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THE RECORD FOR
THE MOST SALE
NEWS.

THE CARROLL RECORD

THE BEST READING
TIME IS FROM
NOW UNTIL APRIL
FIRST.

VOL. 30

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1924.

NO. 127

OUR DIRT ROADS ARE NOW "BY-ROADS".

General Complaints that Roads are worse than ever.

All of the public roads, not state roads, are now practically in the class known as "by-roads"—roads not usually well kept up. The writer makes very little use of the public roads of any kind, and does not speak from experience, but has all the evidence he needs to say that the present dirt roads are not nearly so well kept up as they were ten years ago.

Whether the county is not paying for so much work as formerly, we do not know. Very naturally, the same amount of money as paid ten years ago, will not now pay for more than half as much work. If it is a matter that attaches to less competent road workers, we do not know even that, but it is our opinion that this is not the cause.

The one thing that does stand out—according to the testimony given us nearly every day—is, that our dirt roads—the "by-roads"—are worse than ever, and if there is any way through which this can be remedied, it ought to be done.

Three-fourths of the roads of Maryland are still dirt roads, and those living along and using these three-fourths, are all paying for the one-fourth. And, by the way, this one-fourth is being worn out by long-distance travel, to a very large extent, many of whom pay no road taxes.

An observation of travel on the Westminster-Taneytown road, any Sunday during the summer, will easily demonstrate the fact that this road is largely used by tourists from Baltimore and Washington, either on their way to Gettysburg or to mountain resorts, or perhaps making a loop, going to Gettysburg via Taneytown, and returning via Littlestown.

Of course the three-fourths taxpayer gets some use of the state roads, and is remarkably quiet about the dirt roads that he uses greatly more; but he is not being treated at all fairly. We believe it would be more in the interest of the local taxpayer to have more of the dirt roads fixed up, and kept up, than to have a greater mileage of concrete or macadam roads; and it is a surprising thing to us that our dirt roads friends are not doing a great deal more than merely complaining.

Maryland Roads by Comparison.

Maryland has 3663 miles of surfaced roads, and is among the leaders in percentage of improved roads by comparison with the total mileage of the state. Many states have more miles of improved roads, but fall away below Maryland on the percentage basis, as the latter can boast of one-fourth of the entire road mileage of the state being improved.

Pennsylvania, for instance, has 13,921 miles of improved roads, but this represents only about one-seventh of the road mileage of the state, and although New York has 13,566 miles, this is considerably less than one-fourth of the state's road mileage.

The great state of Iowa has 2585 miles improved, or only one thirty-sixth of the mileage of the state. Ohio is one of the few states ahead of Maryland as it has 36,067 miles improved, representing over one-third of the miles in the state.

The Western States, as a whole, are far behind eastern states, in improved road construction. Even California has only about 20 percent, while Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming and the Dakotas have hardly made a beginning in that direction.

837 Red Cross Members.

The result of the Seventh Roll Call of the American Red Cross in Carroll County, while not as large as hoped for, shows an increase over the enrollment of last year.

To all who directed and assisted in the work the officers of the Carroll County Chapter extend their sincere thanks and appreciation. Mrs. George Mather, chairman of the Roll Call committee rendered efficient service and to her much of the credit is due for the larger enrollment of members.

A number of the branches more than doubled their membership of a year ago, and the ladies who made the canvass in Westminster did their work promptly and well.

Mr. Shunk, the treasurer, has received reports from all the branches and auxiliaries except Mt. Airy and the membership as follows:

Westminster	385 members
Finstburg Auxiliary	12 "
Baust Church Auxiliary	12 "
Uniontown Auxiliary	35 "
Union Bridge Branch	22 "
New Windsor Branch	55 "
Hampstead Branch	82 "
Taneytown Branch	99 "
Berrett Branch	40 "
Sykesville Branch	14 "
Manchester Branch	40 "
Myers' District	30 "

Annual Members 836
Contributing Member 1

In the Hall of Representatives, in Boston, hangs a wooden codfish, "The Sacred Cod," it is called, "as a memorial of the importance of the Cod Fishery to the welfare of this Commonwealth," in accordance with a resolution passed in 1784.

REINDEER MEAT.

Alaska to help Supply Demand in the United States.

Reindeer meat is soon to be added to the supply of food meats in this country, from recent reports. Some hundreds of thousands of deer are being raised in Alaska, and soon venison will be coming into this country in refrigerator ships.

The shortage of meats in this country is due to two main factors; cattle disappearing from Western ranges as the land is converted into farms; and to the greatly increased consumption of meat by highly paid working men; also, increased population has something to do with the situation.

It is believed that reindeer meat will not be much higher than beef, and that the only reason why it may be, will be the cost of transportation such a long distance. It is confidently predicted that the main business of Alaska, in the future, will be meat production for the United States, and that it will be more profitable than seeking for gold.

C. F. Moul, of Hanover, Dead after Auto Accident.

Christian F. Moul, of Hanover, died at the Columbia, Pa., hospital, on Tuesday, while under the influence of ether administered to him by surgeons in order to operate upon him for injuries received in an automobile accident, that occurred on the Lincoln highway, east of Columbia, between 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M.

Just how the accident occurred seems to be in some doubt, as well as just who was in the car at the time. The car was a Cadillac sedan, owned by Mrs. C. F. Welsh, of York, and is reported to have been loaned to Mr. Moul. The car ran off the road and sidetracked a telephone pole. Mr. Moul had an eye put out, his nose broken, and was otherwise injured about the face, but death is said to have been caused by heart failure, rather than by his injuries.

Mr. Moul and a woman said to be Miss Ethel Knotts, formerly of York, were found lying on the road and were brought to the hospital. About 10 minutes later two men and a woman called at the hospital and inquired as to the extent of the injuries. One of the men is said to have been Charles F. Welsh, of York. Miss Knotts left the hospital, at noon, and went to the Colonial hotel, York. Mr. Moul was well known in Hanover, and was president of the Moul Manufacturing Co.

Maj. Hall's Successful Venture.

Carroll Countians who have been interested spectators of Maj. A. M. Hall's newspaper venture in Apokka, Florida, rejoice with him in the splendid success that has evidently followed his efforts. The Apokka Chief, his new paper, built on nothing in the way of established "good will" but from the very first issue a remarkably clean, newsy and well edited weekly, has grown in its short life of 37 weeks into a firmly established business, backed by popular support—a splendid tribute to Major Hall and to his business foresight.

Now, the paper has already outgrown its first setting, and is ambitiously, and apparently very wisely, aiming toward higher ideals. In a few weeks it will be enlarged, issued from a new plant of its own, and in its management Major Hall will be reinforced by another experienced publisher, and it is proposed to reach out over a larger field.

Just how the new plans are going to make the Chief a better paper, we will be glad to observe, as the present issue looks to us to be about the best that can be done. Any further general betterment will place it at the very tip-top of American weeklies.

Calendars Will be Cheaper.

In marking our sample line for 1925, the general trend is toward lower prices; not to the extent we had hoped, but still material reductions in price, or better grades for the same price. The designs are nearly all new, and more artistic. We will be glad to show them at any time, and book orders for December 1 payment and delivery. Orders placed with us do not have express charges added. The reductions in price will average about \$1.00 on each 100 calendars, as compared with 1924. Some of the better grades are about \$2.00 per 100 lower in cost.

Severe Cold in the West.

New Year's day was generally cold throughout the Middle West, practically marking the date of the beginning of real winter. Chicago experienced a blizzard of snow and sleet and registered a temperature of 3° above zero.

St. Louis had zero weather and a sudden drop of 40 degrees in less than 24 hours. Kansas and Missouri generally suffered, while Yellowstone Park headed the cold wave with a temperature of 34° below.

The southwest was included in the drop, even to New Orleans, where wraps and heavy clothing had to be hunted up for comfort.

What is believed to be the smallest church in the world is a little chapel dedicated to St. Anthony situated five miles east of Fort Atkinson, Iowa. The outside measurements are 12 by 20 feet. The chapel seats a congregation of eight.

TAX REDUCTION DEMANDS GROWING.

Members of Congress feel Public Sentiment during Vacation.

Members of Congress, returning today from their holidays ready to resume session at noon, Thursday, were prepared for one of the most important legislative battles since the close of the World War.

They found at their homes that the tax and soldier bonus issues were being discussed by constituents to the exclusion of almost everything else. And those who cared to be candid said they had not been persuaded the popular sentiment for lowered taxes was the product of any "organized conspiracy of propaganda by predatory interests," as charges by Representative Garner of Texas, and the Democratic National Committee.

Instead, the returning members were discussing surtaxes in tones of compromise. The Republican majority is stronger for the Mellon plan than ever. Popular approval of the secretary's program and unqualified praise for President Coolidge have gone far toward solidifying the conservative body of the party behind the Administration.

It was true that many Republicans who want the Mellon tax reductions were declaring in favor of the soldiers' bonus bill. Whether they favor it or not, political considerations which seem to them to be compelling, are causing them to adhere to their determination to vote for it against the counsel of the President and the Treasury head.

Members, returning from their holiday rescue, acknowledged they were "mightily impressed" with the strength of tax-reduction sentiment in various districts.

Many of them, including those pledged to a soldiers' bonus, were skeptical when they left for their homes, as to the spontaneous nature of the indorsements of the Mellon plan which swamped their offices with petitions, letters and telegrams. Some declared it was mere propaganda.

The ten-day recess has served to open the eyes of these Representatives and to fortify those who believed that bonus legislation, if passed by this Congress, would nullify any serious attempt at tax reduction.

And There Is No Peace.

In the United States during the past year, thousands of persons wrote their ideas on how world peace could be attained. Some wrote in the hope that they could share in the Bok peace prize. Others wrote for the sheer love of peace. In China, a magazine is conducting a similar contest, designed to obtain ideas which will lead to peace in that ancient and troubled land. In Europe and the rest of the world, great thinkers have given their time and thought to the mighty problem of ending war.

And the net result is that the Nobel Committee decided not to award the annual peace prize for 1923.

The world cries for peace and dreams of peace. But there is no peace. A glance over the world disclose few wars of any consequence. True, in Mexico, Mexicans have been fighting Mexicans. Afghans have been menacing the passes as usual. The Spanish Ministry has been in some doubt whether ransoms or arms must settle its African problem. In the Ruhr, armed invaders bear rule. And in Russia, the military establishment holds the government in power. But of real orderly war, with lines of battle, trenches, bombing planes, poison gas and swivel chair heroes, the year 1923 was singularly free. Still the Nobel Committee, in all the world, was unable to find one man or woman whose efforts on behalf of peace deserved its award.

There will be none to criticize the committee's action or rather refusal to act. It was practically a rebuke to the world for its failure to advance the cause of peace. There are no wars in the world, but the world is in a decidedly less favorable position in connection with peace than it was a year ago. The peoples of all lands want peace, but the statesmen who have risen to power in recent months are not notably pacific characters. M. Poincare's administration has been one of might. Russia maintains its arrogant government. Mussolini, in Italy, is far from being an apostle of peace. General Primo de Rivera, in Spain, stands for the rule of blood and iron. The year just closed was one in which many of the nations were simply great armed camps. Many, too, complained of their dire financial and industrial straits. It is to be hoped that the Nobel Committee will be able to award a prize at the close of this year. Perhaps someone, who can teach the nations to work rather than to arm and drill, will be entitled to the prize.—Dearborn Independent.

101,250 Auto Tags Issued.

According to figures made public on Wednesday, a total of 101,250 licenses have been issued up to date. This is 32,718 more than the figure at the same time last year. Basing the estimate upon the total number of automobiles in the State, which is 220,000, and allowing for owners in the District of Columbia, it is believed that nearly 75,000 motorists are without licenses at the present time.

PENNA. FOR ENFORCEMENT.

Gov. Pinchot Strong on Fight for Prohibition Laws.

A State-wide campaign for good citizenship, including enforcement of all laws but the prohibition amendment and laws particularly, was started here today by 500 men and women from all parts of Pennsylvania in attendance at the Pennsylvania Citizens' Conference.

Governor Pinchot, who told of his plan to get pledges from all candidates for the Legislature on his proposed Brewery and Distillery Inspection Bills, emphasized the need for strict enforcement of prohibition and asserted that the coming primaries will be much more important in the State than the general election.

John A. McSparran, Democratic opponent of Pinchot in the gubernatorial election of 1922, representing the State Grange, dwelt upon the need for men in command of the dry enforcement who are sympathetic to the prohibition laws.

Organized labor went on record through David Williams, Allentown, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, although he said that labor believes that prohibition laws are not the only ones which need more rigid enforcement.

The conference pledged its members to co-operate with public officials in the enforcement of law, to serve on juries, to arrange for local conferences and to lend support to those agencies which are "furnishing real leadership in the struggle for the enactment of righteous laws and their enforcement."

The pledge will be forwarded to every minister of the gospel so that it can be read in the pulpits on January 13, the date nearest January 16, the anniversary of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.—Phila. Ledger.

Upshaw's Dry Program.

Congressman Upshaw, of Georgia, Democrat, is the leading "dry" member of Congress. In a speech the other day, in which he paid his respects to Maryland's Congressman Hill, he gave the following "rum-proof, booze-tight" program for this country to follow.

"Let Congress clean around its own door by passing a resolution declaring persona non grata to the floor of the House any member found under the influence of liquor in the Capitol or House office building or known to have liquor illegally acquired in his office.

Immediate deportation, without grace or privilege of returning to America, for all aliens found guilty of violating the prohibition law.

Withdrawal of citizenship from all United States citizens who go to any foreign country and engage in smuggling liquor into the United States.

Make buyer of liquor equally guilty with seller, and imprisonment, plus fine, imperative in all cases.

Stop all manufacture of intoxicants by private concerns, the Government manufacturing and distributing such alcohol as may be necessary for medicinal and scientific purposes.

Independent bureau for prohibition enforcement, with commissioner having full power and amenable only to the President.

Put all prohibition enforcement officers, except the head commissioner, under Civil Service, with all political influence absolutely prohibited in making appointments.

Require pledge of total abstinence from all Federal appointees, including consular and diplomatic representatives abroad, Cabinet officers, army and naval officers, and the executive quillotine for all such appointees who are known to drink the liquor outlawed by our Constitution.

Employ the Army and the Navy, if necessary, to prevent liquor smuggling and otherwise aid in prohibition enforcement.

Withdrawal of charter from all National banks and prosecution of all other banking institutions that extend financial aid to bootleggers or receive deposits from those known to be engaged in the illicit liquor traffic.

Let the State Department respectfully request that all foreign Governments discontinue sending to this country diplomatic and consular representatives who exert a demoralizing influence upon our official and social life by dispensing from their residences and offices intoxicating liquors prohibited by our laws to American citizens."

Marriage Licenses.

Charles H. Griswold and Levena E. Burke, Sykesville.

O Ray Andrews and Ava N. Stoner, Westminster.

Charles W. Albaugh and Dazie Irene Hankey, York, Pa.

Glenn Carlton Shaffer and Lillian Pauline Grove, Frederick.

William F. Wheatley and Ella B. Ridgely, Sykesville.

Charles Hammond Gist and Mary Josephine Rickle, Westminster.

Wesley Edward Calp and Gertie May Schaeffer, Hampstead.

Harry William Coppenhaver and Laura Edith Angel, Taneytown.

L. Earnest Martin and L. Nannetta Mathias, Westminster.

SENATE AND HOUSE READY FOR WORK.

City Loses the President of Senate but is given Speaker.

The Democratic Caucus, on Tuesday night, chose David G. McIntosh, of Baltimore county, president of the Senate, by a vote of 14 to 6 over William Curran; and Francis P. Curtis, of Baltimore, was chosen speaker of the House by a vote of 76 to 11 over J. Allen Coad, of St. Mary's county. The election of McIntosh was a victory for Governor Ritchie, while that of Curtis was largely by common consent.

All of the minor officials were easily chosen by the caucus. The election of McIntosh was a defeat for the city organization, but matters were evened up by the selection of Curtis, and harmony seems to be the outcome. Both leaders are men of considerable experience in political and legislative matters.

The caucus nominees were regularly elected at the opening session, on Wednesday, after which Governor Ritchie delivered his message, in which he urged a reduction of 3 cents in the state tax rate, as well as an increase in state revenues.

Two women are members of the House; Miss Mary E. Reistean, of Howard, and Mrs. Elsie B. Barber, of Anne Arundel. The Republicans will cut no figure, as such, in either Senate or House, as 22 of the 29 Senators are Democrats, and 93 of the 113 members of the House.

The following comments on the message are from the Baltimore Sun:

"Chief among the recommendations of the Governor were a State loan of \$2,100,000 covering general construction and equipment during the next three years. He pointed out that loans for similar purposes in 1921 and 1922 were \$1,500,000 each year, and those for 1923 and 1924 were \$1,750,000 each year, so that the loan now recommended amounts to less than the average for the last four years.

The usual Road Construction bill will be submitted, the Governor said, calling for a State loan for post and lateral roads of \$4,500,000 of which one-third will be issued in each of the three ensuing years. Federal aid and the amounts raised by the counties will augment this, so that approximately \$8,000,000 will be available annually for road construction. A bill will also be submitted for a loan of \$900,000, one-third to be issued each year for bridge construction and the elimination of grade crossings.

