

Miss Grace Rodkey, spent several days with Samuel Kaufman and wife.

Edward Fritz, wife and three children, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Mrs. Maggie Fritz.

John Marquet, spent from Saturday until Monday with friends in Hanover.

Howard Rodkey, wife and daughter, Alice, spent Sunday with Olive Brown and family.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Baust Reformed Church, will hold their regular monthly meeting, July 18th.

Holy Communion this Sunday at 10 A. M.

Mrs. Cleric Anders, two sons, and Miss Jessie Anders, of Union Bridge, visited Mrs. George Frock, on the Fourth.

John Ritter, of Naples, Illinois, and daughter, Mrs. Pine, of Bluffs, Ill., are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Alice Hahn, of Taneytown, is visiting her son, Calvin and family.

Harry Freet and wife, of near Taneytown, spent Sunday with Lewis Wachter and wife.

Mrs. Martha Seiss and Mrs. Mabel Null, of Graceham, were visitors at William Devilbiss's, last week.

KEYSVILLE.

Mrs. Wm. Zepp, of Detroit, Mich., who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. John Marquet, returned home, on Wednesday.

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The Woman's Missionary Society of Baust Reformed Church, will hold their regular monthly meeting, July 18th.

Holy Communion this Sunday at 10 A. M.

HARNEY.

Mrs. Walter Lambert and children, of York, Pa., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shriver.

Miss Hazel Gruber, of Baltimore, Miss Thelma Kane, of Hanover, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wolf.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Fox and family are spending their vacation at the former's parents, Mr. Wm. Fox's, of Cashtown, Pa., and Helen Cook, of John Snyder and family.

Miss Nellie Null is spending a few days with Miss Pauline Feezer.

Edwin Valentine, of Baltimore, is here on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Valentine.

Ralph Witherow and wife, of Rochester, N. Y., are spending some time with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Witherow.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Brown, of Philadelphia, spent last Thursday with M. R. Snider and family.

Mrs. Emanuel Wolf, who has been here for some time with her mother, Mrs. Francis Null, left on Sunday for Harrisburg, where her husband is employed.

Jacob Newcomer returned home, on Monday, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Catharine Wolf, of Arendtsville.

Visitors at the home of W. A. Snider, Sr., on Sunday, were Mrs. Sallie Slick, of Taneytown; Miss Catharine Rinehart, Miss Virginia Myers, of Gettysburg; Miss Ruth Eyer, Miss Bruce Harner and Nena Rindinger, of near Harney.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mayers, of Littlestown, visited at Dr. F. T. Elliott's, on the Fourth.

John Thompson and wife, of Reading, Pa., Miss Margaret Thompson, of Littlestown, and Mr. Jos. Thompson, of Gettysburg, all spent a few days the latter part of last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Thompson.

E. K. Leatherman & Son are having a new light plant installed in their store.

The Patriotic Service held by the St. Paul's S. S., last Sabbath, was well rendered. The pastor, Rev. Stockslager, gave us a very good patriotic talk. The collection which was lifted for the Red Cross war relief was \$16.00. As the weather was very unfavorable and quite a number of the members were not there, they can still have a chance to do their duty to this most worthy cause by paying their share to the Treasurer, Ruth Snider, if they have not already done so.

Mrs. Miller, Miss Birnie and Miss Annan, of Taneytown, were in our village, on Monday evening, in the interest of the Red Cross membership and war relief funds. The time was very short that they spent here, but left apparently well pleased with their success.

Mrs. William Lightner, was taken suddenly ill, on Sunday morning, with an attack of acute indigestion, but at this writing is able to be up and around.

Mrs. Martin Hess, spent last week visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Lightner.

NEW WINDSOR.

Miss Nettie Johnson, of Frederick, is visiting Mrs. J. Walter Getty.

The Westminster Red Cross Chapter organized an auxiliary here on Tuesday afternoon with fifty-one members.

Mrs. Edward Richardson, of near Wakefield, entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church at her home on Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. Parrish and Mr. Portz organized a Boy Scout team here this week.

Master Thomas Cross fell from a tree on Tuesday, and broke his arm in two places.

Edward Cross is spending some time here with his family.

The Chautauqua closed on Monday evening, with no signers for next year.

George Smith, one of our Rural Mail Carriers is suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.

The continuous rains are hard on the wheat.

Miss Susie Utz, of New Market, was a guest of Miss Anna Snader the first of the week.

Mrs. Clara Englar, of Linwood, spent Wednesday at the home of her brother, E. J. Englar.

Mrs. Russell entertained some friends from New York; they returned to their home the first of the week.

Charles Devilbiss, of Baltimore, is spending his vacation here with his mother, Mrs. B. F. Gates.

Charles Hibberd's meat house was priced open on Saturday evening, and a number of pieces of meat were missing the next morning.

Prof. Clauser, of Pennsylvania, paid a brief visit to town, this week.

Mrs. Laura Bankard and grand-daughter, Laura Roberts, of Washington, D.C., visited at J. W. Snader's, this week.

DETOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Emmert and nephew, Wilbur Kelly, all of Pittsburgh, spent Monday night with Jno. Brurer and wife.

Rhoda Weant spent a few days this week in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Aughenbaugh and daughter, Phoebe, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Grabowski and son, Harold, of Philadelphia, are visiting at E. D. Essick's and A. C. Miller's.

Mrs. Mary Kolb, spent several days this week in Keymar.

Guy Warren, wife and two daughters, Louise and Hannah, visited in Waynesboro, Pa., over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grathers and daughter, of Baltimore, visited F. J. Shorb and wife, last week.

John Ritter and daughter, of the West, recently visited Chas. Harner and wife.

Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter, Mary, spent a few days this week in Westminster.

Fannie Brown, of Smithsburg, has returned home from a visit to Robert Spielman and wife.

A Red Cross Unit for Detour is being attempted.

Lillie Spielman is visiting in Smithburg and Cavetown.

Among those on the sick list this week were: Mrs. H. V. Albaugh, Jacob Myerly, James Myerly and Irma Fox. The streets seemed a bit dull this week without the C. F. Girls.

MARRIED.

WITHEROW-SCHULER.

At the Hotel Savoy, New York, on Tuesday evening, July 10th., a double wedding occurred, one of the couples being Miss Esther Lula Schuler, of New York, and Mr. Ralph Hiram Witherow, formerly of Taneytown district, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Witherow, of Harney.

Miss Schuler and Mr. Witherow were attended by Miss Sylvia Schuler niece of the bride, and Louis C. Schuler, brother of bride. Rose and Elvira Schuler nieces of the bride, were flower girls and Howard Schuler nephew of the bride, was ring-bearer.

Miss Schuler wore a Georgette over-crepe de chine gown trimmed with beads, and a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of roses and sweet peas. The bridesmaid wore a gown of cream lace and satin and carried pink roses and sweet peas. The flower girls were dressed in embroidered organdie and carried baskets of pink and white roses. The ring-bearer was dressed in white and carried the ring in a large Calla lily.

The ushers were Floyd D. Miles, Adam F. Langenberger and T. Albert Brethen. A reception at the home of Mrs. George Schuler, was held after the ceremony where covers were laid for about fifty guests. The home was decorated, the color scheme being pink and white.

Miss Schuler's bridesmaid received a friendship pin and the flower girls gold chains and lockets. Mr. Witherow gave the ring-bearer a signet ring and the bestman a pair of monogrammed cuff links. The ushers received gold pencils from the grooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Witherow will visit Mr. Witherow's former home in Taneytown, Md., as well as other Southern points and will be at home at No. 20 Mazda Terrace after July 15.

DIED.

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

MRS. WM. H. MILLER.

Mrs. Susan, wife of William H. Miller, died at the home of her son, Oliver, on the Mehling farm on the Littlestown road, Monday night. She had been ill but a short time, having had two strokes. Her age was 62 years, 1 month, 13 days.

In addition to her husband she leaves the following children: Oliver, Edward and Charles Miller, Mrs. Jacob Strawsburg, Mrs. Edward Strawsburg and Mrs. John Frock; also three sisters, Mrs. J. A. Thomson, Mrs. Laura V. Fair, Mrs. Henry Hawk, and two brothers, Joseph Foreman and Charles A. Foreman.

Funeral services were held at the house, at 9:30 Thursday morning, followed by further services and interment at the Reformed Church, Taneytown, by her pastor, Rev. Guy P. Bready.

MR. R. CALVIN MCKINNEY.

Mr. Robert Calvin McKinney died at the home of his son, John C., near Hood's Mill, early Thursday morning, after an illness of a week, in his 88th year. He was injured in an automobile accident a week ago, on Thursday, while his son John was taking him to the home of his other son, Andrew, in Westminster. At that time he received a broken collar bone, and perhaps other injuries, which, considering his advanced age, no doubt hastened his death.

He was married three times, his last wife having died some years ago. Four children survive him: John C., on the home farm; Andrew, in Westminster, and two daughters, Mrs. Abbie Flohr, of Ohio, and Mrs. Minnie Wright, of Virginia. He was an uncle of Robert S. McKinney, of Taneytown. Funeral services will be held at Messiah Lutheran Church, this Saturday morning, by his pastor, Rev. G. W. Baughman.

IN SACRED REMEMBRANCE of our Wife and Mother, Mrs. Araminta Maria Hiltelbrick, who departed this life 2 years ago today, July 12th., 1915.

The midnight stars are beaming Upon the silent grave, Where sleeping without dreaming, Is the one we could not save.

In the home of fadeless beauty She is now a shining star, Dwelling in the holy city With the golden gates ajar.

When all that now seems so mysterious Will be plain and clear as day, Weary toils of the road will be nothing When we meet dear mother the end of the way.

Oh mother dear Oh how I wish you was here Up and in church and everywhere. Oh how hard it is To have no mother here.

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

Doing Good.

Few medicines have met more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. John F. Jantzen, Delmona, Sask., says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation."

NEW MIDWAY.

Miss Marcella Phillips, of Rocky Ridge, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Miss Rhea Smith is spending some time in New Windsor.

Miss Edna Bowers has returned home, after spending a short time with her sister in Baltimore.

Everybody around our neighborhood are busy harvesting.

William Smith and wife, spent Sunday evening with Calvin Renner and family.

R. L. Beall and family, spent Sunday with Milton Dutrow and family.

Quite a number expect to motor to Gettysburg, on Sunday, leaving our Garage, at 8:30 A. M.

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

Announcing a Special Sale of Quality Brand Aluminum Ware. Attention Housewives! \$1.29 now buys this Regular \$1.75 "Quality Brand" 8qt Preserving Kettle. A remarkable economy that will appeal to the far-sighted, modern housewife. We carry a complete line of "Quality Brand" Aluminum Ware—it's guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear for Twenty Years. RELDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS. Chickering—\$20. Compton—Price—Like New. Cambridge, almost new, bargain. Radle—Fine condition. Schencke—Player—Bargain. Knabe—Fine condition, \$85. Lehr—Slightly used, Bargain. Vaughn—Excellent—Like new. Steiff—Good condition, \$49. Lester—Good as new. Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Vaughn, and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$10 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of old musical instruments in exchange. Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money. LET US SEND ONE TO YOUR HOME ON FREE TRIAL. CRAMER'S Palace of Music, Frederick, Md. PHONE 455-R. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES. Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department. 11-24, 17

RATIFICATION NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, June Term, 1917. Estate of George S. Valentine, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 3rd day of July, 1917, that the sale of Real Estate of George S. Valentine, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Sarah G. Valentine, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executrix, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st Monday, 6th day of August, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 5th Monday, 30th day of July, next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$1600.00. SOLOMON MYERS, THOMAS J. HAINES, MOSES J. M. TROXELL, Judges. True Copy, Test: WILLIAM ARTHUR, Register of Wills for Carroll County 7-6-17

PRIVATE SALE of Valuable TANEYTOWN PROPERTY. The Home and Store of the late Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore St. This is a very desirable place for anyone wanting to go into business, or for a home. This is a large Two-story Slate Roof Dwelling containing a Store Room and 8 other rooms. Water in kitchen and on back porch. A good Stable 2 Chicken Houses and Hog Pen. This property is in good condition, and can easily be made for two families. Possession will be given April 1st., 1918. SAMUEL S. CROUSE. 7-6-17

War Emergency Notice. Anyone throughout the county anxious to serve their country in any way—yet in doubt how to go about it—is requested to communicate with the WOMEN'S COMMISSION ON PREPAREDNESS AND SURVEY FOR CARROLL COUNTY. Mrs. Austin Gallagher, Chairman, Tel. 126 Westminster. Mrs. Geo. Mather, Secretary, Tel. 68-R, Westminster. 6-8-17

Spend Your Money with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper. Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleaning and beautifying the teeth. Makes the teeth white and purifies the breath...10c bottle.—Get at McKelley's.

**SEND US YOUR BROKEN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
AND LET US PUT THEM IN GOOD ORDER,
WE GUARANTEE ALL OF OUR WORK.**

**MCCLEERY'S
JEWELRY STORE,**

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P. O. BOX 7

PHONE 705.



Owners of Ford cars are advised to beware of "coun-terfeit parts." If your car needs adjusting bring it here where you will find reliable service with the complete mechanical equipment to give the highest quality of Ford service obtainable. All the Ford parts used are supplied by the Ford Motor Company. You cannot expect your Ford car to give the service and endurance you demand unless you have it cared for by men experienced in Ford Methods. Runabout, \$345; Touring Car, \$360; Coupelet, \$505; Sedan, \$645; Town Car, \$595—all f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

**C. L. HUMER, Agent,
Taneytown, Md.**

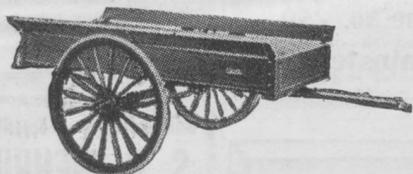
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**Stylish Suits for Young Men.
Big Values in Fine Knee Pants Suits.
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Use your Car for Hauling as well as for pleasure.

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**J. W. FREAM,
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5-28-11

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**Good Work Is
Our Specialty**

Sunday Visitors.

(For the Record.)

Those who spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Washington Lemmon and family were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown; Misses Virgie, Ethel and Ruth Marker, Esther Lemmon, Margarie Yingling and Irma Young; also Messrs. Elwood Harmon, Sterling and Earl Young, of Westminster; Miss Blanche Harmon, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Renner and children, Irma and Fred; Miss Edith, Guy and Earl Brown, of near Taneytown.

Mrs. Abram Hahn and family, entertained, on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Smeach and daughter, Grace; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houck, of Hanover, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Houffine and son, Roy, Miss Bessie Utz, Mr. Ervin and Clarence Houffine, of Locust Hill, Pa.; Mrs. Clarence Shaner and Minnie Thomson, of Tarentum, Pa.; Marcella Eyer, Wilfred Crouse and Roland Koons.

BARGAIN!

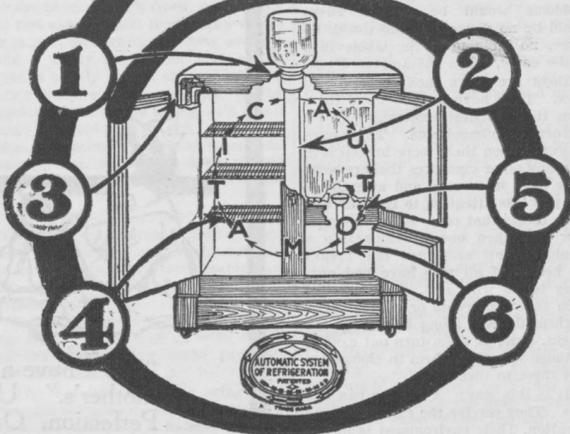
Having installed Electricity, will sell our new Hays Acetylene Generator furnishing (50) Fifty Lights, Piping and Fixtures, less than 4 cost. Great sacrifice.

**WM. A. CRAMER,
WALKERSVILLE, MD.**

5-18-31

**Just Arrived some more of those
good old Automatics.
They're Selling Fast Better Order Today.**

**6 Big Points
of Goodness**



In no other refrigerator can you get all of these big advantages
**THE AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR
IS A LEADER IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD**

Come in and see the six big features:
1 The bottle holding attachment (Exclusive)
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These six big features make it the biggest refrigerator value in the world
**Furniture Dealers C. O. FUSS & SON, Funeral Directors
TANEYTOWN, MD.**

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For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

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

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

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

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.

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7-9-31

PEKING SEES DEVIL DANCE

Ceremony Instituted During the Tsing
Dynasty More Than 200 Years
Ago, Enacted by Priests.

Peking recently witnessed the ceremony instituted during the Tsing dynasty, over 200 years ago, known as the "devil dance." It took place in the Lama temple, and was witnessed by several thousand devout Buddhist worshippers, says East and West. Eighty priests danced in groups, varying in number from two to twenty. All the celebrants wore gorgeously embroidered silk robes and masks representing animals. Conspicuous were heads of tigers, oxen, sheep and deer. The dance ended at two o'clock in the afternoon, when a procession of the priests formed and proceeded to the east gate of the temple grounds, where the paper effigy of a nude woman was burned.

The legend which the ceremony commemorates is that the devil, in form of a woman, ran about the country, casting spells and working mischief to crops, animals and humans. Attempts to catch her were futile until the Buddha sent a charmed horse to run her down. The animal overtook the fleeing woman after a race of 10,000 li, seized her in his teeth, brought her to a place of punishment where she was publicly destroyed by fire. The female figure is not alike on all occasions; sometimes an old hag is represented, but generally the woman is young and comely, as being more dangerous to mankind.

The ceremonial recalls to those who have traveled in Mohammedan countries the religious fervor of the "dancing dervishes."

Cats as Hunters.

Dr. A. A. Allen, professor of birds at Cornell, suggests that anyone who is skeptical about the hunting ability of the cat should go out in the early fall morning after a light snow fall and track the wild animals of the nearby woods. Perhaps you will find the tracks of a red squirrel; squirrels are very clever and usually manage to exist even in cities. Perhaps you will find the tracks of a cottontail or two; rabbits are very prolific and stand a great deal of persecution. Probably you will find the tracks of a few rats and mice; but be assured you will find Puss-in-Boots in force, her tracks crossing and recrossing. Doctor Allen does not believe there is a place in the eastern United States within five miles of a human habitation where you will not find the tracks of the domestic cat more frequently than those of any wild animals, squirrels, rabbits, mice excepted. Trappers catch them in their traps set in the wilds far from houses.—Grit.

County Agent Notes.

Now is the time to stay away from corn and plow shallow. The time to plow close and deep was the first time over. Now the roots extend from row to row and close to the surface. Many Experiment Stations and individuals have dug a trench around a hill of corn 3 feet or more from it and equally deep and put in a frame covered with poultry wire. Numerous wire rods were stuck thru to hold the roots in place and then the soil slowly washed away and the corn with the roots in the frame lifted out. All trials have shown the same thing, namely, that the roots of corn of good size extend at least 3 ft. in all directions and that the greater proportion of the roots are near the surface. Roots seek moisture and yet can not live without air, so when moisture can be found near the surface, as in times of frequent rains, a majority of the roots will be found there also. Cultivating two to three inches deep is quite sufficient to form a mulch, let in air and kill the small weeds and of course there are no large ones. Corn on soil that holds water, like the "red land," should be ridged some, for drainage is of more importance on such soils than conserving water.