If receipts from motor vehicles continue to increase, the Governor said, some legislation will be necessary, either to reduce the receipts by lowering license fees or gasoline tax or by more road construction.

The Governor reminded the members that while they could cut or decrease the budget for general expenses they could not increase it, but that in regard to bonds they had more latitude. He explained why he had made drastic cuts in the estimates of many departments and why he had retained items allowed. He confined his message today to financial matters, saying he would make further recommendations in regard to general legislation. In concluding, he said he felt sure the Republicans were just as anxious as the Democrats to give efficient and economical government."

By agreement, both houses adjourned Wednesday afternoon to meet at 8 o'clock next Monday night. It has been usual for the first adjournment to be until the following Tuesday night. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates will put in the intervening time in preparing the committees, without which the Assembly can do but little work.

Wet and Dry Fight Opens.

The Baltimore News of Wednesday gives the following, by an Annapolis correspondent:

"The first murmurings of the wet and dry fight which is certain to feature the 1924 session of the General Assembly, came today in the House where Delegates Dimarco and Callan of the city delegates introduced resolutions which, if passed by the Legislature, will inform the National Congress that Maryland, so far as prohibitions is concerned, is still "out of the Union."

Mr. Callan's resolution strongly commended Governor Ritchie for the position taken by him at the prohibition conference called by Presidents Harding and Coolidge and asked the National Congress to return to the doctrine of State's rights.

That of Mr. Dimarco petitioned the national body to pass such local option legislation as will be necessary to allow the incorporated towns and counties of each State to decide by popular vote whether the sale of light wines and beer shall be allowed within their jurisdiction."

The papers have been full, all week of business booming prospects for 1924. The papers, evidently, mean to do their part toward a feeling of optimism.

Huge gun barrels, made for service in the world war, are being utilized in making high-pressure oil stills, in the Texas oil field.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Annual Open House Custom is Repeated by Coolidges.

President and Mrs. Coolidge shook hands with and greeted 3891 persons on New Year's day, following long-standing precedent, and stood the ordeal very well, and appeared to enjoy it.

Those who were received were men, women and children in all stations in life.

No restrictions were placed on color, race or sect, and it was because of this democratic feature that this part of the reception was the most interesting. The Executive, in his quiet and simple manner, showed plainly his interest in the many smiling faces as they clasped hands with him and passed along. To those standing near there was no mistaking the genuine sincerity on the part of these citizens of the nation, who had stood long outside in the chilling winds to await their turn.

When 2:30, the time for closing the doors, arrived there were still several hundred outside in the line. The President and Mrs. Coolidge had retired to their rooms on the next floor, but when they learned of the disappointed ones they at once returned to their former positions in the reception room and received those who had remained in the line.

The number received was very much smaller than in previous years, believed to be due to the fact that the public is desirous of relieving the President of the strain of such occasions; and it was especially noticeable that members of Congress, and of Washingtonians in general, were absent from the line. The reception lasted four hours, even in its abbreviated form.

Would Buy Timber with Bonds.

"We now are working on a plan to get timber lands without asking the State to put up any money." This is the way F. W. Besley, State Forester, stated the proposal of his department to acquire timber lands for State use by issuing bonds in payment.

"We propose to ask the Legislature, Mr. Besley asserted, to permit this department to purchase timber land simply by handing the seller an interest-bearing bond. Or if the seller desired cash, we could sell the bond to an investor and pay cash for the land.

"In view of the impending timber shortage the acquisition of State forests is an invaluable investment. The cost to the present generation would be very small, whereas the benefit to future generations would be very great. We shall ask the Legislature to permit us to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds in 1924.

"Massachusetts and New Jersey, both smaller States than Maryland in total land area, have very much less State forest areas. The former has 60,000 acres of State forests; the latter has 16,500 acres. Maryland has 4,000 acres.

"In Pennsylvania, where there are 1,130,510 acres of State forest, the value of this State property has increased sixfold since it was purchased. New York has 2,000,000 acres of State forests and finds them profitable.

"It would be easy to multiply these cases by referring to the States of Washington, Oregon, Montana and so on. However, it is plain that State forests are not cumbersome and unprofitable investments and we are desirous of having Maryland share in profits that cannot fail to follow the purchase of timber lands and their proper management."—Balt. Sun.

One in Every Four Couples Apply for Divorce.

The Baltimore American, of Thursday, makes the following surprising statement:

"Approximately 25 percent of persons married in Baltimore apply later for divorces, according to figures made public yesterday by clerks of two circuit courts.

During the year just ended 1993 applications for divorces were made, as against 8043 marriage licenses issued. In both the courts 1250 divorces were granted, 48 dismissed and the rest are pending. Cases from other years, some back as far as 1902 are still on the dockets.

The figures for 1923 show a startling increase in divorces granted over 1913, but are 150 short of 1920. In 1913 only 999 divorces were granted while in 1920 the number jumped to 1400. In 1919 the number of applicants was 2250, as against 1993 during the past year. Court officials declare that the number of divorces is gradually getting back to normal, although it has not reached the pre-war low mark. In 1917 only 760 divorces were granted in the local courts.

Circuit Court No. 2 had a record number of cases of all kinds filed during the year, the number being 2323."

Our Sale Register This Week.

Our Sale Register is commenced in this issue. If there are errors in it, please advise us. The list is somewhat shorter than last year, perhaps due to less sales in prospect, or to the fact that out of the neighborhood sales have not yet been handed in. There are some that will no doubt want to use this means of publicity, but we have tried to be careful to insert only such sales as we have reasonable expectations of doing work for.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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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.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1924.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

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

No Radical Changes in the Election Law.

It is reported to be highly likely that there will be no changes made in either the election, or registration laws. These laws, while a patchwork, and not what many think they ought to be, are said to have established their legality, and this seems to be regarded as an important virtue, almost as though if important changes (improvements) should be made, they might not stand in the courts.

Even the "declaration of intention" feature—a distinctively Maryland invention—is admired because it contains 1500 words, and it, too, is legally burglar proof, and was well-meant, even though it functions contrary to its original plans. All in all, the laws seem to be sacred to the memory of their framers, and are to be maintained.

But, the hope is held out that perhaps the physical feature of the ballot—its typographical appearance—may be improved, to please the sticklers for architectural appearance, and also cut down in size; but, this will be the limit. It is also said that shortening the ballot, via the appointment route, is not likely to be attempted, as this would not be agreeable—except in Republican counties.

Poisonous Liquor Fatalities.

No matter what one may think of the Prohibition law, or whether one may want it modified, or not; nor even whether the law is responsible for the appalling number of deaths due to drinking present day liquors, plain common sense, backed by the law of self-preservation, demands that we do not indulge in the sort of liquors now to be had; for doing so is reasonably sure to bring the undertaker.

Deputy Coroner, Paul, of Philadelphia, says there were 875 deaths in that city, the past year, due to poisonous liquors. He says; "You can't buy pre-war liquor for no one will sell it. They may call it imported, but the most of it is moonshine, denatured or colored alcohol, and it is poisonous." So, those who refuse to take expert advice on the subject, merely put their own lives out, as a foolish reward for taking their own way for it.

We have this official's testimony that 875 deaths resulted in the city within a year, from "poisonous" liquors. It would be interesting to know, for comparison, how many may have died per year, in the same city, before Prohibition, due to the use of liquors not poisonous—as we are now interpreting poison.

The Annapolis Mill.

Soon we will be hearing from the legislative mill at Annapolis. By law of the state, this mill is required to operate every two years, whether we need new laws or not. The machinery needs to be kept in readiness, it appears, for contingencies; and the best way to do this is to operate it occasionally so as to keep the works in trim, and to keep up the supply of engineers by breaking in apprentices.

We always have the pleasurable anticipation that this Annapolis mill will turn out a good product. We do not know just what, but, there is always the enjoyment of the hope, and we keep on paying the expense of the experiment with more or less resignation, because it is the only right thing to do. And then, after the job is all over, we again have the pleasure of expressing the wise conclusion that "nothing was done" of any account, aside from putting into circulation again the taxes we have been paying in advance in order to keep the thing going.

So, we are at the eve of wonderment again, as to whether taxes will be made higher or lower, what will

be done about election laws, how the oyster will be treated, what changes will be made in the game laws, how much certain institutions will get, what will be done about state roads, whether the automobile laws will be made better or worse, and a lot more equally momentous matters that furnish the game for the wise Senators and Delegates, who must put up as good an imitation as possible of earning their pay, and deserving the honors conferred upon them.

Cheating and Gambling at County Fairs.

The Editor of The Record recently read a letter from "A farmer's wife" published in a well known weekly, in which occurred this paragraph; "County fairs, undoubtedly, are incentives for raising better farm produce, but most of them might be better managed. For instance, concessions should not be given to cheating, gambling games where a gullible rustic can drop five dollars in as many minutes."

There is more in the article, that, coming as it does from a farmer's wife, indicates the "easy mark" propensities of farmers as a class, which hardly anybody else than a farmer's wife would dare to write. And on this particular subject—gambling at County Fairs—we think it would be a means of exerting a needed strong influence, if more of them would protest against the assembling of farmers together, presumably for their own interests, then at the same time licensing fakirs to fleece them.

There is no greater delusion than backing the argument, that, as these fakirs has so long been "attractions" at fairs, they are a sort of necessary evil, and that farmers really want them. If the latter should really be true, then promoters of fairs have a sort of justification in supplying the demand, especially because the license fees help to make fairs "pay"; but just the same, no good thing ever actually depends on the help of wrong things. But, we do not believe it true that real farmers of the best sort, want these gambling opportunities.

We are not concerned so much as to whether this opinion is popular, as we are as to whether it is right. The real justification for an attraction, is, that it is a thing that is right, and in some degree amusing, or helpful, to those who are invited to the fair, or other gathering, furnishing the attraction. County fairs, as this farmer's wife says, "might be better managed" by cutting out "cheating and gambling."

Trouble Ahead for 1924.

The year 1924 is likely to be a memorable one in American politics, both in Congress and on the open political field, up until the November election. The whole performance will largely be a scramble between selfish interests to "get something" from the government; in other words out of Uncle Sam's treasury. Either that, or to satisfy personal ambition. It is not a nice thing to say, but it is our belief that real Simon-pure desire to legislate for the good of the whole country, is a very scarce virtue. We do not believe so much in strength in union, as in union strength; not so much in united we stand for all, as that we stand united for ourselves. We are playing the game the big fish play.

The tendency in American politics is away from two great parties, holding to clearly defined differences in policy. We no longer hold to party, but are engaged in trying to hang such amendments to party platforms as represent the most promising expedients for "getting ours."

Republicans and Democrats are alike in this. Inseparables on both sides have largely spoiled the negatives so long in use for picturing party differences, and, the outlook is that this merry diversion will have free rein this year. Sometimes we lament the fact that there are no more great leaders; none big enough to quell the rioting, and lead the hosts to victory. But, it isn't the leaders that are lacking, so much as it is that the mob element is increasing that does not want leaders.

No man can lead without followers. No man can advise those who do not want advice. When arrogance, selfishness and ignorance combine in sufficient force, advice based on experience, and leadership based on intelligence, are important. When misguided men feel that they are the government, and that they need only to combine in sufficient strength, to rule, then our boasted self-government plan finds itself on the rocks.

The rule of the people operates ideally only when, and as long as, the best people are in the majority, and can co-operate—can hold together and outnumber the irresponsible radicals. That is just the danger this country is facing, this year, as it never has before; and the hope of the future depends on how far the American people will permit their own selfishness to obscure their good sense.

The Year Just Ahead.

Dwelling in the past is not to be recommended. But the best preparation for meeting problems yet to arise is knowledge of what has been done in the years behind us. This is stock-taking time in the business world. "How do I stand?" is the universal inquiry. But it is not enough to know how "I" stand. How do business and humanity generally stand? How did they fare in the twelve months just closed? How do results accomplished compare with those of preceding years? With precise information before us we may gauge future prospects and plan intelligently for the new year.

The greatest asset of mankind is the general fund of knowledge accumulated through the ages. The ancient and respectable pastime of making New Year resolutions comes down to the simple matter of making decisions in the light of experience. Not of one's own experience but of collective experience. Knowledge of what was done in 1923, added to the store of information previously assembled, constitutes a strengthening of the guards against error, provided use be made of it.—Frederick News.

IF?

As the world resounds to the vibrating of "Ring out the old, ring in the new," the ever old yet ever new Bill of Resolutions is placed before the universal House of Deliberation. Will its measure be sanctioned or vetoed? The decision hangs in the balance, while the pros and cons of the question are thoroughly investigated. The sage during the process of consideration argues thus:

If some would economize, and never let their Christmas saving accounts be over drawn, then New Year resolves would not be vain.

If some would learn the art of judging others kindly, then New Year resolves would not be vain.

If some would understand the gift of suppressing cutting words, then New Year resolves would not be vain.

If some would take to heart and daily practice the Golden Rule, then New Year resolves would not be vain.

If some would smile instead of frown, then New Year resolves would not be vain.

If some would do each daily task just a little better than before, then New Year resolves would not be vain.

If some would weekly balance their debit and credit accounts of these resolutions, then each New Year would be one worth while.

But will they? That is the question that a sage is unable definitely to answer. It is a query which will remain unanswered to the end of time. As long as man is human there will be doubts, hopes, failures, and broken resolutions. Though resolves be broken time and time again, one is not thereby justified in shrugging his shoulders and murmuring New Year's morn, "No resolutions this year; what's the use?"—Emmitsburg Chronicle.

Friendship.

The season whose apex is reached with Christmas and the New Year is valued especially for the emphasis it puts on friendship. In the year that elapsed since the last festival perhaps some among us had forgotten the influx of intense and genial feeling which the Yuletide brings with it, even as we forget the spring, so that each new May is a green miracle and a fresh wonderment.

There are many things for which to give thanks at the threshold of 1924, and for nothing should we be more grateful than for friends. We are not poor till we have lost them. The loss of his throne to a king, or the loss of his fortune to a millionaire, or the loss of health to one rejoiced in his physical well-being, is not so great an affliction as the loss of a friend to one who greatly cares for those who share the human scene with him.

Friendship is imperishable even on earth, for its quality and its influence inevitably pass into our character. If we choose to be friends with the mean and malignant (not to raise them but to adopt their ways), we shall become mean and malignant too. If we by preference consort with greatness of soul and essential nobility, we must, though imperceptibly to ourselves, absorb something of these qualities into our own beings. As we touch pitch and are defiled, so we communicate with beauty and partake of it. Habitually to dwell with truth and decency and dignity must almost certainly mean a lasting bias in favor of these lovely things. The child who is brought up among ruffians will be fortunate to avoid having his character permanently seared and blasted.

We choose our friends, our friends choose us, because we mutually find congenial impulses and aspirations. General Stonewall Jackson said the same end must be proposed and the same means approved if friendship is to be fond and lasting. In that

greatest friendship of all which subsists between husband and wife there cannot be permanence unless both partners have the same ideals in the planning of a home (which is a personal rather than an architectural affair) and the training of a child.

Life is said to be, at best, a very lonesome business. We are reminded constantly of upreared walls through which there is no feeling and over which we cannot look, between one human being and another. But a true, deep friendship discovers to each of us surprisingly how near we may approach through all the barriers of sense and custom and our separate physical frames that are the temples of the indwelling spirit. It is not so much the separate embodiments of our beings as it is the spiritual differences that estrange and prevent our being friends.—Phila. Ledger.

Why Read the Papers.

When the newspapers of New York were curtailed as to size by the pressmen's strike of course the contents of each one was dished up in a rather sketchy fashion. The advertisements were mostly missing, as were the editorial pages—the latter altogether.

The situation was so novel that many people have taken occasion to let the papers know, now that the strike is over and things are getting back to normal, that they really enjoyed the days when they were unable to get complete papers and even those times when they had none—and there were several newspaperless days.

We fail to understand why anybody should rejoice because he is not called to the task of reading a newspaper. Nobody is under compulsion to read one at any time if he is not engaged in the work of making newspapers. If you don't like the newspaper, why not ignore it? If it comes into the house and you do not care for what is printed on its pages why not scornfully turn up your nose and pass it by?

We say this who have made newspapers for many years. Also we say that we do not blame people for tiring of newspapers. Mostly the people don't, but occasionally there is some one who does not like them. It isn't a sign of lacking intelligence. It must be admitted that for the most part newspapers are peddlers of gossip and much uninteresting news of all sorts. Some of the humorous—so called—things in newspapers are not appealing to many people of great good taste and fine discrimination. But the newspapers are what they are because the public insists upon having what is printed in the newspapers.

The great general public as a whole hasn't very high cultural standards, otherwise newspapers would be a great deal better than they are. As bad as most of them are when looked at with a critical eye, they still mean a great deal to most of us. We who have a sense of discrimination pass by those things in the newspapers which do not appeal to us and look only for what we fondly believe to be the worth-while matters.

There is a kind of newspaper reader who, while professing to hate it, still reads every last thing he can find in one. He is obsessed by the fear that he will miss something. Some readers never look in a book, but devote themselves to newspapers exclusively; others see only the comic strips while still others peruse the sporting pages exclusively. The sporting editor will tell you that practically every reader opens to the sports as soon as he gets the paper in his hand.

The editorial page has its adherents, and the financial pages alone interest many readers, especially the men.

If you take your newspaper reading seriously and strive to find out what is on every page you will be cramming yourself with a lot of perfectly useless information. Newspapers are not designed to meet all the wants of the individual, but to appeal to as wide a variety of humans as possible.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Morning Sun.

Very Likely.

"I met a bunch of children in the road," stated a motorist who had halted his car in front of the Lazenberry home. "They were carrying pieces of noosed rope, wire and the like, and declared they were going to lasso alligators." "My children!" proudly replied Lop Lazenberry of Fiddle Creek. "Smartest bunch of little cusses in seven states!" "But there are no alligators around here, are there?" "Not as I ever heered of. But if there was they'd shore-p' tu!—lasso 'em!"

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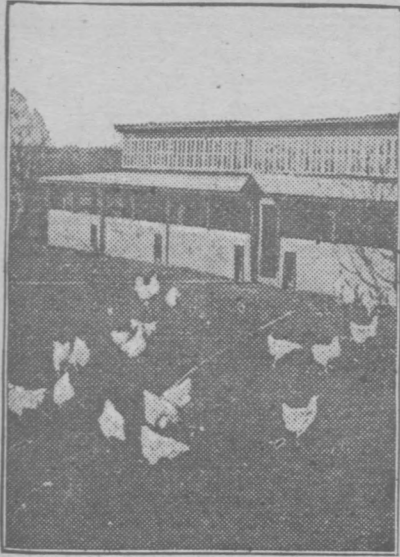
POULTRY

Increase Egg Production by Efficient Henhouses

The raising of poultry is one important factor in the solution of the farm meat problem not only to furnish a change from pork and beef in the wintertime but to take the place of the smoked or cured meats which are ordinarily used during the warm weather. Eggs also form an important part of the diet.

Every poultry raiser should endeavor to maintain egg production throughout the year. Under natural conditions hens lay most in the spring as they can get out in the open air and sunlight. Keeping hens in the dark, cold poultry houses practically stops egg production from November to February.

However, through the use of a concrete poultry house, W. H. Gardner, an Illinois poultry raiser was able to maintain spring rating output in his



Concrete Poultry House of W. H. Gardner of Illinois.

poultry flock throughout the winter. The increased egg production has many times repaid him the amount invested. His house shown in the illustration is 16 feet wide and 80 feet long. The front wall is five feet high and the rear wall five feet six inches. The low walls help conserve the heat given off by the fowls. The house has a south exposure with practically all windows and other openings on the south side. Plenty of sunlight leads death to disease germs. Concrete construction permits the most complete sanitation because the house can very easily be cleaned and kept clean. It goes without saying that rats cannot gnaw through nor find nesting place in the concrete house. The smooth floor, concrete floor, walls and foundation provide no cracks nor crevices to harbor lice, mites or other parasites which cause the poultryman so much worry and loss.

Mr. Gardner's experience with his poultry house shows that increased egg production from a flock of 400 fowls amounts to sufficient to pay for the house in four months.

Scaly Leg of Chickens Is Very Common Ailment

Scaly leg of chickens is a very common condition in the farm flock and one that causes considerable loss in the egg basket. It is caused by the boring of a small mite into the flesh of the feet and legs, causing a secretion which hardens on the legs, forming scales.

The mites are embedded in the flesh of the legs and feet and in order to kill them they must be treated with a penetrating oil.

The best treatment is the constant application of an ointment made of 1 part of oil of caraway to 5 parts of petroleum jelly. Use until the legs are clean. Another method is to take a quart can full of kerosene and dip the legs to within an inch of the knees in the oil. Great care should be exercised in preventing any of the oil from getting on the feathers as it will blister the skin underneath.

The mite that gives the most trouble is found where fowls are confined on dry barren runs, or on soils filled with ashes or cinders.

Selecting Varieties to Start New Chicken Flock

In selecting varieties to start a new flock, fancy breeds are usually let alone by any one who does not make a business or a pastime of poultry-keeping. It is pleasant for a person who keeps but a dozen or twenty hens to have them of some choice breed, and to take great pains with them, studying into their habits, their "points", and all that. But few persons have either the taste or inclination to be successful breeders; so, as a rule, it is best to keep common or mixed hens, but a full-blooded cock of one of the best breeds.

Geese in Small Flocks. Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on many farms where there is low, rough pasture land containing a natural supply of water. They need a house only during cold or stormy weather, when an open shed should be provided.

Most Popular Geese Breeds. The Toulouse and Embden are the most popular breeds of geese in this country. The Toulouse is the largest breed, the adult gander weighing 22 pounds and the goose 20 pounds.

TURK WOMEN FORGING AHEAD

Restrictions on Their Freedom Are Disappearing One After Another, Says a Writer.

The contrast between the status of these Moslem women and the position of women in Turkey proper grows steadily. In fact, the restrictions surrounding Turkish women disappear more and more almost daily. Four years ago the Turkish woman shopper in Pera used to throw her veil back while in the European quarter, but would draw it over her face immediately on crossing the bridge to Stamboul. Today the hanoum of the upper class hardly wears the veil at all. It hangs down from the side of the charshaf in a knot, and figures merely as an ornament.

A number of Moslem girls of the Turkish capital have become pupils of Robert college, the American school picturesquely situated on the hills of Bebek, by the Bosphorus. The number of Turkish women active in professions has greatly increased. During my recent visit to Constantinople I found that a young lady whom I had first met six years before had but two terms left to attain the degree of doctor of philosophy, with the ultimate aim of entering government service. The rare abilities of Halide Edib Hanoum, the well-known Turkish woman author, have been rewarded by her nomination as minister of public instruction in the Turkish cabinet at Angora.

The last remnants of polygamy virtually disappeared with the ascent to the caliphate of his majesty Abdul Medjid. He is the first ruler of the Osman dynasty who adheres to the western form of matrimony.—Edward J. Bing, in Current History Magazine.

LANDLORD OF THE LONG HEAD

French House Owner Devises Scheme to Enlist Tenants' Interest in the Property.

The constant increase in the price of material and the wages of labor tends to make the upkeep of any building an onerous affair for the owner. The repairs called for by exacting tenants go to increase the already heavy overhead. This is further augmented by the carelessness which many of them show in allowing children and servants to deteriorate the apartments they rent.

A Paris house owner has just invented an ingenious method of making his tenants his allies in the care and upkeep of the apartment house he owns, says the Washington Star. He has offered a prize of two months' rent for the best-kept apartment and has made the tenants themselves a committee of inspection and award. As a consequence his house is now cleaned and polished from basement to garret, children are carefully watched when at play to prevent their doing any damage, while the necessity of care of the premises is impressed on servants and tradespeople.

Each of the tenants, in the hope of gaining the prize, competes with his neighbors in care and cleanliness. Paint and paper are kept spick and span, while floors and staircases shine with varnish. As any application for repairs would be a confession of want and care, the bill for the upkeep of the establishment has fallen to zero. The amount awarded as a prize to the most careful tenant is therefore more than covered by the diminution of the overhead.

Not Enough Forest Protection.

Thirty-nine states contain important areas of forest land, but only 27 have organized state forest protection on a more or less adequate scale. Systematic fire protection of privately owned forest lands is sadly lacking. At least 166,000,000 acres of such land now receive no protection and on many other areas the protection furnished is incomplete and inadequate. An average expenditure of between two and one-half and three cents an acre, or a total of \$3,250,000, would fairly protect all of the privately owned forest land in the United States. The task is at present two-thirds undone.

For Value Received.

A Boston woman relates that during her trip to England she visited a certain place and employed a guide to show her around. After he had explained the principal attractions of the neighborhood she remarked as she handed him his fee: "I trust that what you have told me is absolutely true. I never feel I should pay for untruths."

"Well, ma'am," responded the old fellow, scanning the coin, "truth or untruth, ye've had a good shillin's worth."

Better Animals in Canada.

There have been large increases in the number of pure bred animals in Canada during the decade between the last two censuses. The increase in the number of pure bred horses between 1911 and 1921 was 44 per cent; of cattle, 139 per cent; of sheep, 75 per cent, and of swine, nearly 44 per cent. The number of pure bred horses in the Dominion in 1921 was 47,782; cattle, 296,656; sheep, 93,643, and of swine, 81,143.

Growth of Bank Deposits.

A single New York city bank of today carries deposits equalling more than 21 times the total deposits in all the city's banks in 1847. The deposits in New York banks in the year 1847 totaled \$28,000,000. These banks carried \$11,000,000 of specie and had a circulation of about \$7,000,000.

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Perfumed Earth



A thousand-year-old legend of Burma relates that King Alsungsiethu and his seven wives were voyaging on his magic raft. Going ashore, the ladies found sweet-smelling earth and were so delighted with it that they returned very late. For this neglect the king sentenced them to death. The doomed ladies proclaimed, "Let the earth lose its fragrance, let it become foul-smelling, and those who collect it must pay us honor forever!" They were executed and became guardian spirits, and belief in them is still preserved in the Burmese oil fields. Too bad the queens left so harsh a curse on Burmese petroleum!

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THE SANDMAN STORY

MR. FOX AND MR. DOG

MR. FOX named him Neighbor because Mr. Dog lived at the farm house nearest to Mr. Fox's home. But Mr. Fox did all the calling. He didn't mind a bit making all the visits, he used to tell Neighbor Dog from the other side of the barnyard fence—"and, of course, you can't call on me, Neighbor," he would say, "because you do not know where I live. Ha, ha, ha!"

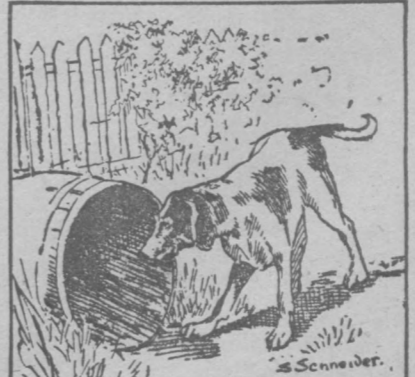
This would make Neighbor Dog very angry, of course, and he would tell Mr. Fox that if ever he caught him he would show him how sharp his teeth were.

"Barking dogs never bite, I have heard it said," Mr. Fox would reply. "You bark a great deal, Neighbor."

"If only master would let me go unchained during the day when he is away," Mr. Dog would sigh, "I would catch that saucy fellow and save the poultry."

Mr. Dog knew well enough why he was chained. He ran away when there was no one at home, so the poultry would suffer anyway, was the way the farmer looked at it.

Mr. Fox always seemed to know when Mr. Dog was chained and the



Into This Mr. Dog Crawled.

farmer had gone to town and those were the times when he was very bold and said such taunting things to Mr. Dog.

But one day Mr. Dog saw Mr. Man getting ready for a drive to town and he ran away and hid until he heard the wheels of his master's wagon go creaking down the road. Yes, he heard his whistle calling him, but Mr. Dog did not mind this time. He had a plan in his head which he intended to try even if he got a whipping from his master afterward.

By and by when the wheel sounds were far away, out crept Mr. Dog from under the steps and peeked around. Then he half crawled and half walked through the barnyard and crept under the fence.

There was an old barrel lying beside the fence and into this Mr. Dog crawled and waited for Mr. Fox to call.

He did not have long to wait. Pretty soon Mr. Fox came trotting along and when he reached the place where he knew Mr. Dog's house was on the other side of the fence, he jumped up and leaned on his front paws.

"Howdy, Neighbor Dog, howdy," he said. "You ought to be outside your house this beautiful day—fine day for the race—human race, you know, ha, ha, ha—" Mr. Fox started to laugh at his own joke, but it was cut short, so short he almost choked.

Mr. Dog had waited until Mr. Fox was so intent upon making him hear, thinking he was inside the dog house that he was not listening for sounds. And then he came from his hiding place and sprang on Mr. Fox's back.

Over tumbled Mr. Fox with Mr. Dog clinging to him. They rolled and tumbled, but Mr. Fox managed to break away and how he ran!

There was nothing to do but to take refuge in his own house, a thing Mr. Fox never did unless driven to it, and this was one of the times he was.

In he went and Mr. Dog nipped one hind foot as he disappeared inside his doorway. "I have come to call, Mr. Fox," said Mr. Dog. "You see I know where you live and I shall be very neighborly after this, I can assure you." And all the time he was making the earth fly trying to make the doorway large enough for him to enter.

Mr. Fox had more than one doorway or Mr. Dog would have found him at home when at last he got inside, but Mr. Fox was some distance away when Mr. Dog got the doorway large enough to get through.

When his master found him he was still digging for Mr. Fox, and because he had worked so hard Mr. Man only patted his head when at last he called him out. "He got away, old fellow," he said, "but you have scared him so he will do no more calling around our barnyard, we may be certain of that."

"I think I had better change my visiting list," mused Mr. Fox as he rested under some bushes. "Neighbor Dog may get bothersome and call too often now he has found where I live, so I'll cross his name off and make my calls on the other side of the hill!"

The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRDING KING

TAKING BABY INTO SUNLIGHT

IN MANY sections of this country and in many regions of the Old World it is believed that a baby should be first taken into the sunlight on Sunday; that when it is old enough to be put into long clothes the shift should be made on Sunday, and that all important changes with regard to the child should be made on Sunday if good luck and good health are to be its inheritance. This is such an obvious survival of the custom, prehistoric in point of age, of dedicating the child to the sun-god that it needs little comment, though those who most firmly believe in the superstition would be horrified to be told that they were in practicing it perpetuating an ancient heathen custom—worshiping at the shrine of Osiris, or of some other of the personifications of the sun as a deity.

The designation of the first day of the week as the "sun's day" far antedates Christianity and prevails in lands never Christianized, where it has existed from remote antiquity. By some an astronomical reason is considered to be the cause of the dedication of the first day of the week to the sun. But whatever the origin of the nomenclature "Sunday," it is the day which, from time immemorial, has been especially set apart for dedication to the sun-god. Therefore the baby of the Twentieth century A. D. like the baby of the Twentieth century B. C., is first taken into the sunlight on Sunday.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE UPWARD WAY

I NEVER see
A bush or tree
But that I feel
That they reveal
A hint for me and you.
With might and main
'Tis very plain
That UPWARD is their flight.
And greener grow
As up they go
Toward the source of Light.
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A COMPELLING LIKENESS.

Patron—Does that portrait really resemble my wife?
Artist—It's so life-like it'll cost you alimony to get rid of it.

Moros Among Fiercest.

The Moros of the Philippines are direct descendants of the Malay pirates that infested these seas for centuries, and the ancestral microbe is still extant. They are probably as fierce and reckless as any people in the world, and under their own leaders are accustomed to obey the law of force and nothing else. A few hundred old rifles are scattered through the islands, and the possession of one almost carries with it a title to nobility. To be without a knife is a shame and disgrace.—Adventure Magazine.

YOUR HAND

How to read your characteristics and tendencies—the capabilities or weaknesses that make for success or failure as shown in your palm.

"SHALL I TRAVEL?"

IN SOME rare cases the line of travel (either horizontal or vertical, on the mount of the moon) runs into the line of the head, which is the lower of the two main lines crossing the palm horizontally. We may then foretell, or hold as indicated in the past, some danger to the head, or some other malady, arising from a journey. This is confirmed when the place of joining of the two lines is marked by a spot, an island or a break.

When travel is indicated by the little hair lines that leave the line of life (encircling the thumb) and travel with it, the indication is similar to that shown by the line of life. If one branch of the divided line goes on its way around the mount of Venus, the ball of the thumb, while the other proceeds to the base of the mount of Luna, the subject will make a great change from his native land to another. When the line of life divides toward its end and there is a wide space between the branches, the subject will most likely end his days in a country other than that which gave him birth.

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A COMPELLING LIKENESS.

Patron—Does that portrait really resemble my wife?
Artist—It's so life-like it'll cost you alimony to get rid of it.

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All communications for this department must be signed by the author; nor for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributor is legitimate and correct.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Samuel L. Hawk, of Littlestown, spent last Thursday and Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Galt, and on Monday, Mrs. Maurice Wilhide and daughter, Dorothy, of near Detour, were entertained at the same place.

Mrs. Edward Gamble, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Fannie Sappington; also Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Sappington, of Hagerstown, is spending some time at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Koons, Taneytown, spent New Year's Day with the former's mother and sisters, Mrs. Sarah Koons, this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galt spent New Year's Day in Taneytown, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McKinney and had the pleasure of helping to eat a 20 lb. turkey and other good things, which goes with a New Year's dinner.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Haugh, were: Orville Bohn, daughters, Ethel and Virginia, son Kenneth, Hagerstown; Mrs. Louise Haugh, Lloyd Wilhide and sister, Miss Margaret, of near Detour; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Strine and son, Nevin and daughter, Mabel; Misses Carrie and Bessie Harbaugh, of Middleburg, were callers at the Haugh home, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Fogle, of Union Bridge, entertained at their home on Sunday, to dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clabaugh and daughter, Mrs. Annie Clabaugh, of near Good Intent; Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins, daughter, Reda, sons David, Truman, Donald and Oliver, of Keymar; Miss Helen Gernand, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fogle, son Billy, of near Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Otto and son, Thomas and Mrs. Elizabeth Abrahams, spent New Year's day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haugh, Detour.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Cover, Jr. have made quite an improvement to their home, which adds greatly to its appearance, by enclosing the front porch with glass, and Mrs. C., has made a flower parlor. When you go by, you would think it was a florist's residence, as everything looks so green and beautifying.