The barn and bins where wheat is to be put should be cleaned and fumigated. The annual loss of grain from stored grain pests is estimated by the Government at many millions of dollars. The Klee Milling Co., recently said that much of the grain they get that has been stored for any length of time is badly weevil eaten. This loss can largely be avoided by fumigating, and the price that wheat is now and as badly as it is needed, every farmer should see that weevil does not get into his wheat. Carbon disulphide, one to 3 pounds to each 100 bushel is generally used to fumigate grain as its vapor is heavier than air and settles down thru it. It is poured into shallow pans and set on top of the grain. The vapor will penetrate three feet or more. It is often used to kill mice in grain. Extreme care must be used not to bring a flame near it as it is more inflammable than gasoline. A better and cheaper way to fumigate the barns and bins before the grain is put into them, is to use sulphur as is commonly done to fumigate rooms in which persons with contagious diseases have been confined. To fumigate with sulphur place a washtub with about four inches of water on the floor in the center of the bin. Place from three to five pounds of sulphur in an old iron kettle and set the kettle upon bricks or stones which protrude about a couple of inches above the water; put some good live coals on the sulphur and leave the room quickly. Leave the bin closed for several hours or all day, then open up and allow the gas to pass out before entering. Three pounds is enough for a very large room and from this an idea can be had of the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate a bin or barn.

If the slats are torn from the binder canvases the elevators are not square, or the rollers are not parallel. Measure with a string diagonally across from corner to corner, or true with the square. The knotted hook will not work properly unless smooth and free from rust. It can be polished with fine emery paper. If the knotted hook does not turn far enough to close the finger on the twine, the knot will not be tied. If the cord holder does not hold the twine tight enough, the twine will be pulled out before the knot is made. It should hold it tight enough that a pull of about 40 pounds is necessary to pull the twine out. There is a little spring on the twine holder for adjusting. If the disk does not move far enough the knotted hook will grasp only one cord and make a loose band with a knot on one end. If the needle does not carry the twine far enough, the hook will grasp only one cord and also make a loose band or loose knot. The travel of the needle is adjusted by the length of the pitman of the binding mechanism, not the sickle pitman. If the knife is dull it may pull the twine from the hook before the knot is made. The compress, or tension spring, relieves the strain on the machine when the needle compresses the bundle. It should never be screwed down until dead in an effort to make larger bundles. The bundle-sizer spring, not the tension or compress spring, should be used to make tight bundles.

The most common troubles with mowers, making them drag or pull hard, are that the sickle does not fit well over the ledger plates losing the advantage of a sheer cut, and that the sickle does not register or, in other words, travels too far in one direction and not far enough in the other. A loose pair of scissors does not cut well, neither does a mower when there is play between the sickle and ledger plates. The correct amount of clearance between the clips which holds the sickle down and the sickle is 1-100 of an inch. If the clips are worn they can be hammered down. The pitman must be adjusted in some makes to make the sickle register, in others the yoke must be adjusted. Old mowers, especially those of wide cut, quite often have the outer end of the cutting bar lagging back. This throws the knife off centre and makes the mower run hard. Bring it up with the yoke.

It seems to be the custom of the county to let the wheat get quite ripe before cutting. It is not necessary to let it get past the stage when grain can be dented with the finger nail but is not easily crushed. The substance in the straw will insure maturity if cut at this stage, and the possibilities of a storm or of the wheat lodging are too great to wait longer than is absolutely necessary before cutting.

A noticeable thing in the country is the weedy meadows. Hay is hard, hot work but if the crop is of good quality and quantity it is a pleasure to all concerned. Putting up weeds, however, is different. Too old meadows, too close pasturing, not enough straw and manure plowed under and cheap seed are some of the causes for weedy meadows but pre-

paring the ground now as for wheat, only better, and seeding the timothy and clover the last of August is one of the surest ways of having a satisfactory meadow. GROVER KINZY.

CALL FOR HELP.

"I see where the farmers' wives in a Western state spend so much time gossiping over the rural telephone lines that their husbands can't transact business."

"Fancy that! What are the farmers going to do about it?"

"Oh, they are behaving like married men in other walks of life. Realizing their own helplessness in the matter, they have appealed to the public service commission."

Not Guilty.

"Friend," said the irascible man on a trolley car, "I'd rather give you this newspaper than have you reading it over my shoulder."

"You do me an injustice, sir," answered the passenger behind him. "I have a cramp in my stomach that makes me lean over this way. I'm not trying to read the headlines in your darned old newspaper."

'Twas LIFTED.



City Cousin—Now, you farmers don't have the trouble of house-hunting like city folks.

Western Uncle—Don't, eh? Well, I've been hunting for a house that the cyclone carried away for two years, and I haven't found it yet.

Point of the Joke.

He told a funny story.
Which he thought was full of wit;
But the story wasn't funny—
That's the funny part of it.

One Man's Wisdom.

Smith had just handed Brown a \$10 bill in settlement of a debt.

"By the way, Brown," said Jones, who had observed the transaction, "I'd like to borrow that ten-spot for a few days. You don't need it right away, do you?"

"No," replied Brown, "but I may need it some time."

Shutting Him Up.

"Yes," said the egotistical person, "I am proud of the fact that I am a self-made man, but, strange to say, I never yet encountered a self-made woman."

"Oh, that is easily explained," rejoined the auburn-haired female. "Ong look at a self-made man is enough to disgust a woman with the self-made business."

Such Is Life.

"There is no rest for the weary."

"What's the matter now?"

"Just about the time the discussion as to whether or not bagpipes were musical instruments died out, the same sort of controversy began to rage about the ukulele."

Too Much Risk.

"What would you say if I asked you to marry me?"

"Why don't you ask me and find out?"

"Because idle curiosity is always getting somebody into trouble."

MET A MOTORCAR!



Liveryman—Has Softmann brought back that matched pair?
Stableboy—No; nothin' but a patched mare!

Oh, Piffle!

As a polished man he tried to pose,
But he even failed at that;
For the only polish that he shows
Is on his shoes and hat.

Foolish Question.

Little Rastus—Mammy, whar do all de ol' broomsticks go to?

Mammy Chlo—Hush askin' such foolish questions, chile, an' get yo' dream book. Yo' all done knows dat dem witches ride awoo on dem.

A Fluent Talker.

Whangs—Is your wife a good conversationalist? Bangs—She would be but for one thing—she talks so fluently that she interrupts herself.

YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscrip-
tion list?

We will guarantee
you full value

FOR YOUR MONEY

A Soldier's Wedding

He Was Called to the Colors and to Matrimony With Equal Suddenness.

By F. A. MITCHEL

Being ordered to join the colors for the great world's war I donned my uniform and took a train for the rendezvous. On alighting at the terminal station I was passing between two lines of persons who had come to meet expected wayfarers, when suddenly I saw a pretty girl among them looking radiant with happiness, which it was plain, arose from seeing me. Since she was a stranger to me, thinking it was a case of mistaken identity, I advanced toward her to bring about an explanation. As soon as I reached her she put up her mouth to be kissed.

Soldiers are not noted for throwing kisses over their shoulders. I kissed the ruby lips, and they acted like wine to steal away my discretion. I permitted the young lady to continue in her mistake.

"I have the car outside," she said. And as we walked along she commented on the change in my appearance since she had seen me last, noting especially that my mustache made a great difference in my appearance and was an improvement. When we reached the car I hesitated. Dare I meet the young ladies' relatives, who might easily detect the difference between me and the man for whom I had been mistaken? The girl got in and took the wheel.

"Well?" she said, looking at me in surprise that I did not follow her.

"I suppose I should report at the rendezvous at once," I said.

"I thought you had arranged to be excused till after the"—

She hesitated and failed to go on.

"Oh, yes; I forgot!" I said.

I took the seat beside her, and we started on. Where we were going I did not know. On the way it came out that the young lady had not seen me—or the man I was mistaken for—for three years, but that a love affair between them had lain dormant during the period and had been warmed into life by the war. The most important point did not come out. If it had I should have made an immediate and inglorious retreat.

During the ride I had excellent practice in defensive skirmishing. I was constantly on the ragged edge of exposure, for it would have been an exposure of my taking advantage of the young lady's mistake. If when the day of fighting came I should act on the defensive with as much keen perception of dangers and as much ingenuity in meeting them I would come out of the fray with a medal of honor. I had an advantage in the years she and her lover had been separated, and I made the most of it. My memory proved very defective.

I formed a plan. Sooner or later the fact that there had been a mistake must come out. Then I would pretend that I had made it as well as the girl. That would let me out.

We drove several miles into the suburbs and entered grounds in the center of which stood a handsome house, from the roof of which floated the Stars and Stripes. Supposing I should soon meet persons who would detect the difference between me and the man I had been mistaken for, I prepared to act my part. When we brought up under a porte-cochere a number of persons, young and old, came out to meet us. Not one of them looked at me with any surprise, though a middle aged lady—she turned out to be the girl's mother—when she kissed me remarked that had she met me casually she would not have known me.

Evidently the time had not come for a denouement. I regretted this, for I felt that I was getting deeper in the mire every minute. We all went into the house, and I was shown to a room where I might get the dust off my clothes. I was long about it, for I was trying to think up a new plan for extricating myself, the one I had laid having failed. I could think of no other and resolved to be guided by circumstances. To suddenly come out and acknowledge that I had permitted the young lady to continue in a mistake which I knew from the first was a mistake would put me in a position I did not like.

After spending half an hour in my room I went downstairs. Every eye in the room was directed toward me. The girl's mother led me to a man in clerical garb and introduced me. Why was he there, and why was I especially presented to him? My valor began to desert me. I was on the verge of panic.