Miss Ollie Plank and friend Edgar Wilhide, spent Tuesday in York, visiting the former's sister.

Mrs. Scott Koons spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Koons, near Mt. Union.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Reese and two sons, of near Union Bridge, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Otto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins entertained at their home, on Friday; Mr. and Mrs. George Harman, daughter, Ruth and son Frank; Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert Shorb and daughter, Ethel, of near Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clabaugh and daughter, Wilhelmina.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clabaugh, of near Good Intent, held a family reunion at their home, New Year's Day, in honor of Mrs. Annie Clabaugh. Those who attended the reunion were Mrs. Annie Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Clabaugh, and daughter, Pauline and sons, Lester, Melvin and Stanley; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Fogle, son, Francis, of near Union Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins, daughter, Reda, sons David, Truman, Donald and Oliver, of this place; Mr. and Mrs. George I. Harman and daughter, Ruth, of near Taneytown.

LEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlot Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sipe, Mr. and Mrs. William Strayer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Boeckel, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Boeckel, Mrs. G. E. Zech, all of York, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, of Harrisburg, motored to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Straley last Sunday, where they were delightfully entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers and daughter, Miss Minnie and son, Chas. and Miss Esther Angell, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Forry, of Brushtown.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler and daughter, Mary, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Spangler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spangler, of Centre Mills.

Miss Grace Bair, has returned to her home at Westminster, after spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson.

Miss Esther Angell, of Bethel Church, spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler and daughter, Mary, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. James Stair, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Straley, spent Christmas day with Mrs. Straley's mother, Mrs. G. E. Zech, of York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rodkey and daughter, Fern and son, Isaac, of Brushtown; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baumgardner and children, Gladys, and Melvin, of Chestnut Grove; Mr. and Mrs. George Mottter and daughter, Cora, of near Two Taverns, were entertained Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Crouse and sons, Lawrence and Woodrow, attended the Mummer's parade at Hanover, on New Year's day.

LINWOOD.

Raymond Dayhoff and family, of Uniontown, spent New Year's Day with S. E. Dayhoff and family.

Mrs. Warfield, daughter and son, of Frederick, visited Mrs. Claude Etzler and Mrs. Walter Brandenburg Friday last.

John Drach and family motored to Washington, on Sunday. Misses Katherine and Fidelia Gilbert, of Uniontown, spent Friday night and Saturday with Jesse Garner and family.

Mrs. Richards, daughter and two sons, and Miss Moore, of Winchester Virginia, visited Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Kooz during the holidays. On Friday evening Mrs. Kooz entertained a few friends in their honor.

Mrs. Gavin Metcalfe entertained last Saturday evening in honor of her sisters, the Misses Glissin, of Liberty.

Calvin Binkley and family, visited friends in Hagerstown over the week-end.

Mr. Lewis and family, of Westminster, were callers at S. C. Dayhoff's, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Joseph Langdon was here with her mother, Mrs. Laura Etzler Monday evening.

Miss Grace Englar returned to Baltimore, Wednesday, and Pvt. John A. Englar, of the U. S. M. C., returned to Washington, Monday, after a delightful Christmas vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Englar.

Elmer Shildt and family, of Rocky Ridge, entertained on Sunday S. C. Poutz, wife and grand-children.

William McGill and wife, Thurmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Wachter, of Frederick, were guests of E. B. Garner and family, New Year's Day.

Miss Stella Myers returned missionary from Africa, will lecture in the church Sunday morning, Jan. 6, at 10:30. In the evening at 7:00, she will entertain with stereopticon views.

The Cantata, "Lord of All" given Dec. 26, by the young people of the Linwood church and pronounced the best ever given here, by request was repeated Monday night, Dec. 31, to a large and appreciative audience. Much praise is due these talented young people.

Miss Isabelle Garner spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Wachter, of Frederick.

Miss Isabelle Palmer visited her home folks on Saturday.

The Linwood people were more than pleased Thursday morning to have their good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, of Portsmouth, Ohio, give them a call. We certainly have missed them since their departure.

The masqueraders have not slighted Linwood.

EMMITSBURG.

Miss Bessie Rogers died at the home of her aunt, Miss Mima Ashbaugh, with whom she lived, on Sunday afternoon, after a lingering illness at the age of 19 years. She is survived by her parents, a sister, Mrs. Edgar Robinson, of Washington, another sister, Mae and a brother, Herbert, who live with their aunt. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon with services in the Methodist Church, officiated by Rev. Jones, the pastor; interment in Mountain View cemetery.

Rev. S. E. Person, D. D., of Baltimore, spent the week-end at the home of C. R. Landers. He preached in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, for Rev. Chase, who filled his pulpit in Baltimore.

Mrs. R. K. Harman and son, of Taneytown, spent a day last week with the former's sisters, Mrs. C. R. Landers and Miss Ella Shriver.

Mrs. C. M. Warrenfeltz and daughter, Salome, entertained about twenty-five of their friends at a dinner party, on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer and son, Rudolph, of near Staunton, Va., have returned home, after spending Christmas at Mrs. Palmer's home, Mrs. B. Martin's.

Carroll Baumgardner, was taken to the Gettysburg hospital on Tuesday, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His brother, Clarence, is also very ill at his home, near town.

Edgar Mullen, spent Monday evening in Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenstedt, returned home, after spending three weeks, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Jacob Buffington, of York, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Vincent Eckenrode, near town.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bollinger, is spending some time with her son, Edgar Moser, in Gettysburg.

Mrs. Zura Hockensmith and Miss Laura Martin, spent Christmas, in Charlestown, W. Va.

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reaver entertained at dinner on Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moser and daughter, Hilda; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Reaver and children, Margaret and Earle; Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver and children, Sheridan, Dorothy, Mary Alice and Helen; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sprankle, Mr. Atwood Hess, Miss Clara V. Reaver, Mrs. Samuel Hawn, Mrs. Lovie Ridinger, Mrs. Hannah Hess, Mrs. Harry Hawk and Carroll Byard.

MAYBERRY.

Prayer-Meeting will be held at Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong's, Sunday evening, Jan. 6, at 7:30. All welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schue and son, Herbert, of Hanover, spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hetrick and family.

Milton Flickinger and son, spent Monday with his son, Sterling Flickinger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong and Mrs. Thomas Keefe and Mrs. William Rodkey, of Frizelburg, spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Thomas Grushon, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Grushon and family, of Mottter's Station.

Mrs. Oscar Hiner is on a two week's trip to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Haker's, of Silver Run.

MELROSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis R. Tracy, who have been making York their home, the past year or more, were circulating among friends and relatives in and around Manchester, last week. They seem to like their present location, earning a good salary, having plenty of good friends all around them.

Emmanuel Lutheran Church, of Manchester, was crowded to the doors, on Christmas night, to witness the Pantomime of scenes in the Holy Land. It was executed in an excellent manner, and enjoyed by all.

One of our friends, by correspondence, recently moved to California, and says that one room, with heat and light, in Los Angeles, rents for from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per month, and good meals are served for \$1.00 each.

One of our former citizens, Nathaniel Shaffer, who has spent the past eight or nine years in Berks Co., Pa., spent the Christmas holidays with his daughters, in Baltimore, and with relatives and friends in this neighborhood. He reports the weather to be mild, throughout the fall, very little snow, except some on the other side of the mountain range.

On Thursday of last week, two heavy army trucks passed through here with the words "U. S. Mail" placarded all over them with chalk, in large printed letters.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chamberlain, who moved on their newly purchased farm, west of Melrose, during early fall, started for their native town, Winchester, Virginia, on Sunday morning in their automobile, intending to spend the Christmas holidays with friends and relatives, returning home in the machine the latter part of the week.

The McMahon Transportation Company, of Hampstead, who have been successful in other directions, have now decided to run a passenger truck twice a day through Greenmont, Manchester and Melrose, to the Mason and Dixon line, as per schedule published, beginning, Tuesday morning, January 1, hoping that the Pennsylvania authorities will meet them half way with the same service. With a through service, as has been conceived, will mean much more traveling than at first pictured. People who want to go from Gettysburg, York and Hanover, bound for Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington, will prefer this bus service in stead of expensive taxi service, especially as it shortens both the distance and the hours, being a direct route between these important cities, and many persons enroute, including the villages and towns connected, will, even if they own autos, travel over this regular schedule bus, on account of its conveniences and efficiency.

We wish Mr. Paul Wentz and Miss Bessie Wilson, of near Kridler's Beech-house, who were recently married, much happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. Henry Zepp, who has been very sick, suffering intensely, is about the same, sometimes showing improvement, and again becoming dangerously ill.

We have had heavy rainfalls lately, yet a Manchester resident informed us that several wells are dry. No reason is assigned for it.

NORTHERN CARROLL

Sterling Leppo, wife, daughter, Virginia, of Westminster, spent the holidays with her parents, Samuel Richards and family.

Robert Eckard, wife and daughter, Anna, and son, Robert, Jr., of Finksburg, spent Sunday with Charles D. Brown and family.

Edgar Strevig, of Mayberry, spent several days with his mother, Mrs. George Heltibriddle.

Harry Brown, wife and daughter, Catherine, of Hanover, and Mrs. Nelson Brown, of Silver Run, were entertained at dinner, on Monday, at the home of William E. Brown and family.

Mrs. Ellen Heltibriddle, of Mayberry, returned home after spending several days with her son, George F. Heltibriddle and family.

William Dutterer and son, William, visited his home folks in Virginia, over the week-end.

Harry Brown, wife and daughter, Catherine, of Hanover, spent Thursday and Friday of last week with his brother, Charles D. Brown and family.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Oneida Stonaker, Waynesboro, visited Miss Ella Heltibriddle, part of last week.

Forney, son of Orville Hamburg, has enlisted in the U. S. Navy.

Miss Audrey Repp, has been on the sick list, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Smith and family, were visitors in town, a day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, of Portsmouth, Ohio, left for their home by auto, last Friday, arriving safely the next day.

Week of Prayer services commence with sermon at M. P. Church, Sunday, at 7:00.

Rev. J. H. Hoch and family, spent part of this week with relatives in Washingtonboro, Pa.

Burials in Uniontown cemeteries, 1923; Methodist Protestant; Jan. 1, Mrs. Margaret Roberts; Feb. 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Englar; Apr. 25, William A. Anders; June 8, Miss Sallie Bankard; Aug. 10, Josiah Erb; Nov. 8, Mrs. Mary Jones Weaver; Nov. 14, Catherine Erb; Dec. 5, Miss Ella Beam.

Church of God; Feb. 28, Elmer M. Krenzer; May 7, Mrs. Martha Williams; Sept. 23, William H. Rodkey; Dec. 2, John L. Rowe.

Lutheran; Dec. — Gerhard Anderson.

CONSTIPATION

A cause of many ills. Harmful to elderly people. Always relief in taking CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Easy-pleasant-effective-only 25c

MARRIED

COPENHAVER-ANGELL.

A quiet home wedding was solemnized, on New Year's morning, at 6:30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Angell, on Middle St., Taneytown, when their youngest daughter, Laura Edith, was united in marriage to Mr. Harry William Copenhaver, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Copenhaver. Only the immediate relatives were present.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. D. Ritter, pastor of the United Brethren Church, the ring ceremony being used. The bride wore a handsome gown of blue crepe de chine, with a girde of bride roses, the groom wearing the customary black. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for Hanover and York, and on to Passaic, New Jersey.

Both bride and groom are well known and popular young folks, the former a school teacher, and the latter a farmer. They have the sincere wishes of a large circle of relatives and friends for their future happiness.

DIED.

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

MRS. MARY A. KUMP.

Mrs. Mary A. Kump, widow of the late Jacob H. Kump, died at her home on Middle St., Tuesday morning, from cancer of the liver, in her 83rd year. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Catharine Thomas, with whom she lived, and Mrs. Albaugh, of Walkersville, and by two children, Mrs. Mary Leuze and Herbert Thomas, of Baltimore.

Funeral services were held this Friday morning, at the Lutheran Church, of which she was a member, the service being by Rev. L. B. Hafer, her former pastor.

WALTER S. McALLISTER.

Walter McAllister, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Scott McAllister, of this county, died, near his late home in a hospital, in North Dakota, Friday, Dec. 28, 1923, aged 55 years.

The body was brought east and funeral services held Friday morning at M. D. Smith's, by Rev. Earl Cunningham's. Burial in Union Bridge cemetery. He is survived by three brothers, John, Stewart and Earl, and six sisters, Mrs. Cora Grumline, Mrs. Robert Davidson, Mrs. W. Guy Segafosse, Miss Gertrude and Grace McAllister, Mrs. M. D. Smith.

MRS. C. EDGAR WOLFE.

Mrs. Leanna, wife of Mr. C. Edgar Wolfe, of Bark Hill, died on December 29, aged 62 years, 7 months, 25 days. Funeral services were held at her home, December 31, by Elder W. P. Englar. Interment in Pipe Creek cemetery.

She is survived by her husband and the following children: Cleon Wolfe, of Union Bridge; Marcus, of Washington; Chester, of Hagerstown; Clarence, of Uniontown, and Miss Erma Wolfe, at home; also by two sisters, Mrs. Daniel Wolfe, of Union Bridge and Mrs. Daniel Leakins, of Bark Hill; and by one brother, D. Oliver Saylor, of Johnsville.

MR. NEWTON SHOEMAKER.

Mr. Newton Shoemaker, a well known engineer on the Western Maryland Railway, died at the Washington County Hospital, Hagerstown, on Friday, December 21, 1923, of obstruction of the bowels, aged 49 years. Mr. Shoemaker was taken sick at Cherry Run while on his run on Monday. He was brought to the hospital, on Thursday.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and the B. of L. E. Surviving are his wife, daughter, Mildred, and sons, Ralph, Harold and Guy, all at home; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Shoemaker, Taneytown; sister, Mrs. William Myers, Taneytown; brothers, Harry and Howard Shoemaker, both of Baltimore, and a step-brother, Thomas Clingan, Baltimore. Funeral on Sunday, Dec. 23. Interment in Rose Hill cemetery.

MRS. ENOCH LEFEVRE.

Mrs. Sarah C. LeFevre, wife of Enoch LeFevre, of Littlestown, died suddenly, on Wednesday, in Baltimore, while on a visit to relatives. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Her age was 67 years, 3 months, 13 days.

She was a daughter of the late Levi D. Maus, Sr., of near Tyrone. She is survived by her husband, and four children, Miss Lillie LeFevre, at home; Maus and Ralph LeFevre, of Baltimore; and Mrs. Henry S. Stover, Littlestown. Two grand-children, Dean Stover, Littlestown, and Paul LeFevre, Baltimore, also the following half-brothers and half-sisters: Levi D. Maus, Tyrone, Md.; Mrs. Geo. Baumgardner, Charlestown, W. Va.; Mrs. Harry Rinehart, Frizelburg, Md., and Charles W. Maus, Baltimore.

Funeral services this Friday afternoon from her late home in Littlestown, by Rev. Earl G. Kline.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of our dear Mother and Grandma, LYDIA ANN MAUS, who departed this life, Jan. 2, 1921.

Oh, dearest, sweetest, mother, it seems Not that it was three years ago, But only yesterday.

She wore a crown of patience, Through the years she struggled on; Her hands that rest forever, Are the hands that made our home.

Three years have passed since that sad day When our dear mother and grandma was called away; She was always so patient, loving and kind, What a beautiful memory to leave behind.

By Her Loving, CHILDREN AND GRAND-CHILDREN.

CARD OF THANKS.

I kindly thank all who helped to eat, haul and saw my wood, and also the women, Mrs. Monroe Bankard and Mrs. Geo. Bowers, who helped to get the dinner.

ANAMARY WEIMERT.



Bring Your Cow Troubles To Us

We have heard so many convincing reports of success with KOW-KARE in treating Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, Loss of Appetite, and similar cow ailments that we are always glad to give dairymen the benefit of our experience. KOW-KARE certainly does wonders in increasing the milk yield by improving general health and by strengthening the digestion and assimilation.

BAG BALM, too, ought to be in every stable. A quick healer of all cuts, bruises, chaps, caked bag, inflammation, etc.

Reindollar Brothers



THE WINCHESTER STORE

BRIDGEPORT.

Mrs. Harry Baker and daughter, Pauline, spent from Saturday until Monday in Baltimore, the guests of Mrs. J. L. Cornell.

The following were entertained at the home of Frank Grushon, on Monday evening: Ernest Shriver, wife and children; George Harner, wife and two children; Mrs. Kate Fuss and daughter, Carrie; Misses Ruth Stambaugh, Violet Kemper; Messrs John, Elmer, Clarence and Roland Fuss and Clarence Kemper.

Wm. Naill and wife entertained Mr. Loy Hess and bride, on Tuesday evening.

Elmer Hess gave a dinner, on New Year's Day, in honor of his son, Loy and wife, who were recently married.

Marker Lovell, wife and two sons, of near New Windsor, spent last Friday with H. W. Baker and family.

A Good Thing - DON'T MISS IT.

Send your name and address plainly written together with 5 cents (and this slip) to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, and receive in return a trial package containing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial, "flu" and whooping coughs, and tickling throat; Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for stomach troubles, indigestion, gassy pains that crowd the heart, biliousness and constipation; Chamberlain's Salve, needed in every family for burns, scalds, wounds, piles, and skin affections; these valued family medicines for only 5 cents. Don't miss it.

NEW WINDSOR.

Blue Ridge College opened on Thursday.

Miss Evelyn Haines, who has been visiting friends in Washington, has returned home.

Mrs. Dr. Geatty, who is critically ill, remains about the same.

John Dotterer a professor of North Manchester College, Ill., has returned home after attending the funeral of his mother.

John S. Smith returned home from the hospital, on Wednesday.

M. D. Reid and wife spent Sunday last at Thurmont, with Mrs. Amanda Currens who is suffering from an attack of sub-acute neuritis.

Marshall Devilbiss and John C. Bucky have made arrangements to leave for California, on Jan. 16, by way of the Panama Canal.

Thomas Bennett and wife, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent the week-end here with relatives.

E. Joseph Englar and wife, of Baltimore, have come up to Mrs. Clara Englar's for a month, to care for Mr. Englar's mother.

John Helm, who is teaching in Virginia, returned home on Tuesday after spending the Christmas holidays with his father, Dr. Helm.

John Baker and wife left, on Wednesday, for a 6 weeks trip to California.

Mrs. W. Cora Stouffer entertained the missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening.

Halbert Poole had a fox chase, on Monday last. Quite a large crowd turned out to see the fox let loose, but it didn't run very far until it turned and came back and was soon caught near the double bridge; 26 riders with hounds took part.

BRONCHITIS

Leaves a bad cough. So does "flu" and a gripple. But these lingering coughs yield easily to the healing and curative qualities of

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Every user is a friend

Military Tactics.

A colonel who had been promoted to general gave a banquet to his regiment.

Addressing himself to the soldiers, he said: "Fall upon the food without pity—treat it as if it were the enemy."

At the end of the banquet he observed a sergeant hiding two bottles of wine.

"What are you doing?" asked the colonel.

"Obeying orders, sir. In war when you don't kill the enemy you take them prisoners."—Buen Humor, Madrid.

Not Identified.

The orderly officer was inspecting rations. "Any complaints?" he asked.

"Just taste this, sir," said a Tommy, presenting a cup of liquid.

"It's very good soup," said the officer.

"Yes, sir, but the corporal says it's tea, and the cook says it's coffee, and I found a scrub brush at the bottom of the kettle."—Pathfinder.

DICKENS HAD ODD CLOTHES

Author Always Overdressed and Had Appearance of a Gambler—Charles Lamb Always Wore Black.

"He had a double gold chain outside his waistcoat, and such breastpins that I thought he looked like one of our river gamblers." Such is the description of Charles Dickens, given by Prentice in an account of his tour of the United States. A tendency for overdressing was always one of Dickens' characteristics.

A photograph of Dickens, taken in 1852, shows him in a frock coat with a broad velvet collar, a waistcoat made of some furry stuff, and trousers of a huge check. Percy Fitzgerald says the French painter's remark, that Dickens was "more like one of the old Dutch admirals we see in the picture galleries than a man of letters," conveys an admirably true idea to his friends.

"The first time I saw Archbishop Whately," said the provost of Oriel college, Oxford, "he wore a pea-green coat, white waistcoat, stone-colored shirt, flesh-colored stockings. Bishop Heber was dressed in a purlsey and butter coat. Doctor Arnold in a light blue coat with metal buttons and a buff waistcoat.

Charles Lamb always dressed in

SCHOOL DAYS



CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS

Origin of the Game of Mah Jongg Three Thousand Years Ago Told in Chinese Legend.

Some 3,000 years ago, according to the legend, there was a fisherman named Sze who lived on the shores of the East Chien lake near Ningpo. Sze's family had considerable wealth, and they backed him in the purchase of several boats.

Then he employed a hundred fishermen from other villages. All went well until the wind began to blow, for all of the fishermen were "land" fishermen. They became seasick and had to be taken ashore.

A family council was held, and it was decided that seasickness was merely a matter of the mind. Therefore the thing to do was to devise some method for getting the men's minds off their mal de mer. Fisherman Sze and his brothers then thought long and seriously, and the result was a game which they called Mah Dian.

So there one has the origin of "Mah Chang," "Mah Choh," "Mah Jongg," "Mah Juck," "Pe Ling," "Pung Woo," "Mah Cheuk," or whatever you desire to call this game of the ancient Chinese.

Meade's Compliment to Lee.

Gen. Robert E. Lee received a striking compliment from an enemy on the day of his surrender at Appomattox courthouse. He and General Meade of the federal army had been friends in West Point, and, after the formalities of capitulation had been got through, Lee said to Meade pleasantly:

"Meade, years are telling on you; your hair is getting quite gray."

"Ah, General Lee," was Meade's prompt reply, "it is not the work of years. It is you who are responsible for these gray hairs."—Detroit News.

Push Some More.

A wealthy motorist, while traveling through a Mississippi town, approached a gasoline station only to find the tender a lazy country boy.

"Here, boy," said the motorist. "I want some gasoline. And get a move on you! You'll never get anywhere in the world unless you push. Push is essential. When I was young, I pushed and that got me where I am."

"Well, governor," replied the boy, "I reckon you'll have to push again, 'cause we ain't got a drop of gas in the place."—Forbes Magazine.

She Knew.

At election time the mayor of a western city made a great play for the women's vote and, of course, if one wishes to win the mothers it is good policy to compliment the daughters. But one evening the mayor met his Waterloo for he was so rash as to compliment a sophisticated high school girl. "What a beautiful complexion you have," cried the mayor. "It is a gift from heaven." "Don't you believe it," retorted the girl, "it's nothing but a steady expense."

Wouldn't Commit Herself.

Numerous ladies now study law, are admitted to practice and become ornaments of the bar. A Supreme court judge met one of the youngest in the corridor of a public building. He bowed and paused to remark: "You are the prettiest lawyer I ever saw, and, I may add, one of the best."

She thanked him and passed on. "Which compliment did you prefer?" asked a friend who had overheard.

But the lady, being a good lawyer as well as a pretty girl, refused to commit herself.

Hattonchatel Rebuilt.

Hattonchatel, one of the most picturesque villages in France, held by the Germans for four years, and later captured by American troops, has been rebuilt by Miss Belle Skinner, a wealthy resident of Holyoke, Mass. The place has a new town hall, with a school, a new library and—a thing unknown before in the long history of the village—a water supply system, as well as a monument to the war dead.

Dolores Rousse



It is unusual for a Los Angeles girl to go to New York to go into motion pictures, yet that is what Dolores Rousse, nineteen-year-old beauty, did. She wanted to start as "somebody" in pictures—not as an extra. Though a newcomer to the screen, Miss Rousse won her stage spurs in vaudeville. She is a vivacious, beautiful brunette.

"What's in a Name?"
By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day, lucky jewel

JUSTINE

JUSTINE may almost be classed as a "legal" name. It is derived from the Latin word *jur*, meaning to swear or take oath, and is one of the many such names that show the strong impression made upon other languages by the Roman law. It signifies "just." In early times there was a St. Justus or Juste in Lyons, but the feminine form was directly evolved from Justa, a virgin martyr, whose fame was later eclipsed by that of Justina. Her martyrdom at Padua caused that city to adopt her as its patron saint, and her purity made the unicorn her emblem, since it is said to lend obedience to none but a spotless maiden.

The Venetians believe that the victory of the great battle of Lepanto, which was fought on St. Justina day, was due entirely to her intercession. For that reason, Justina, or Guistina, as she is called in Venice, is very popular in Italy and France has made her equally popular as Justine. The English accepted the French spelling, but we have adopted both versions in this country, employing Justine and Justina indiscriminately.

The moss agate is Justine's talismanic stone. It promises her courage and victory through all difficulties. Sunday is her lucky day and 4 her lucky number.

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YOUR HAND

How to read your characteristics and tendencies—the capabilities or weaknesses that make for success or failure as shown in your palm.

ILLNESS SHOWN IN THE HAND

A NERVOUS complaint, left as the aftermath of an illness, is indicated in the hand by a branch rising from a black spot on the line of life. Inspect the mount of the moon for a spot that is marked clearly, and note whether the skin of the hand is dry and covered with a network of lines. In that case, disease of the nervous system, of varying degree of seriousness may be suspected. If the nails are moderately long, but wide and bluish in tint, there is danger of nervous prostration.

An island on the line of the head, with the third angle of the triangle (the intersection of the line of health and the line of life) badly formed, and with small lines cutting the line of life, is an indication of neuralgia.

If the nails are short, flat and thin and of triangular shape, and if all the principal lines of the hand are poorly marked, a disposition to paralysis is to be feared. And if there is a star at the end of the line of fate, with a star also at the end of the line of life in both hands, we may prognosticate death by paralysis.

(© by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Not Interested.

"It says in the paper here," began Mrs. Johnson in the midst of her reading, "that an airplane traveling at the rate of two hundred miles an hour would take fifty-three years to go from the earth to the sun."

"What's that?" returned Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, aroused from a doze.

"You wasn't listening, torment it! It would take an airplane going at two hundred miles an hour fifty-three years to reach the sun."

"What's the difference? You ain't aiming to go there, are you?"—Kansas City Star

(Copyright by McClure Syndicate)

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under this heading (4 lines) free of charge. Charge for sale register alone \$1.00 until date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

- FEBRUARY.**
- 28-11 o'clock. Samuel Dayhoff, on M. C. Dutter farm, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- MARCH.**
- 1-12 o'clock. William Robertson, on Formwalt farm, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 4-11 o'clock. Maurice Crebs, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 5-11 o'clock. Edward Streib, bet. Tyrone and Pleasant Valley. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 7-11 o'clock. Clarence M. Furney, on Ohler farm near Bridgeport. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 8-11 o'clock. Harry D. Hiltbrink, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 11-10 o'clock. Levi D. Maus, near Baust Church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 11-12 o'clock. Frank Moser, between Taneytown and Harney. Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogil, Auct.
- 13-11 o'clock. Lennie Valentine, near Ohler's School. Stock and Implements. Smith & Ogil, Auct.
- 13-12 o'clock. J. W. Froek, near Kump. Stock and Implements. Jesse Crabbs, Auct.
- 15-12 o'clock. Frank H. Wantz, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 17-12 o'clock. Ralph E. Little, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 18-10 o'clock. Chas. A. Foreman, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 19-10 o'clock. Wm. E. Eckenrode, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 19-10 o'clock. A. C. Fink, near Harney. Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogil, Auct.
- 21-10 o'clock. Wm. M. Mehling, 2 miles N. E. Keymar. Stock and Implements. Geo. Eyer, Auct.
- 24-10 o'clock. Charles Cluts, near Keysville. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 26-11 o'clock. Harry D. Hiltbrink, near Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 26-10 o'clock. Percy V. Putman, 3 miles east Middleburg. Stock and Implements. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.
- 27-11 o'clock. Howard F. LeGore, near Walnut Grove School. Stock and Implements. Luther Spangler, Auct.
- 28-11 o'clock. Wm. H. Myers, near Mayberry, on Dr. Kemp farm. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 29-12 o'clock. Wm. J. Baker, near Coperville. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Broke Power of Indians.

King Philip's war was the name given to a desperate attempt made by Philip, son of Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoags, to exterminate the white settlers of New England because of real and imaginary wrongs committed by them.

The war broke out July 4, 1675, with an attack on Swansea, R. I., and continued with varying fortune until August of the following year. The Indians finally were defeated, and Philip, becoming a fugitive, was shot in a swamp by a renegade Indian, and his son sold into slavery in Bermuda.

It is said that thirteen towns and 600 dwellings were destroyed and 800 colonists killed. As a result of King Philip's war the power of the Indians was completely broken in New England.—Detroit News.

Seventy-Year-Old Steamer.

Geelong to Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, Australia, is about fifty miles, and two vessels make the return trip every day, the steamship Courier and the steamship Edina. The Edina was built in 1858, about seventy years ago, as a sailing vessel, trading between Leith, Hull and Hamburg. In 1863 the Edina was used as a blockade-runner between England and America, carrying arms one way and cotton the other. In 1864 she conveyed 350 miners to Australia, en route to the New Zealand gold fields. After that the Edina was fitted out as a steamer, in a manner then considered "palatial," and placed in the Queensland trade. Since 1880 she has been running from Geelong to Melbourne, and is less speedy than boats of later construction, the seventy-year-old Edina is still dependable.

Gleaning Bell.

In some of the Lincolnshire (England) villages the "Gleaning bell" is still rung at sunset every day during the harvest operations, as a signal that the gleaners can begin their ancient occupation. The ringer is entitled to levy toll of one penny per gleaner for his services, or sometimes the payment is made in kind. The custom of supplying plenty of food and ale to harvesters is also a survival of the olden days when the "Victual rules" provided that every reaper was entitled to claim from his employer a drinking and bread and cheese in the morning, a dinner of roast meat and other good victuals, two drinkings in the afternoon, and drink always during the work, as their needs required.

New Crop Diseases.

Fifteen new diseases of field and vegetable crops were reported in the United States during 1922. Twelve crops were affected. They were carrot, radish, Swiss chard, lettuce, potato, radish, Chinese cabbage, bean, watermelon, sweet potato, tomato and tobacco. Most of the new diseases appeared in very restricted areas, seeming to be the result of abnormal climatic and similar conditions.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under this heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.

THIS COLUMN is specially for Wants, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc.

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50c for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday or Wednesday morning. Geo. W. Motter.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. No Calves received after Thursday evening. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. H. C. Brendle's Produce. Phone 3-J. 1-5-tf

TONIGHT.—"The Poor Married Man" a three-act part comedy play, will be given by the Monocacy Valley players, in the Opera House, Taneytown. Special musical interludes. Two hours of good entertainment. Admission 35c.

NOTICE.—When you need a nice warm Sock for cold weather, try the "Old Tyme" Woolen Sock made by Anna May Fair, George St.

NOTICE.—I am at your service to do all kinds of plain sewing at my residence. For same, apply to Mrs. Russell Reimann, of near Trevanion.

NOTICE.—3 packages of Merchandise were placed in the wrong car, by mistake, last Saturday night. Finder please return to Record Office, or Ellis Ohler.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES of all kinds, Bungalow and Garage materials, Window Frames, Sash, Doors, House, Barn, Bridge and Roof Paints, Oils, Stains, Varnishes, Enamels, Hardware, Bath Room and Electrical Fixtures, Lumber, Millwork, Pipeless Furnaces, Package Lime, Barrels, Kegs, Cider and Wine Presses, Corrugated Iron, Pumps, all kinds of Roofing and Building Papers. Sample upon request.—W. C. Kraber, 508 W. Salem Road, York, Pa. 1-4-3t

LOST.—Silver pin with an abalona setting, on the evening of Dec. 27th, likely on Baltimore St. Finder leave at Record Office and receive reward.

FOR SALE.—Young Indian Runner Ducks.—Hickman Snider, Taneytown

WANTED.—Fat Hog, weighing 250 net.—Wm. F. Bricker.

FOR SALE.—Paper Shingles, Red Cedar Shingles, Slate Coated Asphalt Shingles, from \$3.50, \$3.75 and extra Heavy 14 oz. and Massive Shingles, Red, Green or Slate color, \$4.75 and \$5.00 per square. Roll Roofing 36 inches wide 198 ft., cement and nails to each roll, \$1.65 and \$2.40 per roll. New goods. Prompt shipments samples on request.—W. C. Kraber, 508 W. Salem Road, York, Pa.

WANTED.—2 Fat Hogs, weighing about 225 lbs.—F. P. Palmer.

WANTED.—Housekeeper 2 in family, woman of 25 to 40 years preferred. Good home.—W. C. Kraber, 508 W. Salem Road, York, Pa. 1-4-2t

CAR OF GOOD Feeding Oats just received. Price in fifty or hundred bushel lots 52c.—The Reindollar Company, Taneytown, Md.

CLOSING OUT SALE, beginning Saturday, January 5, we will close out our Ladies' and Children's Hats, at the extremely low prices of from 50c to \$2.00.—Mrs. J. E. Poist & Co.

HIDES AND FURS of all kinds, wanted. Will pay the highest cash prices for same. Get our prices—it will pay you.—Geo. H. Wolf. 1-4-3t

FOR SALE.—Owing to relationship to some of the foundation stock, the Barlow Poland China Breeders Association will sell their service Boar, purchased from Penn. State College. Three years of age. Apply to J. B. Horner, Harney, Route 4.