The girl entered the room, and, wonderful to say, she was in bridal costume! Everybody looked at me, and I must have presented a startling appearance, for they all regarded me intently.

Then for the first time it occurred to me that this was one of those quick soldier weddings, the man being suddenly called to the colors. The groom had not put in an appearance and I had been mistaken for him.

There are two kinds of persons in the world. The one on meeting an enemy is seized with an irrepressible impulse to take to his heels; the other is seized with an equally irrepressible impulse to dash forward. This does not pertain alone to physical encounters; it is equally true in necessarily quick, important decisions. Judging from my

action in this dilemma, I think I belong to the latter class.

I felt like a soldier on the battlefield, who must either run from the enemy or dash forward for safety. I did not seize a standard and cry, "Forward!" But I did what amounted to the same thing. I advanced toward the bride and led her to the parson, who was standing at one end of the room with a book in his hand.

There was but one halt in the wedding ceremony. When asked for the ring I had no ring. I muttered something about hurrying to join the colors and stupid forgetfulness. The bride's mother took a ring from her finger and handed it to me. I put it on the bride's finger and in a few minutes was a married man. As soon as I could escape congratulations I announced that if I did not join my regiment at once I would be pronounced a poltroon and a coward, and, leaving my regretful bride, I dashed out, got into the car in which I had come and, leaving an astonished throng, turned on the power and sped out of the grounds into the street.

I had not gone a block before I saw a man in uniform carrying a suit case hurrying in the opposite direction. Turning to the curb, I shouted "Hey, there!"

He looked at me and, not recognizing me, was about to hurry on. He appeared to be about my age, my build and looked not unlike me.

"Going to be married?" I asked.

"Yes; I'm late. Excuse me. I must get on."

"Get in here," I said, opening the car door.

Thinking that I was intending to aid him in making haste, he did as I bade him. Instead of turning and driving back, I sped on.

"What are you doing?" he cried.

"Let me out. I was to have been married at noon, and it is now a quarter past."

I increased the pace.

"Who are you? And where are you taking me?" he cried.

"Comrade!" said I in an impressive voice.

"Comrade be hanged! Are you going to kidnap me?"

"Have you any bowels of compassion?"

"Let me out of this or I'll!"

"Can you bear to hear some bad news?"

"Yes. Hurry up. Has anything happened to Lillian?"

"She's married."

"Married!"

"Yes, married; married by mistake."

"Married by mistake! Are you demented?"

"Not demented; a crack brained idiot."

He looked at me as though he believed that I had told the truth, then asked:

"Whom has Lillian married?"

"Me," I groaned.

"For heaven's sake, cease to tantalize me and tell me what all this means."

I struck a broad country road at this moment and, slackening my pace, told him the story of what had happened to me during the past two hours. When I had finished the recital I said to him solemnly:

"For Lillian's sake, for heaven's sake, do not reveal this blunder. Let Lillian—it was fortunate I had learned her name—"remain in ignorance that she has married the wrong man."

I suppose it was my intensity that convinced him of the truth of my story. At any rate he expressed no doubt that the girl he was to have married had become my wife. Possession is nine points in the law. In addition to the shock he would bring to Lillian by making known her mistake and my rascally taking advantage of it, there must be a divorce. He confessed that he had not seen her for three years; that, being ordered to the colors, he had revived an old attachment and had written her that since he must go to the war he preferred to go leaving behind him a wife who would care for him if he returned maimed and mourn for him if he killed.

"A somewhat selfish view to take of the matter," I suggested.

"Yes, and I wonder she accepted the proposal. I suppose it was patriotism. All the women are losing their heads about the war."

"It seems to me," I said after a pause, "that it is tweedledum and tweedledee between us. You were to have been married with a selfish motive. I permitted a girl to remain in a mistake she had made till, being cornered, I committed a still more rash act. It seems to me that we are both beholden to do what seems to be for her best interest. If you will permit her to remain in her mistake I will do the same till a favorable time arrives for a confession. Then if she will remain my wife I will do my best to make her happy."

"All this is very fine, but where do I come in?"

The remark was discouraging, but I kept on holding before him the trouble he might cause by claiming his rights and the nobility of character he would show by resigning his bride for her own good. I was two hours about the work, but in the end I succeeded, and he consented to let the matter rest as it was.

I bade the man whose place I had taken goodby, with a "God bless you, noble man that you are," and reported to my regiment. I have not since visited my bride, having been at once sent away on a special duty. But I have written her some heartfelt letters and have received equally heartfelt replies from her.

I have not yet made a confession. In the first place, I prefer to make one personally rather than in writing; in the second, I am pouring out my heart to her with a view to making her the better satisfied with me when she learns that she has married the wrong man.

KNOW HOW TO RAISE A BOY?

If You Did You Would Solve All the Problems of Mankind and Conquer the World.

"How to Raise a Boy? Why, if anybody knew how to raise a boy he would conquer the world. He would take his place at the head of all philosophers—and stand as the most exalted of men! If there could be written rules of rearing children, all problems would be solved. There would be no distress in the world, no crime, no blots upon the whole face of the earth," says the Dayton News.

"Boys are born and proceed to grow. They have heaped upon them from their earliest understanding all manner of admonitions. They have showered upon them more human love than any other creatures that are born. They have more care and attention—and pay less attention to it—than any other things that come into the world. Now and then one develops into a criminal; now and then one breaks the hearts of all who have had anything to do with him. But none of them follow precepts or advice. None of them develop along lines they are taught. None of them turn out exactly as those who have them in charge expect them to turn out.

"It is this way: A mother has two sons. They receive the same care and attention. Their environment is identical. They eat the same food. They have equal opportunities or advantages as regards education. They study under the same teachers—or refuse to study under them. Theoretically, they ought to make the same kind of men, for they have been brought up together. But they don't. They are nothing alike when they are grown. One is good, the other bad. One is studious, the other refuses to study. One is reliable, the other unreliable. No, there is no way of telling how a boy ought to be raised."

HOUSES HEATED WITH SMOKE

Inhabitants of Korea Have Ingenious Way of Making the Floor Serve as a Huge Stove.

The rigorous winter of Korea, which deters many Japanese from settling there, is made endurable, says the Herald of Asia, by means of heating contrivances called ondol. This is a very ingenious way of heating a whole room by making smoke and heated air pass under the floor. In fact, the floor serves as a huge stove.

A floor is first made of mud and is intersected by three or four flues which spring from the fireplace at one side of the house and converge into the chimney at the other. Large slabs of stone are laid over this mud floor with its parallel flues. The joints are made airtight with clay, and a layer of clay is added on the top. Finally the whole is covered with thick oiled paper. The fireplace is outside of the wall at one side and the smoke passes through those flues in the floor on its way to the chimney at the other end of the house. In this way the whole room is effectively warmed. Neither stove nor hibachi is needed in such a room, even during an exceedingly cold day, and it is a real comfort to sleep in it, feeling, as one does, the soft warmth enveloping the whole body from beneath.

Paintings and Tapestries.
The relative value of paintings and tapestries at the very time that tapestries were being produced in large numbers—the fifteenth century, when weavers of Arras, Lille, Tournai, Brussels, Bruges and Paris, to say nothing of those of Italy and Spain, were turning them out in profusion—may surprise some unacquainted with the history of weaving. Pope Leo X paid to Raphael the equivalent of \$10,000 for the ten panels of the Apostles, and Peter Van Aelst, the Brussels weaver who converted the design into cloth, received \$150,000. This suite, as now preserved in the Vatican, is valued at a million and a half, although much of its color has faded. But while Raphael probably executed his paintings in six months, it took Van Aelst and his assistants four years to finish them on the looms, while, of course, the intrinsic value of the gold thread and other loom materials was considerable.

Light in Sugar Crystals.
A soft bluish light has occasionally been seen when a scoop was scraped across solidly caked sugar in the bin. Loose sugar does not show this glow nor does granulated. A scientist says that the cause of the peculiar light is in the fracturing of the sugar crystals. Luminescence of this type accompanies the breaking of crystals of a number of different substances, but in none is it more pronounced than in rock candy. To get the best effect place lumps of rock candy between the jaws of nut crackers or forceps and suddenly crush the crystal to fragments. If the room has previously been darkened the flash of light may be seen at a distance of 20 yards or more.

Had Experience.
A lecturer was touring the country giving travel talks to school children on the interests and industries of their country. "Now, children," he said, pleasantly, in leading up to his subject, "I wonder how many of you have ever seen a canebreaker?" Silence.

"What, no one? Ah, there's a little fellow, way back there. My boy, have you seen a canebreaker?"

"Well, I didn't 'actly see it. But I was right under one once't when it did."



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"She'll have a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove—just like mother's." Up-to-date housewives swear by the New Perfection. Over 2,500,000 of these stoves are now in use.

It's the stove of steady habits—never cranky, never out of order. A new and exclusive feature—the reversible glass reservoir.

The flame stays put—you can have just the amount of heat you want, from a quick boil to a simmer.

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a superior kerosene, gives best results. It's always clean, always reliable.

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Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

NEW PERFECTION

OIL COOK STOVE

The KITCHEN CABINET

They who have sunny dispositions are always on the sunny side of every street.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.

CHAFING DISH SUPPERS.

A chafing dish is generally used for informal occasions, and nothing is more conducive to the general pleasure than something for several to do to assist in the preparation of the meal. For Sunday night suppers where there is a guest or two the enjoyment will be double if they take part in getting things ready. This is also a time to let the man of the house use his ingenuity as well as the children, everybody loves to watch a meal in preparation especially if all the appointments are pleasing.