REMNANT SALE, Saturday, Jan. 12, one day only, at Koons Bros. 1-4-2t

GRAND PERFECT RANGE in good condition, will be sold cheap.—Geary Bowers. 12-28-2t

WILL DO SHOE and Harness Repairing, until further notice. No work done while waiting. Terms cash.—Harry E. Reck. 12-28-tf

FOR SALE.—Pure Cider Vinegar and Sweet Cider by gallon or barrel.—Hickman Snider. 12-21-3t

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.—High quality Baby Chicks, all leading varieties; also custom hatching.—Maryland Hatchery, J. Wm. Schwarber, Prop., Ladiesburg, Md. 12-21-tf

FOR SALE.—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-tf

HOGS WANTED.—Eight to fifteen Hogs wanted every Wednesday. Must not weigh over 125 pounds dressed. Highest market price.—Rockward Nusbäum, near Uniontown, Phone Taneytown 12-3. 11-23-tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.—\$98 up. 100 New Rolls Free with every Player. Steiffs, Knabe, Chickering, Ivers and Pond, Vough, Werner, Lehr, Radle, Cramer & Stephens, Frederick, Md. 12-14-5t

GUINEAS WANTED.—Will pay \$1.25 a pair for all young Guineas, 1½ lbs. and over.—H. C. Brendle, Phone 3-J. 10-12-tf

HOUSE FOR RENT in Keysville.—Geo. P. Ritter. 11-2-tf

FIRST OF TEXAS RANGERS

Mounted Police of Canada the Only Other Similar Body of Men in America.

The mounted police of Canada is the only other similar organization to the Texas Rangers on this continent. The service of the rangers is more effective than that of the regular soldiers, for they pay less consideration to the possibilities of international complications.

"Killed in resisting arrest" is a very frequent report of a ranger, and it is always considered a satisfactory explanation of the death of an outlaw or criminal attempting to evade arrest.

The original rangers came into existence in the early days of the state, along about 1840, in the neighborhood of San Antonio. To affiliate with this band it was absolutely necessary for a man to possess courage, to be a splendid rider and an unerring shot, and to have a fleet horse worth at least \$100. For this he was remunerated by the state with the sum of \$1 a day.

The ranger was usually clothed in buckskin and wore a broad-brimmed hat. For his accoutrement three or four revolvers and as many bowie knives were thrust through his belt and a short rifle was thrown across his arm. Years of fierce border warfare had insured them to every hardship and had prepared them for every eventuality.—Detroit News.

MUST BUY OR KIDNAP BRIDE

Natives in Bali, an Island of the Indian Archipelago, Must Succeed or Suffer Consequences.

Marriage in Bali, an island of the Indian archipelago, is a matter of purchase or of capture. An exchange of ardent glances in temple or market place, and perhaps a few clandestine meetings, tell the lover if the lady is not averse to abduction. He knows, however, that if he is caught in the act of carrying her off her willingness will not satisfy father or brother; so he lays his plans carefully and smuggles her away in absolute secrecy.

After a few days in hiding the groom sends a friend to his bride's parents to ask their forgiveness. Though the messenger invariably is received with great show of hostility, the culprits usually are forgiven. But if the third visit of the "go-between" is without result the lover and his bride are doomed to banishment from their village and people.

India Introduced Diamonds.

India's ancient diamond workings were scattered over a wide area, but the distributing center or mart was the town of Golconda, a name which has always been highly suggestive of opulence.

As far back as that ancient epic, the "Mahabharata," diamonds have figured largely in the life and history of the Hindu, and it was from India that they were introduced into Europe. With the development of diamond cutting in Antwerp and Amsterdam in the Fifteenth century, diamonds began to be more widely used by the western nations. Such travelers as Jean Baptiste Tavernier brought back from the East stories of the magnificence of the diamonds owned by oriental potentates.

Unable to Prove It.

One afternoon a stranger debarked from a train at a hustling town in the West and headed up the street. Finally he met a man who looked like a native.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder of the other. "I have been here something like fifty years. What can I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?"

"Well," said the native, reflectively, "we think we have, but we can't prove it on him."

How to Hold a Husband.

Lean on him, cow's the clingy one. Dress for him, says the stylish spouse.

Feed him well, hints the homebody. Flirt with him, chirps the coquette. Love him, says the tender helpmeet. Boss him, orders the hefty woman. Flatter, whispers the dear deceiver. Understand him, says the soulful one.

But the wise woman knows that you have to do about all of those things to really hold a husband, and even then it is sometimes a gamble whether it is worth while.

NOW IS THE TIME to feed Tankage to your Pigs and Chickens.—Taneytown Reduction Plant. 9-7-tf

With over 12,000 egg incubator capacity, we are prepared to accept custom hatching until our books are filled up for Baby Chicks. Reindollar Bros. & Co. 12-28-tf

Let us have your order now for Baby Chicks. Early orders avoid disappointment. We sell strong, vigorous chicks from good reliable stock. Reindollar Bros. & Co. 12-28-tf

HOG SCALDER For Hire. New Improved Bausman Hog Scalders for hire any day during the week except Wednesday, when I use it myself. Why wait for weeks on the other fellow? Get this up-to-date outfit and butcher any day it suits you. This appliance will save half the time and most of the hard labor in connection with hog-killing. Charges reasonable.—Rockward Nusbäum, near Uniontown. Phone Taneytown 12-3. 11-23-tf

MAN'S REAL NEED

Here's Great and Glorious
Chance for Inventors.

Let Everything Else Go and Devise
a Bank in Which One's Accounts
May Be Overdrawn.

Every man as well as every inventor will feel himself personally challenged by the offhand list that Sir William Bell has tossed off, through the British Institution of Patentees, as a nucleus for a "What's Wanted" book. For every man has his own little list of inventions that would make the world a lovely place to live in, remarks a New York Sun writer.

Sir William's list is that of a practical man and doesn't cater much to romantic fancy or the ideals of the visionary. The world of industry may be very much in need of glass that will bend, a process to make flannel unshrinkable and practical ways of utilizing the tides; but there are crying needs of many of us that Sir William doesn't mention.

For instance, a bank in which accounts can be overdrawn—surely the inventor of such a bank would win the undying gratitude of nine-tenths of the human race and a noble pedestal in the pantheon of the world's benefactors.

Sir William may be perfectly right in listing in "What's Wanted" a smooth road surface that will not be slippery in wet weather, but he might also remind the world of inventive genius that a bank in which accounts can be overdrawn would make a smooth road surface in the life of many a lover of beauty and prevent things from getting slippery on rainy days that he hasn't saved up for.

A process to extract phosphorus from vulcanized india rubber in order that it can be boiled up and used again may be, as Sir William says, a crying need of civilization, but it strikes some of us as less vitally important than a process of extracting the face value of our careless check from the paying teller without any back talk.

Some of us began our banking careers in very much the same state of primal innocence of that of the young wife who exclaimed, when her dishonored check was stuck under her nose:

"Why, the bank has made an absurd mistake. It's impossible that my account should be overdrawn, for I still have several blank checks in my check-book that I haven't used."

Come to think of it, there was a golden age in New York when banks weren't so all-fired shy about trifling overdrafts—especially uptown banks around Madison square way, back in the days when Fay Templeton was singing at Weber and Fields':

I'm an intimate friend of an intimate friend
Of an intimate friend of Frohman.

Then one's protested check wasn't thrust at one, with a printed slip pinned to it, by an indignant tradesman; but it was duly honored and one received next day a polite note from the bank to the effect that our account "appeared to be overdrawn \$17.35, and would we please attend to the matter." And if Sir William will get an inventor to reinvent that kind of a bank we'll be better pleased than if somebody invents a golf ball that always avoids the hazards and flies straight for the green.

East Indian Women Show Poise.
New India has a surprise to offer. This is the cool sanity of the emancipated woman. It is trite information to say that for the centuries Indian women have been regarded as chattels and playthings. Perhaps this dormancy has in reality conserved their latent strength. Their now sudden yearning for education and emancipation demonstrates itself with a sound sense almost impossible to believe. With practical zeal and understanding they seize upon everything which their foreign teachers can offer. While the Indian man is often unctuously satisfied if we express sympathy for his untested aspirations and is childishly angry if we do not, the Indian woman goes straight to the point and demands to know what we can actually teach her that is worth while for her to assimilate into her life.

Tender Age.
A certain attorney pulled a funny one in Los Angeles police court the other day. He had been called in on a speeding case because his client had been so careless as to run into some one.

The case had been laid before the judge who turned to the attorney and asked, "why isn't your client here?" I would like to have questioned him personally about this case.

"Well your honor," replied the attorney, "he's terribly unstrung; in fact he's in much worse condition than the man he hit. You see," he added, "my client has only driven his car two weeks and still looks at a motor-car accident from the pedestrian's point of view."

Not a Time to Linger.
A few years ago I worked on a freight boat on the Missouri river. One night we had to tie up to the bank, as it got too dark to go any further. Hearing an awful noise over the bluffs we walked over to see what was wrong. Just imagine our surprise when we walked into the midst of an Indian pow-wow and war dance of about 500 Indians. We didn't stay long.—Exchange.

HOW OLD AGE CAN BE EVADED

Keep Insisting That You Are Young,
and Resist the Suggestions
of Others.

Doc Henneberry has just proven the excellence of a long-held theory. For as long as I can remember Doc has insisted that age can be evaded, within limits. Nothing, he says, will grow hair on a bald head. But if the owner of the hairless caput will say to himself:

"I am not old. I will not be old. I shall remain a man of hale middle age—"

He will not know he has over-ripened until the day the reaper gets him with his hook, says a writer in the Kansas City Star. Doc points out that not one man in a million realizes he is old until his younger friends begin to exhibit needless consideration for him.

"It is a shock for any man when he first hears himself referred to as 'the old man.' But if he is not a person of sturdy character he soon begins to act old. He has not been able to resist the power of suggestion."

Doc has been preaching and acting this for years. But last week his father dug himself out of the living groove he has been occupying for years and came to the city to visit his son. Doc says the old fool is a virulent proof of the truth of his theory of the essential youthfulness of man. He rolled forty years off his shoulders the first time he heard his son's ideas about being young.

"I'm going to send for mother," said Doc. "Young or old, she always had his number."

JAPANESE TAKE REAR SEATS

Attitude of These People in Public
One of Modesty and Humble
Apology.

On entering a meeting late (church, address or public gathering) a Japanese invariably pauses at the door to bow in the direction of the platform—a combination of innate politeness and humble apology for the discourtesy of his tardy presence.

The Japanese shows a marked preference for a seat at the rear of the room and a position on the nearer end of a seat, his modesty occasioning those who follow him increasing inconvenience—"For when thou art bidden to a feast, sit not down in the chief seat; lest haply a more honorable man than thou be bidden. But go and sit down in the lowest place. For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

A person who is forced to make a way for himself through a crowd or in front of others does so in a cross between a crouch and a bow, expressive of supreme humility, murmuring the while, "Osore Irimasu" ("I go in trepidation"). Two Japanese quite out-hesitate Alphonse in debating precedence at narrow gate or door—"Dozo, o saki ye" ("Please, to the honorable front.")—Stewart B. Nichols in the Outlook.

Wants Dole Receivers to Work.

The British government, finding the system of doles for unemployed persons becoming more and more burdensome and demoralizing, is considering ways and means for getting some work done in return for the help that the unemployed classes need. Gratuity merely subsidizes unemployment, increases idleness and lowers the self-respect and the morale of the community. The government is now urging railways to electrify, farmers to drain and improve land, towns to extend their public service enterprises, mills and factories to repair and renew equipment. The government will lend its credit to encourage all such work and use public money if necessary to finance it. The idea is to deal with unemployment by making employment rather than by distributing charity.

French Villages Were Wiped Out.

It is sometimes forgotten that parts of France are really destroyed. One was reminded of this fact by a notice in the Journal Officiel the other day, which sets out that the village of Ailles, Beaulne-Etchivny, Moussy-sur-Aisne, Courtacon and Grandela-et-Malval in the canton of Craonne, are merged in other communes. This means that they no longer exist. They are completely wiped out. It is not another Carthage, which is obliterated, but nevertheless one should remember that many French communes have been as utterly lost as Carthage.

Timber Sources Moving Westward.

The center of the lumber industry is migrating to the West, which movement has been going on quietly and steadily since about 1900, when the cut in the Lake State pineries began to dwindle. The South has been the chief source of lumber for the greater portion of the country; now this source of supply is falling rapidly and production in the West is increasing. This means among other things that the national forest lands will be more and more drawn upon for supplying timber for various purposes.

Imposition Upon Invalids.

The health board of New York has discovered that in several instances bakers have been turning out bread labeled "Genuine Gluten, for Diabetics," which has been found to contain a high percentage of starch and which had been colored to give the appearance of the genuine article. It has been ordered that gluten bread must be 100 per cent gluten or the offending bakers will be prosecuted.

WHY

Great Desert Belt in Africa
and Asia Grows Larger

Geographers assert that there is every evidence that the great desert belt that extends across Africa and Asia at or a little above the tropic of Cancer is growing larger and drier. The Syrian desert, which is now an utter waste, was crowded with cities and full of cultivated fields only two or three thousand years ago. Mesopotamia and Persia, ancient seats of civilization, could scarcely have risen so high if their climate then had been what it is now.

There are plenty of evidences that the Sahara and the Libyan deserts have encroached on the fertile lands of North Africa and of the Sudan. The old "granary of Rome" in Tunis is now largely an arid waste. It is not surprising if the Nile draws less water than it used to from its tributaries in the Sudan, and loses more than it used to by evaporation. Most geographers agree that the deserts are growing at present. Some believe that it is only an inevitable step in the drying up of the earth, and expect the process to go on forever, though perhaps with occasional remissions.

Other scholars say that there is evidence of an extraordinary amount of fluctuation in the climate of the world; that there have been much drier periods than ours, as well as much rainier ones, and that the widening of the Northern desert band is only a phase in a long time movement of climate from wet to dry and back again. But as these secular movements are extremely slow, often taking many thousands of years to complete their swing, none of us now living will be here long enough to know which theory is the right one.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HISTORY OF THE UMBRELLA

Came Originally From the East Where
It Was Considered an Emblem
of Royalty.

The umbrella came to us from the East, where it has been in use from remote times, and where it was considered an emblem of royalty and dignity. Among the Greeks and Romans umbrellas were carried solely by women, and it was regarded as a sign of effeminacy for a man to carry one. It is not likely that the materials used were of any use against a rainstorm, and they were designed solely as a protection against the sun. The use of umbrellas became very general in Italy and France in the Sixteenth century, and they soon became an article of luxury and fashion. Drayton, an English poet of the Seventeenth century, writes:

And like umbrellas with their feathers
Shield you in all sorts of weather.

From this we must conclude that feathers and ribbons ornamented the article. Early in the Eighteenth century it was the practice in England to keep umbrellas in the coffee-houses as a sort of protection to guests who were caught in an unexpected shower, but the use of individual umbrellas in the home was still to come. In 1752, Colonel Wolf, an English soldier, wrote from Paris: "The ease-loving French carry umbrellas with them wherever they go, and in color, material and ornamentation, they are indicative of the rank and wealth of their owners. They are used as a protection from both sun and rain. I marvel that they have not yet been made popular in England." Shortly after this they came into general use in England.

Why Rice Paper Is Weak.

The use of rice straw is quite widespread in the Far East, but when used alone it makes poor paper. In order to ascertain the cause of its weakness and find a remedy, tests were made at the University of Grenoble on some rice straw from Indo-China. The straw was cut, washed and cleaned for one hour. Then it was cooked five hours with 13 per cent caustic soda at 5 degrees Baume concentration. The material was then delibred and washed and bleached. The yield of bleached pulp was 30 per cent. Next the pulp thus obtained was beaten carefully, sized and loaded with starch. Considerable trouble on the machine was experienced owing to the weakness of the paper. The paper is, however, soft and agreeable to the touch and is of satisfactory whiteness. Rice straw pulp is extremely fine—the finest fiber used in paper making. The fibers are short, fine and delicate and there are no large fibers to form a solid framework. The weakness of the fibers is due to the thinness of their walls and the large number of breaks in them is due to beating. Owing to its weakness, rice straw is hardly suitable for wrapping papers, but it could be used for fine writing and printing papers.—Paper Trade Journal.

Why Pipe Is Called Meerschm.

Meerschm is a German word designating a soft white mineral found floating on the surface of the Black sea. In appearance it is rather suggestive of sea foam, whence arose the French name for the same substance, ecume de mer, and the popular supposition that it is sea foam. Most meerschm is obtained from Asia Minor, chiefly from the plain of Eski-Shahr, where it occurs in irregular nodular masses in alluvial deposits. It occurs also less plentifully in Greece, Euboea and Samos, and also exists in chemical combination as serpentine in Utah, South Carolina, Pennsylvania in the United States. The principal use to which it is applied is the manufacture of a rare kind of pipe.

DAYBREAK IN THE CATSKILLS

Delicate Streak of Lavender Bespeaks
the New Day—Silence Interrupted
by a "Whippoorwill."

The clock on the mantel strikes four. The only other sound is a momentary gnawing of wood by a field mouse somewhere on the roof. A delicate streak of lavender bespeaks the day, and the clock ticks on.

Again the hour strikes, and the narrow strip of lavender has widened. The deep blue of the night clouds has turned to soft gray, outlining a low ridge of mountains on the opposite side of the valley. The rich liquid note of a thrush rings through the stillness, then pauses, and all is quiet save the ticking of the clock. As the light increases, the sweet song of the thrush continues, interrupted only by an emphatic "Whippoorwill," repeated rapidly, and again there is silence.