For the server at the chafing dish table the chair should be high, so that all the stirring and seasoning may be done with ease. The chafing dish should set upon a metal tray, the lamp carefully filled, all utensils needed near at hand. Pure alcohol should be used in the lamp, as an inferior one gums and spoils the lamp. One of the essentials in all work, especially in table preparation, is noiseless work, so the wooden spoons are better to use than metal ones. The carved silver affairs may be used for serving.

With the spoons as utensils for preparations should be small receptacles of salt, pepper, celery salt and paprika. If onion is used it should be finely minced and placed in a small, attractive dish. All ingredients should be prepared beforehand, and placed in pretty receptacles within easy reach. A wheel tray is a most convenient assistant, saving many steps, the soiled dishes may be quickly gathered and removed and all the supplies kept on it if wished. Dainty finger rolls or sandwiches are the usual accompaniment to any dishes served from the chafing dish, these are prepared beforehand. A salad is another well-liked dish. This may be either sweet or more substantial, depending upon the other dishes served.

Another good combination is hot bouillon, pepper salad, creamed halibut, celery, sponge cake, coffee. Creamed oysters, cheese sandwiches, chicken in cream sauce, omelet and goulash are all dishes which may be served successfully from a chafing dish.

Nellie Maxwell

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PRINTERS' INK

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WE Buy Dead Animals

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Use "Reis" Bone Fertilizers only. There are none better made.

5-13-31

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

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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. . . .

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Third Quarter, For July 22, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings xviii, 13, to xix, 37—Memory Verses, 32, 33—Golden Text, Ps. xlvii, 1—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In our last lesson all that we saw of Hezekiah was good, except in the matter of his not honoring the Lord before the visitors from Babylon, but this lesson gives a little more insight into the heart of the man, who, like all the rest of us, would be nothing but sinful but for the grace of God. His great turning to the Lord, with the great Passover and the two weeks' feast of unleavened bread and the cleansing of the land from idols, was in the very beginning of his reign. But to begin well is one thing, while patient continuance in well doing is often quite another, and it is in the continuance that many fail. Paul said that, having obtained help of God, he continued (Acts xxvi, 22), and that same help is for all who really desire it.

In the sixth year of Hezekiah's reign the ten tribes were carried into captivity in Assyria by Sennacherib, in the ninth year of the reign of Hoshea, their king, because they obeyed not the voice of the Lord their God, but transgressed all that Moses, the servant of the Lord, commanded (xviii, 9-12). Eight years later, in the fourteenth year of Hezekiah, Sennacherib came against Judah and Jerusalem, and at first Hezekiah tried to buy him off by a measure of submission to him by giving him gold and silver, even the gold from the doors and pillars of the temple (xviii, 13-16). That was certainly not trusting in the Lord, as he had done at the beginning, and gave the enemy ground to reproach God and scoff at Hezekiah's trust (xviii, 22) and made them bold to blaspheme and defy and lie, saying, The Lord said to me, Go up against this land and destroy it (xviii, 23).

While those who bear the name of the Lord may terribly fall, as did some of the kings who sat upon the throne of the Lord in Jerusalem, so that Jerusalem herself was called a harlot, and also called Sodom and Gomorrah (Isa. i, 9, 10, 21), those, who like Pharaoh and Sennacherib, and the antichrist of the last days, openly defy God, are the devil in human form, but all such loftiness shall be brought down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted (Isa. ii, 11, 17). The Assyrian generals were not far from the truth when they said that it was vain to place any reliance upon Egypt (xviii, 19-21), for the Lord Himself had said the same thing through Isaiah, "The strength of Pharaoh shall be your shame, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt your confusion. . . . for the Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose" (Isa. xxx, 1-7). But when it came to exalting the king of Assyria above the living God and putting Him on a level with idols, the gods of the nations, that was unbearable, and to such blasphemy the people held their peace, and at the king's commandment answered not a word (xviii, 28-30, 33-36). This brought Hezekiah in humility to his knees and to the Lord in whom he so fully trusted at the beginning. To mere words we should be able to act according to Ps. xxxviii, 12, "I as a deaf man heard not, and I was as a dumb man that openeth not his mouth."

When it is a bad letter or writing of any kind, then we can spread it before the Lord and commit to Him, as Hezekiah did (xix, 14, 15). Our desire should always pre-eminently be that God might be magnified before others, and we should remember that as creator of heaven and earth nothing is too hard for Him (xix, 15-19; Jer. xxxiii, 17). When the servants of Hezekiah sent to Isaiah about it his words from the Lord were full of comfort (xix, 6, 7), "Be not afraid of the words which thou hast heard, with which the servants of the king of Assyria have blasphemed Me. Behold I will send a blast upon him. . . . and I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land." After Hezekiah had spread the letter before the Lord and prayed, the Lord sent through Isaiah a grandly comforting reply, saying among other things concerning Sennacherib, "I know thy abode, and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage against Me. . . . I will put my hook in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips, and I will turn thee back by the way by which thou camest."

Then to Hezekiah He said, "I will defend this city to save it for mine own sake, and for my servant, David's sake" (xix, 27, 28, 34). The blast of which He spoke is described in xix, 35. It is grand to trust in the Lord at all times and to pour out our heart before Him, for power belongeth unto God (Ps. lxxii, 8, 11). All the defiance and lying and blasphemies of past ages shall come to a head in the willful king of Dan. vii, 8, 20; xi, 36; who shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods and prosper for a time, but he shall come to his end and none shall help him (Dan. xi, 45). He is also the man of sin, the son of perdition, of 2 Thess. ii, 3-10, and the great blasphemer of Rev. xiii, 4-7, who will dare even to fight against God, but he with his companion, the false prophet, shall be sent alive to the lake of fire, at the same time that the devil shall be shut up in the pit by the same Lord God, who heard and answered the prayer of Hezekiah (Rev. xvii, 14; xix, 20).

CAPE FOR KIDDIE FOR GARDEN WORK

Adopted as Summer Wrap Even for the Little Girl.

Extra Military Effect Given by Soldier-like Looking Buttons Used on Collar and Belt.

Even the kiddies are wearing capes. The little model shown in the sketch is made of navy blue gaberdine, with collar, armhole edging, belt and bottom finish of gendarme red taffeta. As an extra military note a very soldierly looking brass button is used to fasten the collar and serve the belt in a similar manner.

Every little girl needs a summer wrap, and surely now that capes have been adopted as the favorite mode of



Military Cape for Small Girl.

mothers and grown-up sisters there seems to be no reason at all why the younger member of the family should not insist that she, too, have one, says a writer in the Washington Star. The cape is an ideal spring and summer wrap, as it gives all the warmth and protection ordinarily required, and can be slipped on over the flimsiest of frocks without mussing the frock as a coat with sleeves would.

Many capes developed for adults show set-in vests or inside sections, with loose flowing outer part. This arrangement, however, would not be satisfactory for the smaller models. To make a cape comfortable and just right for the little girl, at the same time giving it an unusual style touch so it isn't merely one of the stereotyped Red Riding Hood affairs, this little cape is cut off at the waistline back and front and fullness let in by means of plaits.

To make this cape for a girl of six or eight years two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. If desired, the cape may be lined throughout with the red, and this is recommended if the trifling additional weight is not objected to.

NEW TRIMMING FOR CUSHIONS

Use of Tassels, Not Only at Corners, but All Over Pillow, Is Novel Idea in Trimming.

Did it ever occur to you to trim a cushion with tassels? Yet that is what an exclusive decorator has done—not just tassels at the corners, but tassels all over the pillow. The cushion was covered with an old-fashioned changeable taffeta in old rose and tapestry blue, a material and two colors which are well combined in decorating at present. The tassels then carried out the color scheme by being made of blue and rose silk threads. They were attached to the pillow top at a distance of about six inches apart.

One could make such a pillow very easily at home, choosing a round shape and attaching the tassels only at the edge. The tassels can be made from embroidery twist in the colors wanted by looping the thread to the proper length, binding it off at the top with a lot more of the same silk of the proper color or a dull gilt braid and cutting the loops at the bottom.

MAKE OLD PETTICOATS NEW

Detachable Flounces Also Enable One to Have an Underskirt to Match Every Dress.

Decidedly practical are the tailored petticoat flounces which will give a new lease of life to the underskirt whose upper section is in good condition but whose platings have become frayed or shabby.

The latter may be removed and the attachable petticoat flounces put on. They are made with a drawstring adjustable to the old petticoat or to the new. In width they measure about two yards and in depth about nine inches. According to one's preference the attachable flounces are to be had in chiffon, taffeta or messaline.

For the knockabout petticoat there are flounces of saten or percaline in a variety of colors so that by merely changing the flounce to match the tone of the dress one may have, to all intents and purposes, several petticoats by merely possessing several flounces.

PATRIOTIC MIDDY AND OVERALLS FOR GIRL WITH HOE.

War Has Caused Women to Adopt Serviceable Clothing in Place of the Hampering Skirt.

See the girl with the hoe! It is quite a simple matter to pin a little flag to the lapel of one's coat or to the front of one's frock, and be able to feel assured that it will stay where it is put. But when one dons overalls and a middy for garden work a flag that is merely pinned on or stuck into one's belt becomes quite out of the question. Hence the middy with small flags embroidered in red, white and blue decorating it here and there, and narrow red, white and blue striped ribbon lacing the garment at the neck.

A middy blouse made of white linen, poplin or other sturdy fabric might very well be accompanied by overalls of blue denim, and a serviceable garden suit result, according to the Washington Star.

Indeed, women are donning overalls for housework as well as work in the garden, and finding these garments not only comfortable but becoming.

The war first served to bring trousers for women into serious consideration, for certainly a hampering skirt is not the right sort of a garment for a woman who is to do the work of men.

American manufacturers were not slow to offer overalls, bloomers, etc., to American women, and these women were not slow to accept them, even with war apparently remotely removed from American participation.