In the distance, a crow calls his flock to early matins. Somewhere in a nearby pine tree a red squirrel burrs and a chipmunk chips. Down in the meadow, far, far below, the tinkling of a cowbell announces the awakening of farm life. A gentle breeze rustles the foliage of some young oaks near the window, while the full melody of the thrush welcomes the rising sun.

Just the Other Way.

A small boy was brought by his father to Washington and taken to visit congress.

He was much interested in the chaplain, who always opened the sessions with prayer: Both in the senate and the house he had observed this procedure.

Finally he asked: "Papa, why does the minister come in every day and pray for congress?"

"You've got it all wrong, son," replied his father. "The minister comes in every day, looks over congress, and then prays for the country."

Ancient Mode of Torture.

Breaking on the wheel was a horrible mode of putting to death by torture formerly in use in Europe. The condemned criminal was first fastened to two pieces of wood in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, with his legs and arms extended, and had the bones of his shins and thighs and the fore and upper arms broken with blows with a bar of iron. After that he was attached to a small carriage wheel balanced on a stake, and allowed to suffer in this position till he died, sometimes several days after the breaking of his limbs. Later the punishment was so far mitigated that the criminal was put to death by a final blow on the breast, spine or neck before being exposed on the wheel, and sometimes he was strangled before even the breaking of his limbs took place. The torture was last used in Prussia about 1811.

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"Peerless Combination Mill"

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will do to perfection, without any extra time or labor. It attaches to any Combination Mill and completes the feed in one operation. If interested in either machine, write, or phone or call on—

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For sale by
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of
WESLEY LYNN,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of July, 1924; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hands this 7th day of December, 1923.
ALICE M. CONOVER,
Administratrix
12-7-23

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The Strong choose their own course.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 6

THE CHOSEN LEADER AND THE CHOSEN LAND

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 12:1-7; 18:17-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—"In thee shall all
the families of the earth be blessed."
—Gen. 12:3.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Abraham, the Pioneer.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Abraham and the Migration to Canaan.

Following Adam's sin and the consequent ruin thereof God gave a promise of a Redeemer (Gen. 3:15). In providing this redemption God used a leader and made him to be the head of the nation through whom the Redeemer was to come and chose a land in which that nation was to live. That leader was Abraham and the land was Palestine.

1. Abraham, the Chosen Leader (Gen. 12:1-3; cf. 18:17, 18).

1. His Ancestors (Josh. 24:2, 14). Abraham's people were idolaters. Very likely as a young man he himself worshipped idols. Tradition furnishes us with some interesting stories touching his struggle against idolatry. He knew how hopelessly disastrous idolatry was to the morals of the people and, therefore, would be able to lead them back to God.

2. His Call (Gen. 12:1; cf. Acts 7:2, 3). God came to him in Ur of the Chaldees and said unto him, (1) "Get thee out of thy country." Abraham had lived long enough to have formed strong attachments to his country. (2) "Get thee out from thy kindred." Abraham was not only to leave behind him his native land but his relatives as well, even his father's house. Since his kindred were idolaters, he must leave them. Abraham was to become a pilgrim, to be without a home. Even in Canaan, the only land he ever owned was a burial place. (3). "Into the land that I will show thee." He was not told what or where the land was. "He went out not knowing whither he went." (Heb. 11:8). While he dwelt in tents during his earthly sojourn, yet "he looked for a city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God." (Heb. 8:10).

3. What God Promised Him (Gen. 12:2, 3). (1) The Father of a Great Posterity (v. 2). This has been literally fulfilled. So far as the lineal descendants of Abraham are concerned, his posterity is great, but his spiritual seed is almost numberless. We are all children of Abraham by faith. (2). To Have a Great Name (v. 2). No name in all history equals that of Abraham in its honorable influence. His is the name of honor among Jews, Mohammedans and Christians. (3). A Blessing to Others (v. 2, 3). He was not only to become great and share God's blessings, but to be a blessing to others. This is the prevailing law of the spiritual life—being blessed to be a blessing. He was not to go out primarily for what he could get but for what he could do. Those who respond to this law of the spiritual life become the very touchstone of God, so precious to Him that He will bless those who bless them and curse those who curse them. God makes common cause with His people. To maltreat God's children is to lift the hand against God. No one who goes against Him can prosper.

4. His Obedience (Gen. 12:4-6). Abraham fully obeyed God. At His call he departed, went out, not knowing whither he went.

II. Palestine, the Chosen Land. Although Abraham was a pilgrim and was permitted to sojourn in the land, the land itself was given to his seed, Israel, God's chosen and most favored nation, the nation to whom He came nearest and gave most, in order that they might pass on His goodness to the other nations of the world, was given the most strategic position in the earth. "Palestine was adapted as no other country to God's great purpose of establishing a pure religion and sending it to all the world. To this end a single nation was selected, trained and placed in the center of the world so that when the time came to publish the true religion all lands could be reached." Full peace and blessing can only come to the world when Israel, the priestly nation, shall come back to her own land.

God's Love.

There are questions which nothing can answer but God's love, which nothing can meet but God's promise, which nothing can calm but a perfect trust in His goodness. There is shadow and mystery upon all the creation until we see God in it—there is trouble and fear until we see God's love in it.—Dewey.

The Past.

O, there are some who want to get away from all their past; who, if they could, would fain begin all over again. . . . But you must learn, you must let God teach you, that the only way to get rid of your past is to get a future out of it. God will waste nothing.—Phillips Brooks.

Hatred.

Hatred of a fellow-being is like a deadly cancer in the soul. It destroys all the finer sensibilities and nobler impulses.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
Moody Bible Institute Monthly
Chicago, Ill.

January 6
Do Better Still
Philippians 3:12-14

This same Scripture was given for the topic one week ago, but no one topic exhausts the Scripture reference. Look at these verses again. Let them speak their own message, which will be something like this: "No matter whereunto you have already attained, do better still."

The well-taught Christian puts the emphasis on the word "done" rather than "do." He stakes everything upon what has been done for him by another. The finished work of Christ is no mere rhetorical phrase; it is of immense significance. The intelligent Christian never attempts to do anything for his salvation. He knows that his sins are forgiven (1 John 2:12). He knows that there is now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus (Rom. 8:1). He knows that he is accepted in the beloved (Eph. 1:6). He knows that Christ is made unto him righteous, sanctification and redemption (1 Cor. 1:30). He knows that he is saved by grace through faith (Eph. 2:8). Even in the good that he does he knows that it is God that worketh in him, both to will and to work of His good pleasure (Phil. 2:13). Because of this divine indwelling and energizing he has an ambition like the apostle's to "do better still," but in doing it he gives the glory to God.

There should be from year to year a growth in grace and in that knowledge and love of our Lord Jesus Christ. There should be better prayer, better giving, and better service. Indeed, there will be, if we apprehend that for which our Lord apprehended us. Be sure that He has laid hold of your life with His gracious saving power; then keep the life properly adjusted to Him, and He will make that life fruitful in every good work.

Apostle of France and Italy Was Great Leader of Christianity Thirteen Centuries Ago.

The thirteenth hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Columban or Columbanus, was celebrated recently at the town of Appenines, where his tomb is. The proper date was 1915, but in that year the World war made the celebration impossible, so it was postponed.

Columbanus was the apostle of southern France and northern Italy, and, indeed, is regarded as the pioneer of that remarkable movement which lasted for 200 of the darkest years of European history, during which Ireland supplied saints and scholars to the Western world. Columbanus with 20 other monks left the monastery of Bangor, in the County Down, in 590. After some vicissitudes, they settled at Luxeuil, where Columbanus founded one of the world's most famous monasteries—the parent of many other monasteries. For 20 years he ruled it and became one of the great figures of his day. His denunciation of the vices of the Merovingian monarch Thierry led to his expulsion from Luxeuil, and after a further chapter of adventure he settled at Bobbio.—Detroit News.

ORIGIN OF "DIXIE LAND"

Name Came From the \$10 Bills Issued Prior to Civil War by Citizens' Bank at New Orleans.

The Financial Times of London, in a review of the history of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, recalls the interesting origin of the word "Dixie," as applied to the South. It says:

"The Citizens' bank was so closely identified with the South that it gave it the name of 'Dixie Land,' since preserved in the famous southern war song, 'Dixie.'"

"It came about in this way: Prior to the Civil war in the States, the Citizens' bank had the power to issue paper money notes. These bills were issued in denominations of \$10 and \$20, but preferably \$10, to the extent of a few millions. These \$10 bills were engraved in French, and on the backs was the French word 'Dix' (ten) very prominent, and the Americans living along the upper Mississippi river called the bills 'Dixies.'"

"Finally, the bank's money became so popular that Louisiana was referred to as 'The Land of Dixie,' or 'Dixie Land.' Afterward the term was made to apply to all the southern states."—Detroit News.

Power From Peanuts.

It appears that one of the advantages of the oil engine lies in its ability to produce power by burning not only the cheapest grades of natural mineral oils and the by-products of coal distillation and coke plants, tar and creosote oils, but also vegetable and animal oils. Indeed, it can use peanut oil almost as effectively as mineral oil. The use of fat oils from vegetable sources for fuel will, it is predicted, promote industrial development in regions where the cost of coal is prohibitive—in northern Africa, for example, and in many parts of our own country. It has been declared that those oils make it certain that motive power can still be produced from the heat of the sun, even when all our natural sources of solid and liquid fuels are exhausted.

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BIRDS ARE TAUGHT TO FLY

Have to Be Instructed by Parents Much the Same as Children Learn to Walk and Talk.

Birds do not fly or sing, nor do fish swim entirely from instinct. They have in many cases to be taught by their parents, much in the same way as children are taught to walk and talk.

A falcon flies around a bough in wide circles to show her family how it is done. Then she pushes one of the youngsters off with her wing, being directly under it at the time. The next day, when the little falcons have learned how to float in the air, the mother follows them as they fly, driving them up against the wind, then round in graceful curves.

Young ducks enter the water without being urged, but geese have to be shown their way. The old birds urge them on from behind, gabbling continuously. At first the goslings are allowed a very short swim, but the lesson is lengthened from day to day until the little ones learn to go into the water alone.

Among all animals the most careful teachers are weasels. The weasel teaches her young to run, climb, jump and measure distances. She goes through each performance first and the young are induced to imitate her. Day after day the training goes on and then they are led off on a real hunt.

Watch a cat with her kittens. As soon as they are big enough to move about she will play with a ball or bit of paper as if she herself were a kitten. She thus teaches her little ones to use their teeth and claws, and when their early lessons are over she brings a real mouse or bird for them to "play" with.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PATRON SAINT OF MEXICO

Legend of the Virgin of Guadalupe and Church Built for Her in 1709.

The Virgin of Guadalupe is the patron saint of Mexico, and more especially of the Mexican Indians.

According to legend, the Virgin Mary appeared to a converted Indian, named Juan Diego, in 1531, on the hill of Tepeyacac, near the City of Mexico, and addressing him in his own language, told him that she wished a temple built to her on that very spot.

At the foot of the hill is the church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, completed in 1709. It contains an exquisite picture of the Virgin, said to have been miraculously imprinted by her on Diego's blanket.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, with the sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupe, is situated about two miles north of the City of Mexico.

Picture on Pottery of Men Playing With Cubes in New Mexico Valley.

How a vanished race which once lived in the isolated Rio Mimbras valley of Southern New Mexico "shot craps" has been revealed by prehistoric pottery dug up near Deming. In a scientific report just issued by the Smithsonian institution Dr. J. Walker Fewkes of the bureau of American ethnology describes crockery showing scenes of and figures from the daily life of a people whose very existence was doubted until a few years ago.

On the bottom of a broken jar there is a gambling scene representing three men playing a game with dice, the spots on which can be plainly seen.

This artistic work was accomplished in an isolated valley whose rivers have no outlet to the sea. It lies midway between the Pueblo and Mexican region, and shows affinities with the culture of both.—Detroit News.

FIRST OF POETS LAUREATE

Ben Jonson's Eminent Services to Literature Caused James I to Honor Him.

The announcement that England's poet laureate, Robert Bridges, is to come to the University of Michigan as fellow of the creative arts prompts one to a study of the origin and history of the English laureateship.

It was because of his eminent services to literature that in 1616—some authorities say 1619—James I granted to Ben Jonson letters patent making him poet laureate. Charles I had been king for five years when in 1630 he issued new letters to Jonson, which for the first time made the laureateship a permanent institution. An institution, somewhat like the laureateship, calculated to encourage literature and develop the national language, is traced to the reign of Henry III, when a yearly salary of 100 shillings was given to Henry D'Avranches, and he has therefore been called the pioneer laureate. But this is mere tradition.

When Jonson was reappointed poet laureate by Charles I the annual pension was increased to £100 and a butt of wine from the king's cellars. Before Jonson's time, however, there were court poets who sang the praises of their sovereigns, who celebrated in heroic verse the victories which exalted the nation, and who were rewarded for their services with pensions and emoluments.—Detroit News.

John Bull Abroad.

A Frenchman now in this country tells of the discovery in Paris of the most "nervy" of all tourists, an Englishman, who entered a well-known cafe, accompanied by two little girls, ordered a bottle of mineral water and three plates, and began to eat sandwiches, which he had brought with him in his pocket.

The manager, overcome by this outrage, approached the Briton, and said: "I should like to inform you that this is not a—"

"Who are you?" interrupted the Englishman.

"I am the manager." "Oh, you are the manager, are you? That is good. I was just going to send for you. Why isn't the band playing?"—Harper's Magazine.

His Duty.

It was the witching hour of night when house guests yawn and bridge fans fight. The streets were almost deserted. Few pedestrians were abroad.

Meeting Mr. Flubdub coming away from home, a neighbor ventured to accost him.

"Pretty late."

"Yes."

"Where are you going at midnight?"

"To a woman's club."

"Who wants you at a woman's club?"

"Nobody. Just the same, I am going after my wife."

Put a Fence Around It.

The man who had forgotten to bring any literature on his three hours' railway journey contemplated the short-sighted man who was reading a newspaper.

"Would you mind lending me your spectacles?" he asked, politely.

The short-sighted man nodded affably.

"Certainly, certainly," he assented, handing over his glasses.

"And now, sir," said the traveler, pocketing them, "since you can no longer see to read, would you kindly lend me your paper?"

Natural Surmise.

She—What is his hobby?
He—Antiquity.

She—Is that one of them with him?
—London Answers.

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made of Oregon Fir throughout, with swinging agitators to prevent clogging, a positive ventilating system that prevents moisture and keeps the feed sweet at all times.

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A Woman's Furnace as you can shake down the ashes without stooping, or soiling the hands.

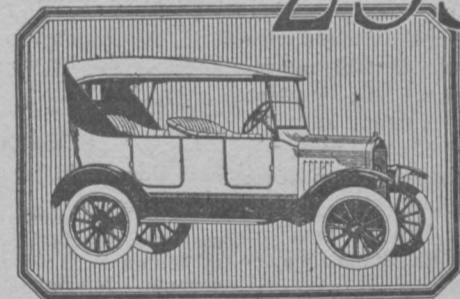
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A comparison extending over a long period of years will reveal the fact that the present price is actually the lowest at which the five-passenger open car has ever been sold.

The Ford Touring Car stands today, as it always has, a most remarkable value in the motor car field.

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TANEYTOWN GARAGE COMPANY



TANEYTOWN LOCALS

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

Mrs. Maude Collins, of Ridley Park, Pa., paid relatives here a brief visit New Year's day.

Taneytown was quite numerously represented at the Mummer's parade in Hanover, Tuesday afternoon.

Pius J. Fink, of Lebanon, Pa., paid Taneytown one of his periodical visits on New Year's Day, looking very natural.

Miss Esther Angell, spent several days, last week, with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers and family, of near Littlestown.

Chicken thieves visited Middle St., Sunday night, and made way with a lot of fine hens belonging to Mr. and Mrs. John Hockensmith.

Mrs. Clarence Dern visited her mother, a few days last week, and was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Ray Weddle and two children.

Mrs. Martha Fringer was taken ill, Sunday night, after going home from church, and was seriously ill for several days, but is now much improved.

Those who spent the Holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Stambaugh, were: Misses Margery and Francis Evelyer, of Littlestown, and James Burke, of Taneytown.

The Lutheran Church organ has now been fitted up so that it can be operated by electric motor, water motor, or hand power, and is no longer dependent on "the current being on."

Walter Eckard and family, entertained, on Sunday, James Welty and wife, and daughter, Bessie, and sons Elmer and Clyde; Earl Welty and wife and daughter, Catherine, all of Detour.

Charles Crebs returned to Akron, Ohio, after spending Christmas with his brother and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burke, Mr. and Mrs. John Stambaugh, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilterbrick.

Clarence E. Dern underwent an operation for Hernia, at Frederick City Hospital, last Wednesday. Edw. R. Harner also underwent an operation for chronic appendicitis the same day. Both are in one room and are improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bower, of Hanover, entertained Rev. L. B. Hafner and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hill, of Gettysburg, and Mrs. Clara Bricker, Taneytown, last Saturday; and on New Year's day gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bower and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Bricker and children.