Patriotic Middy and Overalls.

Now that America has become an active participant in the world struggle, the comfortable and sensible garment bids fair to have even a stronger vogue.

LIGHT HANGINGS FOR SUMMER

Heavy Velour Draperies May Well Be Replaced With Those of Denim or Linen Taffetas.

In the summer heavy velour draperies may well be replaced with those of denim or the linen taffetas or the various art fabrics which are offered for the purpose. For the upholstered chairs the linen slips are a summer necessity. They keep the materials they cover fresh, and they add immeasurably to the appearance of a room. Before they are put on the furniture all the dust should be removed from the upholstery, spots carefully taken out with French chalk or some of the reliable cleansing fluids and the tuftings stuffed with tissue paper.

Heavy paintings in gilt frames may be covered with the fine netting which comes for the purpose, unless they are removed for the time being and their places filled by less ornate pictures, such as French prints or framed photographs or simple water colors.

If possible, consign all heavy and needless furniture to that mysterious place known as "up attic."

Emergency Basket.

In view of the possibility of occasional accidents in households, it is very convenient for mothers to have a small emergency basket containing articles likely to be useful at such times.

The contents of such a basket should consist of some lint, cotton wool, old linen, a few prepared bandages, varying in width from one-half to three inches, a roll of adhesive plaster, some safety pins, ordinary needles and thread, one or two surgical needles and silk thread, some oiled silk, a pair of scissors, a nurse's dressing forceps, a bottle of carbolic olive oil of the strength of one part of carbolic acid to eighty of oil, a bottle of vaseline and a bottle of tincture of iodine.

WILL NOT MARRY ON FRIDAY

Most Women Still Cling to This Old Superstition But French Girls Think That Day Fortunate.

There is no period in a woman's life that so completely changes her whole existence as marriage, and for that very reason she is apt to be more superstitious and fanciful at that time than at any other, and while superstitions are fast becoming a thing of the past there are few women who will not hesitate before making Friday their wedding day, says London Tit-Bits.

June and October have always been held as the most propitious months, a happy result being thought by some to be rendered certain if the ceremony is timed so as to take place at the full moon or when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

In Scotland the last day of the year is thought to be lucky and if the moon should happen to be full at any time when a wedding takes place the bride's cup of happiness is expected to be always full.

The good people of Perthshire who have had their banns published at the end of one and are married at the beginning of another quarter of a year can expect nothing but good things.

The day of the week is also of great importance, Sunday being a great favorite in some parts of England and Scotland. And although an English lass would not marry on Friday, the French girls think the first Friday in the month particularly fortunate.

BURBOT IS FRESH-WATER COD

Species Which Inhabits Northern Part of Western Hemisphere Has a Voracious Appetite.

The burbot has the distinction of being the only fresh-water member of the cod family, all of its relatives living in the sea. Its habitat circles the earth, two almost indistinguishable species being found, one each, in the lakes and larger streams of the northern parts of the two hemispheres. In North America it occurs from the Arctic circle, and perhaps beyond it, to the Ohio and Missouri rivers, being particularly abundant in the Great Lakes and the larger waters of New England, New York, Canada and Alaska.

It is said to spawn in the winter and early spring and like most of its family is exceedingly prolific, estimates of the number of eggs ranging from 160,000 in a medium-sized fish to 670,000 in a large one. Its voracity is notorious. By day it hides in the holes and crannies of the bottom or in the deeper waters, but at night it goes forth to prey on other fishes, crawfishes, and, at least in early life, on aquatic insects and fish eggs. Its highly distensible stomach is as elastic as its appetite and it takes a heavy toll of its neighbors, the particular trait which has brought it into disfavor with the fishermen who brook no rivalry in their calling.

Mathematics Aid to Leaders.

In addition to his attainments as a chess player, Napoleon was a skillful mathematician, a science which has always attracted great soldiers. As a young man, a writer in the London Chronicle declares, he was quite distinguished by his ready manipulation of mathematical formulae, and his keen mathematical brain was a big factor in his success as a general.

Wellington also had a similar talent, and on one occasion he told Rev. R. Gleig that he attributed much of his success to his lifelong devotion to the science of numbers. Many other famous soldiers of the last century were adepts in rapid and accurate calculation, among them Lee, Jackson and Moltke. Washington, too, was a mathematician, a subject in which he was exceptionally proficient.

Where Was the Night School?

I think I have a match here in Massachusetts for the Korean woman who did not know her husband's name. I knocked at a door; a lady came; I said, "I am making a business directory of the town, and need the name of this family." She gave the surname; I asked the given name. She replied, "Ed." I said, "That may mean Edwin, Edward or Edmund. Which should I write?" She answered, "I don't know; I haven't been married a great while." At another time and place I asked the usual questions and received answers as usual. But the surname was anything but English, and I said: "I'll have to let you spell it for me." She replied: "I don't spell it; John does."—Christian Herald.

Hot and Cold Air.

"Do you know," asks Dr. A. L. Benedict, the editor of the Buffalo Medical Journal, "that warm air can be as pure as cold? Do you know that a window open an inch, with the wind blowing 30 miles an hour, and with the outdoor temperature 20 or 30 degrees F. below the initial indoor temperature, will renew the air in a bedroom more quickly than a wide open window on a hot still summer night?"

Applied Mathematics.

"Children, children," exclaimed the fond hen mamma, cackling loudly in joy. "Gather about quickly and see the bee-yew-tiful, long worm I have just found. Isn't it a dream? Now the problem is, how will we divide it?" "Mother, allow me to suggest," said the tiniest chick, who was destined to become a large, heavy-set rooster, "that the problem might be solved by long division."

"A FOOL AND HIS MONEY—"

The World is Better Off When They Are Parted and the Cash is in Pockets of a Wise Man.

A fool and his money are soon parted. That's right.

The best thing that can happen to a fool's money is to get in the pockets of a wise man. So don't shed tears, dear reader, when you hear that a Pennsylvanian "blows in" \$15,000 in one day or spends \$1,000 for a few extra suits of clothes, says Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

When a spendthrift eats \$8 worth of terrapin and calls for more the money doesn't go down his throat. Bless you, no; because it goes to the hotel man, who scatters those 800 cents to the four winds.

I hear the thoughtless sigh when they read about somebody's giving a monkey dinner at Newport. But I ask you if getting rid of his money as fast as possible is not the very best thing which a monkey-dinner promoter could do with it?

When a man or woman has not the sense to spend money wisely, why, the sooner and faster it goes the better for the rest of the world.

The worst thing anybody can do with money is to lock it up. Wise ones make their cash work harder than any slave toiled on a cotton plantation.

Even a slave had time to sleep, but a sensible man, no matter whether he have ten or ten million dollars, keeps it on the treadmill all day and all night and every day of the year.

Hence your spendthrift when he orders \$500 worth of wine for a dinner, plus \$1,000 worth of flowers, and hands the waiters a \$50 bill for a tip, is doing what? Merely transferring his cash from one treadmill where it is not needed to a score of different mills where it is needed.

So instead of reviling these lavish sounds say to them "God bless you."

PHTHISIS IS ON DECLINE

Dread Disease May Be Obliterated in Another Decade If Decrease Continues at Present Rate.

If tuberculosis shall continue to decrease in this country at the same rate as in the past half century, it will be obliterated in another decade. This is the opinion of Dr. Cleveland Floyd, expressed at the Harvard Medical school. There are two conditions, however, which will prevent the complete obliteration of this lung disease at present, and these are poverty and lack of hygienic surroundings.

Doctor Floyd said that almost everybody has the germs of this disease in his system, but that he is able to resist their attack through living a healthy life and through the protection of nature.

Inhalation and infection are the two common ways by which a person contracts tuberculosis. Children may get the germs in impure milk, but outdoor play prevents the spread. It often happens, however, that when people go to work in shops or insanitary offices, or live in crowded rooms, the disease shows itself and gains a foothold. That is why so many persons between the ages of nineteen and thirty-two acquire tuberculosis.

New Gun Shoots Both Ways.

An army officer has invented a gun which shoots both ways at the same time. The purpose of this arrangement is not to fight the enemy in the front and the rear at once, but to eliminate the recoil, and thus to save the time required in bringing the gun back into position for a second shot. The force exerted by the exploding powder in any gun is equal in both directions, hence the recoil, or "kick." By having a barrel open in both directions, by placing the charge of powder in the middle of the gun and by having a projectile of equal weight on each side of the powder charge, the gun itself is not moved by the explosion. The projectile fired to the front is an ordinary explosive shell. The counterbalancing is a charge of fine shot of equal weight. The shot loses its velocity and falls harmlessly to the ground within a few feet of the gun.

Dignity and Impudence.

A trawler one evening came into a port where lay at anchor a destroyer flotilla. She dropped her "hook" foul of the first and second ships and the efforts of the officer of the watch on the leading ship to move her were fruitless.

On the matter being reported to the commodore he went aft and halted the intruder.

"Hullo, there. You're foul of my billet, and you must clear out and anchor elsewhere. I'm in command of this flotilla—who are you?" Back came the answer, appealing in its audacity and disregard of service convention: "Ah'm the Star o' Bethlehem—and Ah've set fo' th' night."—London Opinion.

Efficiency in War.

The usual means of transportation in the Bulgarian army used to be the ox-cart. It was used, indeed, in the first advance into Serbia. Now the motortruck has replaced it. The officer in charge of the supply department says that one truck does in a day the work of 500 oxen, 250 carts and 300 men.

Sure To.

"I can't account for the waning popularity of that moving-picture actor, He used to have great vogue." "He declined a play from nearly everybody in America. That hurt his popularity some."

JOB

Printing

Do you want your work done quickly and well? The RECORD Office does all kinds of Poster, Program and High-class Work promptly and at reasonable prices. With the latest styles of type, modern machinery and experienced and accommodating workmen, we are always ready to meet any demands.

Hand in your order and it will be filled satisfactorily. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Book and Pamphlet Work and invite you to call or write and get our prices before placing your order elsewhere. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Advertising

Nearly every week, some one tells us how a little advertisement paid him—somebody, perhaps, who never tried it before, and was surprised at quick results. There is no question about it—the right sort of advertising pays. If you know you have something to sell that the people want, or if you have something to sell but don't know who wants it—try our Office.

The

Record,

TANEYTOWN.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Miss Agatha Weant is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown.

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

Mrs. Maude Collins, of Ridly Park, Pa., is in the community on her annual visit to relatives.

The good rains, this week, were likely sufficient to bring to maturity the early potato crop.

John J. Overholzer, of North Dakota, spent about a week in this neighborhood on a visit to his home folks.

William and Charles Winand, of Mt. Washington, are visiting Geo. Clabaugh and wife, at their home near Bridgeport.

Raymond E. Dayhoff, of Co. H. 1st Md. Inf., Clifton Park, Baltimore, took supper with Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Frock, Tuesday evening.

Milton D. Crouse, left on Thursday evening, for Lafayette, Indiana, where he will spend some time with the family of his son, Archie.

Mrs. John Hockensmith and Mrs. Roy B. Garner, spent several days in Baltimore, the first of the week, and also took a trip down the bay, on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Gipprich, of York, Pa., is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer; Mr. Gipprich will also spend Sundays here, during her stay.

Work on the new macadam road from Keymar to Taneytown, is progressing, the bed having been laid as far as the Crabbs farm. It will be finished to Taneytown, this year, in all probability.

What is your number? is a frequently asked question among young men, these times; and it is unnecessary to say that when the drawing is announced, it will be received with greatly varying emotions.

Mrs. Isaiah Reifsnider and Miss Margaret Slade, spent Sunday in York, Pa. Mrs. Reifsnider, visited her sister, Mrs. Wm. Baughman, and Miss Margaret visited her sister, Mrs. Sadie White and Mrs. Bertha Warren.

The daily heavy showers, this week have ended nearly all harvest work, and farmers are fearful of damage to the grain that is cut, as well as that still standing. On the whole, the week has been a most discouraging one, and all are hoping for clearing weather.

The Council of the Lutheran Church on Tuesday night, voted \$50.00 to the Red Cross War Relief Fund, and advanced the salary of the Pastor to \$1200 a year. This places the congregation on the same salary basis as Littlestown, Silver Run and Woodsboro Churches.

Wm. H. Flickinger and Rev. Paul D. Yoder, returned last Friday from an extended trip as far west as Iowa, covering over 2,000 miles by automobile. Mr. Flickinger thinks the Taneytown district farming section fully the equal of any country he saw, taking everything into consideration.

The local branch of the Navy League has been merged into a Red Cross branch. There was little difference, in fact, between the two organizations, and no conflict; but in the smaller towns it seems advisable not to divide the energies of a small number of workers, and the Red Cross work is the most appealing.

Automobile owners are allowed 30 days, or until August 1st., to equip their machines with anti-head-light glaring appliances, whereby the glare of the head-light shall not be more than 42 inches above the ground nor more than 75 feet ahead of the machine. The law will be strictly enforced after the 30 days, as passed at the recent special session.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Davidson and sons, Ralph and Kenneth, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Davidson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Demmitt. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson also visited Asbury Park, Ocean City, New York, and Yonkers, since they moved to Philadelphia. Mr. Davidson's brother, Benjamin, has enlisted in the Third Penna. Regiment.

Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Clarence Shaner, Minnie Thomson, of Tarentum, Pa.; Carrie Hahn, Roland Koons and Wilfred Crouse, motored to Gettysburg, to view the sights of the battlefield. On Monday morning, Mrs. Clarence E. Shaner and Minnie Thomson returned to Tarentum, Pa., after spending some time with her home folks here.

Notwithstanding so much loss by hail and storm, to almost all other sections of this County, Taneytown district escaped entirely, and for this the farmers of the district should be fully thankful. A very proper method of expression would be through making liberal contributions to the Red Cross work.

A "keep to the right" policeman has been stationed permanently in the centre of the square, in order to help to avoid accidents. This may be confusing, for a time, but it seems to be an effort in the right direction and will compel the slowing up in speed of autos while turning the corners. No matter which way you want to go, you must pass to the right of the policeman. It will be lighted at night, and "keep to the right" shows in all directions.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stahl, of Detroit, Michigan, are visiting friends in this vicinity, after spending several weeks with relatives and friends in and near Baltimore. Accompanied by Mrs. Stahl's son, Ralph Harner, they left their Detroit home about the middle of June, and made the journey east in their automobile, by easy stages, taking in the points of interest by the way. They will return home by a different route, by way of Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, etc.

At a regular meeting of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., on last Friday evening, July 6th., the following members were installed as officers for the ensuing term: Past Grand, Wm. T. Hawk; Noble Grand, Samuel D. Wilson; Vice-Grand, Edward P. Zepp; Secretary, Charles E. Ridinger; Right and Left Supporters to Noble Grand, C. Ervin Reid and Clyde L. Hesson; Supporters to Vice Grand, Birnie Babylon and Ellis G. Ohler; Warden, D. R. Fogie; Chaplain, Rev. L. B. Hafer; Conductor, George W. Baker; Scene Supporters, D. Earl Crabbs and D. S. Engelbrecht; Inside Guardian, Sherman Gilds; Outside Guardian, Charles E. Sell. Refreshments were served and music furnished by the Lodge Orchestra. About 50 members were present.

TANEYTOWN RED CROSS WORK.

Let Everybody Help this Great Work of Relief.

The appeal of the American Red Cross Society for a special War Relief fund from the whole country, carries with it the apportionment of \$29,000 from Carroll County. On the basis of taxable property, this means about \$2450. from Taneytown district. This is a considerable sum, but it can be secured by the hearty co-operation of all who are able to give. It can be raised with 25c and 50c subscriptions alone—many must give \$5.00 and \$10.00, or more.

This amount is asked, in addition to amounts needed by Red Cross units for their local work—material for sewing, knitting, etc., for the making of such accessories as are for the use of the army, its hospitals, ambulances, etc.

At a meeting held in Westminster, on Monday, at the call of Dr. Woodward, at which the banks of the County were fully represented, auxiliary committees were named to assist in making a complete canvass of the whole county, by election districts. These committees will co-operate with Red Cross branches, where they exist, and take the lead in other districts. George H. Birnie and D. J. Hesson were named for Taneytown district.

The intention and desire is to have each district in the County canvassed, in an effort to secure at least the proportion due from each. Churches, Banks, Lodges, Sunday Schools, C. E. Societies, and all other like organizations, are invited and expected to contribute to this fund, as well as individuals.

Taneytown district must do its part. It is one of the wealthiest districts in the County, and one of the few districts to escape entirely the losses of the two hail storms.

It is but true to say, in this connection, that some of the districts losing most by the hail, are now among the foremost in their Red Cross contributions.

Do not wait to be solicited, but come to the front with liberal contributions, given freely, and partly at least as a thank-offering for freedom from storm loss.

Subscriptions may be left with either Bank, the Record Office, or the local Red Cross treasurer. The Record will announce all subscriptions received amounting to \$1.00 or over, and also the bulk sum of smaller subscriptions.

Do not wait! Subscriptions are wanted now! The Counties have been lagging behind! Baltimore City has contributed over \$1,000,000. Frederick County has contributed about \$100,000. Carroll County, and Taneytown, must do its full duty.

The amounts so far given, as reported to the Record, for both local and War Relief work, are as follows:

Reported last week	\$96.83
Trinity Lutheran Church	50.00
Piney Creek Presbyterian S. S.	8.50
Taneytown Presbyterian S. S.	8.00
Wm. F. Bricker	1.00
H. J. Wolf	1.00
R. Grier Shoemaker	1.00
Mrs. R. G. Shoemaker	2.50
Harney Lutheran Church	16.00
John D. Hesson	1.00
James D. Haines	1.00
Milton A. Koons	4.00
Joseph H. Harner	2.00
Edmund F. Smith	2.00
Miss Eleanor Birnie	1.00
Denton Slick	1.00
William Copenhagen	1.00

GRANGERS' FAIR, -- OHLER'S GROVE

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1917.

Canning Demonstration

Now, when the Government will consume the product of our large canning factories for the army, it is important that every farm woman should be taught how to can fruit and vegetables, so that any surplus can readily be put on the market.

There will be a canning demonstration on the Fair Ground, every morning, at 10 o'clock, in charge of a lady from the Co-operative Extension Department of the State College of Agriculture.

We invite interested women to be present and take notes, and watch the canning process, noting every stage in the process to the final sealing in glass jars or tin cans.

These demonstrations are free to any one who desires the information.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary & Manager.