The Baltimore Catholic Review contained a fine large picture of Rev. Bernard J. Lennon, in its issue of last week. He is pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Baltimore, and was formerly pastor of St. Joseph's, Taneytown. He celebrated the silver anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, last Sunday. Archbishop Curley presided. The celebration really marked Father Lennon's farewell, to St. Joseph's, as he has been transferred to St. Jerome's Church.

Several burned out insulators on an electric light pole, on Middle St., last Sunday morning, caused another pole to take fire from the ground wire and also created considerable alarm in several dwellings. The prompt shutting off of the current and disconnecting the dwellings, remedied the dangers until service men from Union Bridge repaired the cause. Taneytown needs a "trouble man" of its own, competent to handle such situations promptly.

Last Sunday, Mrs. N. B. Hagan slipped and fell, at her home, and dislocated her shoulder. The accident occurred following a dinner given to Chas. A. Elliot and wife, Robert A. Elliot and wife, and Jos. B. Elliot and wife, thereby causing an unfortunate ending to the pleasurable social event. Mrs. Hagan fell heavily on her right shoulder when stepping from the dining room into the store. She was taken to Frederick hospital, Thursday morning, owing to difficulty in reducing the dislocation.

By order of the Department all Rural Mail Boxes were ordered painted white; as the patrons of the routes were very busy, and help being scarce, the carriers concluded to purchase paint and brush and paint the mail boxes, which is now completed. They think asking each patron to contribute 10 cents to help pay for paint would not be out of place, and no one ought to object to giving so small amount. Quite a few have already paid; others are asked to place the 10 cents in their mail box, or give it to the carrier.—Rural Carriers.

Elvin D. Dern is reported to have sold his fine farm to Charles Hahn.

Mr. and Mrs. Claudius H. Long and daughter, Miss Jane, visited in Baltimore, this week.

New Year's Day was as much a holiday, this year, as Christmas, and many family dinners were given.

Geo. H. Wolf informs us that he did not pay a fine for selling rabbits in Hanover, as reported by the Hanover Sun.

Mrs. Jacob Buffington, of York, Pa., who visited Mrs. Nettie S. Angell, left Sunday to visit her sister, at Emmitsburg.

J. N. O. Smith, auctioneer, reports that at Thos. Lemmon's sale he had 1050 "knock-offs" in exactly six hours. Some speed!

"We are having quite a bit of winter here now. It is from 8 to 10 below zero, and it didn't get above, at all, yesterday."—R. M. Conover, Grotton, South Dakota.

Taneytown added a lot of new home dwellings to its number, in 1923. What a fine thing it would be if it could have a lot of new one, in 1924, for tenants. The way rents are advancing, building for renting soon ought to pay.

Rev. Murray E. Ness and wife, of Baust Church, are taking their annual vacation, and there will be no Reformed services at Baust's before the 27th. There is at least one advantage in a winter vacation, not difficult to guess.

(For the Record.) Those who spent Sunday at John Harner's, at Frogtown were: Benjamin Hyser and wife, Miss Ruth Anna Hyser, Steiner Engelbrecht, Anna and George B. F. Harman, of Taneytown; Lewis Hyser, wife and daughter, Ruth, Dorothy Daughy; Edward Davies, of Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Hyser, wife and daughter, Neoma, Dennis Hartlaub, of Two Taverns, Miss Oneida Harner and Vernon Snyder, of Frogtown.

(For the Record.) Those who spent the week-end with Benjamin Hyser and wife, were: Lewis Hyser, wife and daughter, Ruth; Dorothy Daughy, Edward Davies, all of Philadelphia; Charles Kemper, wife and daughters, Beulah and Anna Mae, Ervin Hyser, wife and children, Edith, Mildred and George, Miss Ruth Anna Hyser, Steiner Engelbrecht, Anna Harman and George B. F. Harman and Miss Catherine Sowers, all of Taneytown; Emory McKinney and daughter, Marion, of Middleburg; Willis Snyder, of Frogtown.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Manchester U. B. Church—Millers Sunday School, 9:30; Preaching, at 10:30, Holy Communion at this hour. Special services will begin Sunday evening, Jan. 20. Bixler's Preaching, 7:30. Owing to the condition of roads there will be no Sunday School until further notice. C. E., in the evening at 6:45. You are welcome to the above services. W. C. Wachter, pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church—Preaching Services, Sunday morning. No service in the evening on account of the opening of the Week of Prayer, the service for which is in the Presbyterian Church.

Catechetical instruction, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in charge of Rev. C. F. Sanders, D. D.

U. B. Church, Town—S. School, at 9:30; Preaching, at 10:30. Harney—Sunday School, at 1:30; Preaching, at 2:30. A representative of the State Sunday School Department will be at both places to represent this work.

Uniontown Lutheran Chagre, Emmanuel, Baust—9:30 Reorganization of Union S. S.; 10:30 Worship and sermon. Missionary Society at Mrs. Ezra Spangler's, Jan. 10, at 7:30. This Society sent a "Sunshine box" to those of their shut in members, Mrs. Calvin Starnier.

Mt. Union—1:15, Junior Endeavor; 2:30 S. S.; 7:00 C. E. Uniontown Church of God—9:30, S. S.; 10:30 Preaching Service. There will be combination of the church choirs at each of the services during the Week of Prayer, which commences Sunday at the M. P. Church, at 7:00.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Sunday School, at 9:15; Service, at 10:15. Installation of Elders and Deacons; C. E., at 6:40. No evening service on account of the Union Week of Prayer Service in the Presbyterian Church, Communion, Sunday morning, January 13th. Preparatory Service, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 12, at 2:30. The Willing Workers will meet Friday evening, Jan. 4, at the home of Mrs. John Yingling.

Keysville—Service, at 2:00; Holy Communion, Jan. 20. Presbyterian, Town—Sabbath School, at 9:30; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Union Service, 7:30. This is the first service of the Week of Prayer and Rev. Guy P. Bready will be the preacher. Piney Creek—Preaching Service, at 10:30.

LAST PAGE EDITORIAL.

Number 9

A reader of The Record asked, this week—"What is the meaning of the Mother Goose editorials?" and we had no reply ready. So, we think that for a time, at least, the feature will be discontinued until a justifiable reply comes along.

The inquiry reminds us somewhat of the old vaudeville stunt, when "Pat" made a \$5.00 bet with "Mike" that he could ask him an intelligent question that he could not intelligently answer. When the bet was taken, Pat asked as his question "What is the reason?" Mike contended that this was not a fair question—in fact, no question at all, and in varying degrees of forcefulness repeated it—"What is the reason?"—demanding the completion of the bet. Mike gave it up, and Pat gave the answer—"You blamed fool, the raisin is a dried grape."

We may not have understood the question, and perhaps some do not understand our "raison." We had thought of continuing with "Ding dong, bell; pussy's in the well" and of the wasted energy connected with bell-ringing on such occasions; and the folly of sending a dog to the store for snuff; and of Peter White, who followed his crooked nose. But, enough is enough, until we get a clearer view of the subject from the reader's point of view.

The "last page editorial" however, has its advantages, especially for catching the attention of those who skip the editorial page itself—as many do. Some no doubt ask the same question as to that—what is the idea of it? So, perhaps the little Mother Goose editorials, foolish as they were, may have caused a few to think—perhaps to criticize—and even that accomplishment may have been worthwhile.

Rum runners along the Jersey coast will be chased by speed boats driven by twin airplane motors capable of forty miles an hour. These boats can race to the twelve-mile limit and back in forty minutes. They have no masts, cabins or side lights, and travel like hydroplanes.

LURED PIRATE TO HIS DOOM

Bellamy Betrayed by Captured Sea Captain Who Feared He Would Plunder Provincetown, Mass.

In his history of the Massachusetts Bay colony, Governor Hutchinson tells of the notorious pirate Bellamy, who, in 1717, was decoyed to his doom by the captured captain of a now obsolete craft called a "snow." Bellamy had promised to give back the snow if the captain would pilot him safely into harbor. But the good captain, fearing the pirate meant to plunder Provincetown, hung his lantern in the shrouds just as a violent storm arose, and hugged the shore, with the pleasing result that Bellamy's whole fleet was wrecked, and many of the pirates who were not drowned were executed by the town fathers.

Alden's "Collection of Epitaphs" says that for many years after his shipwreck a man of a very singular and frightful aspect, who was supposed to have been one of Bellamy's crew, used, every spring and autumn, to be seen traveling on the cape. Aged people related that he frequently spent the night in a private house, and that, wherever the Bible or any religious book was read, or any family devotion performed, he invariably left the room.

It was also stated that during the night it would seem as if he had in his chamber a legion from the lower world, for much conversation was overheard which was boisterous, profane, blasphemous and quarrelsome in the extreme.—Detroit News.

RULER ORDERED WIFE SLAIN

Emperor Constantine Had Faustina Smothered to Death Because She Accused Stepson.

Flavia Maximinna Faustina was the second wife of Constantine the Great. In the year 306 her father took her to Gaul, where he gave her in marriage to the Emperor Constantine. She was for a long time a most exemplary wife and mother. Her devotion to her husband was such that she even sacrificed her father's life to him, after discovering that her parent was involved in a plot against Constantine's life.

Faustina has been accused of staining the last years of her life by the commission of many crimes, among others that of causing the death of Crispus, the son of Constantine by a former wife, by making false accusations against him.

Constantine revenged himself on Faustina for having caused his son's death by having her suffocated in a warm bath.—Detroit News.

Three Thousand Fold.

Seventy ears were raised from one grain of wheat in an experiment at South Hornchurch, Essex, England. The seed was sown in March in a pit a yard wide and 18 inches deep. As soon as sprouts appeared they were lightly covered with earth, and from then all through the summer the sprouting grain was covered over and over again until the pit was full and its surface covered with a grass of wheat. The shoots remained quiescent during the winter, but in spring grew rapidly, and eventually, in the following autumn, 85 stalks were cut, of which no fewer than seventy had ripened ears. These seventy ears weighed over a quarter of a pound and averaged forty-four grains to the ear. Surely an amazing harvest from one seed.

Executor's Sale of Bank Stock.

By direction of the last will and testament of Margaret Mehning, deceased, and also by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, the undersigned Executors of the said will, will offer at public sale, at the First National Bank, of Westminster, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1924, at 1:00 P. M.

43 SHARES OF STOCK, of The First National Bank, of Westminster.

10 SHARES OF STOCK, of The First National Bank of New Windsor.

TERMS, as prescribed by Orphans' Court: All sums under \$5.00 cash; on sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given, purchaser to give note with security, approved by the executors, bearing interest from day of sale.

LUTHER B. HAFER, DENTON GEHR, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. Executors. 12-21-24

Beef Hides Wanted

Highest market prices paid at our Tannery for

BEEF HIDES.

Have your Farm Harness made and repaired with our old-fashioned Bark-tanned HARNESS LEATHER.

We carry a full line of Sole Leather and Shoe Findings.

GEO. K. BIRELY & SONS, Opposite Postoffice, FREDERICK, MARYLAND. (Phone 599).

12-21-24

Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given that an election for the Directors of The Taneytown Savings Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 8th., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at the Banking House, in Taneytown.

12-28-24 W. A. BOWER, Treas.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Stockholders of The Detour Bank are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, January 21, 1924, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., at said Bank.

E. LEE ERB, Cashier. 12-21-24

LOOK! LISTEN! Radio Tickets

With each Gallon of Oysters, we will give \$5.00 worth of Radio Tickets; with 1/2 gallon, \$2.50. If you buy \$2.00 worth of Candy and Nuts, we will give you \$5.00 in tickets; for \$1.00 in Candy or Nuts, \$2.50 in Tickets.

A. G. RIFFLE.

Hens Will Lay if you feed them a good high-protein laying mash. Rein-ola Laying Mash has proved itself to be a big egg producer. Ask us about it.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 11-30-24

Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of The Taneytown Garage Co. that an election for seven directors of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, January 8, 1924, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

D. J. HESSON, President. 12-28-24

WERE YOU ONE OF THE CROWD, AT

Tom's Creek Hall,

NEW YEAR'S EVE? COME NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT.

RAIN OR SHINE.

NEW THEATRE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th.

GLORIA SWANSON

MILTON SILLS

IN ELMOR GLYN'S

"The Great Moment"

Comedy—"TACTICS."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10th.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"MY BOY"

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD.

Taneytown's "Leading Fashion Store"

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

WE ARE OFFERING
Bargains in every Department!
Bargains for Men, Bargains for Women, Bargains for All.

We Have Cut the Price on All Bargains in Shoes.

Ladies' Coats.
Misses' and Children's Coats.
Men's Suits and Overcoats.
Boys' Suits.
Bed Blankets and Robes.
Bargain Dry Goods.

We can show you a full line in this Department, good Sheeting, Bleached and Unbleached; Cotton and Linen Crash, Red and White Table Damask, Bed Spreads and Towels, Dress and Apron Gingham, Percalae and Calicoes, Outings and Muslins.

For Men, Women and Children. Both Fine and Heavy Shoes for winter. Come in and see for yourself. We can show you a large line and beautiful styles.

Winter Underwear.
For Men, Women and Children, Union Suits and two-piece Shirts and Drawers, at BARGAIN PRICES.

Ball-Band.
We are headquarters for Ball-Band Rubber Boots, Felt Boots, Buckle Arctics and Overs. AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Medford Prices.

Granulated Sugar, 9c lb.
Nice Oranges, 25c dozen.
Black Hawk Bran, \$1.75 bag.
Good Michigan Potatoes, 98c bushel.
10 Peck Bag, for \$2.39.
3-lbs. Palm Crackers, for 25c.
4 Bars Palm Olive Soap for 25c.
O. N. T. Cotton, 1/2c spool.
Men's Work Shoes, \$1.98 pair.
Ford Tops, \$4.98.

Army Overcoats, \$9.75 each.
Men's Buckle Arctics, \$1.75 pr.
Bed Blankets, \$1.39 pr.
Chestnut Wood, \$4.00 cord.
Champion Spark Plugs, 45c each.
Ford Auto Chains, \$2.48 set.
Marveline in Drum Lots, 18c gallon.
Black Hawk Bran, \$1.75 bag.
Ford 6000 Miles Tires, \$6.60.
Gillette Razor Blades, 39c pack.
Men's Gum Boots, \$2.39 pair.
7 Rolls Toilet Paper, for 25c.
Candy, 10c lb.
Full Size Bed Blankets, \$1.98.
Horse Blankets, \$1.98.
25-lb. Box Prunes, for 98c.

Matting, 25c yd.
Safety Razors, 10c each.
Dark Green Window Shades, 48c.
Towelings, 10c yard.
Calico, 9c yard.
Outing, 15c yard.
2 Cans Salmon, for 25c.
Eagle Condensed Milk, 19c can.
Babbitt's Lye, 11c can.
Men's Work Coats, \$2.48.
Children's Rain Capes, \$1.39.
Congoletum Stove Mats, 15c each.
Cocoa, 5c lb.
Black Hawk Bran, \$1.75 bag.

Beef Scrap, \$3.75.
Stock Molasses, \$1.65 per 100 lb.
Stock Molasses, 19c gallon.
Women's Black Hose, 10c pair.
Havoline Auto Oil, 50c gallon.
Raisins, 9c lb., 3-lbs. for 25c.
25-lb. Box Raisins, for \$1.98.
Ask for Calendar free.
Box of 50 Cigars, for 50c.
Cottonseed Meal, \$2.45 per bag.
1 1/2 H. P. Gasoline Engine, \$30.00.
Ice Skates, 98c pair.
Gold Seal Congoletum, 69c yard.
2 Boxes Seeded Raisins, for 25c.
Children's School Hose, 10c pair.
Coal Oil in Drum lots, 11c gallon.
Coal Oil in less quantity, 12c gallon.
Cow Chains, 19c each.
1/2 bushel Bags Fine Salt, 35c.
6 Hair Nets, for 25c.
25-lb. Lard Cans, 35c.
50-lb. Lard Cans, 45c.

Boys' Raincoats, \$4.75 each
Oyster Shell, 90c bag.
Dishes reduced to 11c.
Ford Auto Springs, \$1.39 each.
Corn Meal, 3c lb.
4 bars Babbitt's Soap, for 25c.
6 lb. Can Chipped Beef, \$1.48.
Galvanized Pails, 19c each.
House Dresses, 98c.
Photographs, 98c each.
Corn for sale.
Repair Your Own Ford.
Genuine Ford Axles, \$1.35 each.
Radius Rods, \$1.35.
Cylinder Gaskets, 27c each.
Pistons, \$1.44.
Radiators, \$15.30.

Medford Grocery Co.,
MEDFORD, MARYLAND.

Mr. Charlesworth,
Chiropractor
(Graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic.)
HAMPSTEAD — WESTMINSTER — TANEYTOWN

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat	1.05@1.05
Corn, new	.75@ .75
Rye	.70@ .70
Oats	.50@ .50
Hay, Timothy	25.00@ 25.00
Rye Straw	14.00@ 14.00

An Honest Laying Mash strictly high-grade, always fresh made, high in protein, Rein-ola Laying Mash excels in the results it produces. Try it.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 11-30-24 —Advertisement