P. B. Englar	3.00
George Sauble	1.00
Charles B. Kephart	5.00
Mrs. Charles B. Kephart	2.00
Miss Grace Fair	1.00
Baltimoreans at Sauble's	2.50
James Rodgers	1.00
Calvin T. Fringer	1.00
John M. Staley	1.50
Herbert D. Smith	.50
N. E. Cutsail	.50
Lester Cutsail	.50
N. D. Feeser	2.00
Rev. Thos. Ecker	.50
Miss Mabel Lambert	.50
William Rittase	.50
Claude Conover	.50
G. Albert Rapp	1.00
Harvey Ott	2.00
Clarence Shank	.50
George Baker	1.00
Paul Edwards	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Feeser	2.00
John W. Fream	.50
Josiah Wantz	.50
Mrs. Valentine	.50
Mrs. Jesse Angell	1.00
Albert Baker	1.25
J. A. Kump	2.00
George W. Krug	1.00
Mrs. Filmore Bowers	1.00
Elvin D. Dern	1.00
Walter Hiltbrick	.50
Mrs. M. G. Stott	5.00
Miss Anna Galt	5.00
Mrs. Jacob Null	.50
Wm. G. Myers	1.00
A. H. Annan	1.00
E. M. Annan	1.00
Red Cross Vol. Workers	60.00
Samuel Galt	5.00
Samuel Johnson	2.00
Sam. D. Flickinger	.50
Oliver Hiner	1.00
Charles Baker	1.00
J. Frank Sell	1.00
Albert Rowe	1.00
Mrs. J. T. Babylon	.50
Wade Harner	.50
Miss L. Brower	.50
D. M. Humbert	.50

The names of the members of Taneytown Red Cross will be published in our issue of next week, as the organization has not been fully perfected. The membership fee amounts are not included in the above list of subscriptions.

DR. FAHRNEY, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

Anemia, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis (Hardening of Arteries), Asthma, Biliousness, Bladder Disorder, Blood Disorder, Catarrh, Constipation, Consumption, Diabetes, Dropsy, Drowsiness, Gall Stones, Gastritis, Headache, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Rindown Condition, Sciatica, Sluggish Liver, Skin Diseases, Stomach Trouble, Tuberculosis. Consultation Free.

RACES!!

At Trevanion Farm, near Taneytown on

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917

Trotting, Racing, Running and Hurdle Races all afternoon. Come and see them step!

A Band of Music.

7-13-21

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the choice of the Republican voters at the Primary Election.

MARTIN D. HESS, County Treasurer.

Patronize the merchants who advertise in this paper. They will treat you right.

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.

Special Prices on Calves, 50% for delivering. Chickens, Guineas and Squabs wanted.—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

WILL PAY highest prices for Potatoes delivered not later than Wednesday, 10 a.m. Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest price paid, 50% for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock.—Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Calves, Eggs and Poultry, Friday eve or Saturday morning. 50c for delivering Calves.—F. E. SHUM. 6-22-17

EIGHT PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by GRAYSON EYLER, near Otter Dale School.

A FULL LINE of Ward Plows and repairs on hand at all times, at M. R. SNIDER'S, Harney, Md.

MY FRIEND will not bring my Wire Stretcher home once, as you had it since last Fall.—M. R. SNIDER, Harney, Md.

FARM FOR SALE.—87½ acres more or less; two sets of buildings and can be divided into two small farms. Near Taneytown and Emmitsburg, state road.—Apply to WASHINGTON S. CLINGER, Taneytown. 7-13-17

FOR SALE.—Stock Bull large enough for service; 1 Jersey Heifer.—MARTIN E. FITZG, near Sell's Mill.

BAY HORSE, will work any place; safe for old people to handle. Will sell cheap to quick buyer.—OLIVER LAMBERT, Walnut Grove.

FOR SALE.—My House and Lot in Harney, Md.—SARAH C. VALENTINE. 7-13-17

SURREY FOR SALE, in good condition, at a low price.—HARRY CUTSAIL, on David Ohler farm.

THREE SOWS AND PIGS, Pigs 4 weeks old; and 9 very fine Shoats.—SCOTT M. SMITH, Taneytown.

INSTALLATION NOTICE.—The installation of the officers of Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., will take place next Thursday evening, July 19th. All members are requested to be present. Refreshments.—COMMITTEE.

POSITIVELY NO CHICKENS allowed on my land, adjoining Taneytown, at any time.—CALVIN T. FRINGER.

THE HOME INS. CO. is issuing a short term, special policy on grain, insuring it in stacks, or buildings, anywhere on farm. Very few farmers now have enough grain insurance in their regular policies. Get a Policy for two or three months or more.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agent. 13-21

CELERY PLANTS for sale, 30¢ per hundred.—MRS. F. E. CROUSE. 13-21

6 FINE PIGS, 6 weeks old, by CLAUDE CONOVER, near Piney Creek Church.

REGISTERED STOCK.—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, priced reasonable, breeding considered. Also a nice bunch of Duroc Jersey Shoats, either sex, soon ready to breed.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 6-1-17

STRAYED AWAY, last Friday, Black Pig, about 6 weeks old. Please notify owner, Wm. H. FICKINGER, near Oregon School House.

OUR JULY REMNANT SALE will open Saturday morning, July 21st., at 8 o'clock. Don't fail to take advantage of the opportunities offered here to buy good Merchandise, cheap.—HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE. 13-21

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL and Bicycle, used as demonstrating machine, for sale cheap; complete with bicycle \$45.00, or without bicycle for \$25.00. A bargain for a quick buyer.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 22-17

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JULY.

Dress Goods.

An assortment of the very latest—Stripes, Figures and Plain. Puritan Pongee 25c Silk Chiffon, Black and Light Blue 32c Figured Silk Poplin, \$1.00 Silk Striped Voile, 29c Flowered Lawn, 16c Guaranteed Black Poplin, 25c Sun Silk, 50c Pink Linon Suiting, 35c White Gaberdine, 29c

Men's Silk and Crepe Dress Shirts.

Plain Lavender, Pink and Light Blue, also Striped. \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Men's Panama Hats.

Genuine Panama in three different shades. \$3.90.

Men's Union Suits.

The popular makes—B. V. P. President and Athletic. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Men's Palm Beach Suits \$6.90.

Boys' Suits.

The New Pinch Backs. Prices right. But don't put off too long.

New Tub Skirts.

Made of the best and most desirable wash fabrics. Kabi Skirts, \$1.45 and \$2.50 White Linon Skirts, \$1.50 Wide Striped Skirts, 1.45

Ladies' Tub Suits.

In Striped Linon, pockets on Skirt and belted coat. \$3.50.

Palm Beach Suits.

Made of Genuine Beach Cloth, with very wide stripe. \$7.00.

Middy Blouses.

For Ladies.—Made of White Linon with collar and pockets of striped linon, \$1.00

For Children.—Plain White, White with Blue Trimming, and some have striped trimmings, 50c

Girls Dresses.

Made of Plain and Plaid Gingham, with deep collar and belt. 59c, 75c, \$1.00.

Standard Sewing Machines

have advanced in price, but we have a few 4 drawer, drop head machines at \$14.95.

Remember Our Advice. Buy your Shoes and Clothing now, for they are sure to go higher.

FOR SALE—1 Leather Bellows, 1 Milk Wagon, 1 Old Buggy. Apprentice boy wanted to learn Blacksmithing. Apply to Roy F. SMITH's Blacksmith Shop.

2 BBLs. VINEGAR for sale by FRANK H. OHLER.

LARGE TOURING CAR (1914) with Presto-lite tank and extra tire, in perfect running order. For sale by W. H. DERN, Frizellburg.

WATER GLASS for preserving eggs, 30¢ per quart. Will keep eggs perfectly for a year. Put up your eggs now for winter use and sell your fresh eggs then for real money.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. 22-17

PASTURE FOR CATTLE, at my farm along the State road. See me at once for terms.—CHAS. E. SCHWARTZ. 7-4-17

DENTISTRY—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from July 16 to 21, for the practice of his profession. 6-29-17

OLD IRON, 50¢ per 100, delivered in Taneytown. Rags, Rubber, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Junk always wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 7-1-17

FOR SALE—7-Room House and 2 Acres of Ground, in Copperville.—NOAH SELBY, Taneytown, Md., Route No. 1. 7-6-17

FOR SALE—Good 1-horse Wagon, and several Spring Wagons. Will sell cheap.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. 7-1-17

WRITE OR TELEPHONE to L. K. BIRBY, Middleburg, Md., for all kinds of Washing Machines, Engines, Wringers, Belting and Churns. Concrete Mixer for hire. 6-21

FOR SALE—Geiser Engine, 18 H. P., Thrasher and Hay Baler.—JOHN A. SNYDER, Harney, Md. 7-6-17

NOTICE—Those who have Real Estate for sale, come in and we'll talk it over. List it with D. W. GARNER, Real Estate Agent, Taneytown, Md., for quick sales. 6-22-17

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices quoted by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat.....	@
Corn.....	1.80@1.80
Rye.....	1.80@1.80
Oats.....	50@50
Timothy Hay.....	12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay.....	8.00@10.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	10.00@10.00

Baltimore Markets

Wheat.....	2.15@2.15
Corn.....	1.91@1.91
Oats.....	.78 @.80
Rye.....	2.10@2.20
Hay, Timothy.....	19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed.....	17.50@18.00
Hay, Clover.....	16.00@17.00

Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Monday, July 23, 1917. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, LITTLESTOWN, PA.

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

C. W. KING LARGE PUBLIC SALE

of Seventy-five head of



Maryland and Virginia Cows

at my Stables in Westminster, on THURSDAY, JULY 26th., 1917, at 12 o'clock, sharp.

40 HEAD OF FRESH COWS and 35 head of Springers. They will consist of fine Holstein, Durham, Jerseys and Guineas, and will be tubercular tested. Anyone in need of cows, should not miss this sale, for I will have them as good as money can buy. They will positively be sold for the highest dollar. A credit of 6 months will be given.

C. W. KING, Westminster, Md. Edw. Mercer, Auctioneer.

SALE RAIN OR SHINE. 7-13-17

Application for Duplicate Certificate of Deposit.

Application is hereby made for duplicate Certificate of Deposit No. 10,360, dated October 4, 1916, issued by the Taneytown Savings Bank, amount \$2500, in the name of George W. and Serena Krug. This Certificate has been either lost or stolen.

GEORGE W. KRUG. 7-19-17

EMMITSBURG CLOTHING HOUSE

July Sale of Summer Furnishings for Men who love good "Clothes"