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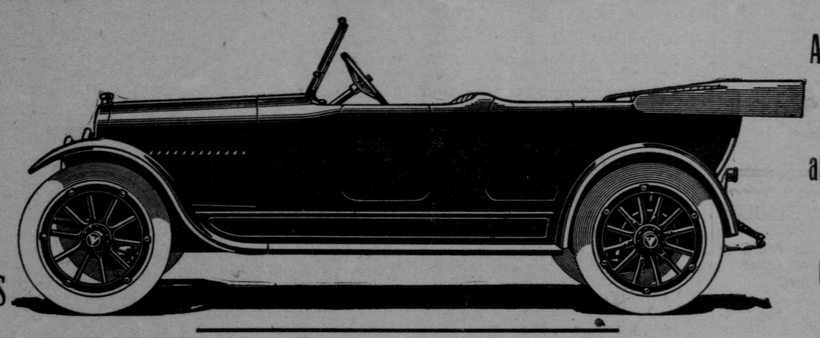
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AND SERVICE STATION

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TIRES
GASOLINE
OILS and GREASES



Automobiles Repaired and all Work Guaranteed

We hope to have our new **GARAGE** completed by May 1st., when we will be able to give the best possible service, we now have demonstrators of the **HUDSON, BUICK AND CHEVROLET CARS.** Let us Demonstrate the superiority of these cars to you. "You will like them, perhaps buy one as so many others have done."

Yours for Business **C ARROLL N. LOCKARD,** Westminster, Md.

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Under Management of Mr. George A. Everhart.

We have placed on sale today a fresh shipment of four of the leading

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instruments which have been endorsed by many of the leading artists of the world. These instruments are magnificent values and cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $500. But as we have made special arrangements with the manufacturer for this introductory sale, we are going to make our prices very attractive with terms to suit purchaser.

THESE :: INSTRUMENTS :: ARE :: FULLY :: GUARANTEED

This sale will be continued for 30 days. We also have with us a first-class tuner and repair man---all work guaranteed.

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Sermons in full and all details of his meetings, etc.

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Property For Sale and Rent

The Real Estate Co.,
of Westminster, Md.
WALSH & SHEETS
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9 3 tf

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY:

February Term, 1916.

Estate of Alfred W. Bish, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 7th day of March, 1916, that the sale of Real Estate of Alfred W. Bish, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Emma C. E. Bankert, Administratrix, D. B. N. C. T. A., of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Administratrix D. B. N. C. T. A., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd Monday, 10th day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 3rd day of April, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $6,700.00.

SOLOMON MYERS,
THOMAS J. HAINES,
MOSES J. M. TROXELL,
Judges.

True Copy, Test:—
WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.
3 10 4t

Sullivans Grocery
90 West Main Street
offers
special prices on coal oil & gasoline by the drum as follows
Gasoline per gal. 23c
Coal Oil per gal. 08½c
P. S. price subject to change without notice.

Agents Wanted

If you want to make money, let me tell you about some labor, and money saving household articles. Place on trial then take orders.

Work pleasant. Repeat orders. Work part or whole time.

Address
J. E. TRIPP,
34 Carroll St., Westminster, Md.
3 3 2m

FIRE HAZARDS

Insurance men are saying much nowadays about fire hazards. In a good many cities efforts are being made to promote fireproof construction. Campaigns are noted in many places to have use of wooden shingles stopped. The losses by fire are great, and people are thoughtless about these matters. Every man who puts up a building this spring should consider if his construction is going to add to the fire peril of his home town.

There is a growing tendency to put wooden buildings too closely together. As towns increase, land costs more, lots are cut up smaller, and houses jostle each other. Some of the modern city suburbs, with two and three family houses built of wood on small lots, are perfect fire traps. It is all wrong to put up wooden buildings having a hight of 25 to 30 feet, and place them only about 20 feet part.

Now matter how neat and artistic such dwellings may be, such a collection seems like a mushroom growth. Its obvious flimsiness offends the eye. Once a fire gets started on a windy day, even an efficient fire department is helpless, and a whole neighborhood may be laid low. A wooden building suggests country or suburban life, and it needs space around it to look well. If you must build close to your neighbor, make it of brick or concrete. It won't cost much more, and the insurance man will smile on you.

Municipalities are too lax in allowing the conditions referred to. Probably the real estate dealers have too much political influeuce. If thickly crowded wooden buildings are to be permitted, the least that should be required is fireproof roofing.

The excuse is often made that a town cannot grow unless it has cheap rents, and that it would not have cheap rents if building was strictly regulated. If people were willing to walk a little farther to their work, which would improve their health, they could get cheap land and low rents in the outskirts of almost any town. The cost of insurance is a factor in the rent bill.

THE UNCETAINTY OF MODERN TRADE

Formerly merchants used to make customers for a lifetime. Trade was handed down from father to son. If your parents had always patronized a certain store, you kept on buying there. If a merchant had always dealt fairly, you were as slow to go elsewere as to discharge a faithful family doctor. People hated to change trade relations.

Whatever can be said in favor of that point of view, it has gone by now. People like to change around from store to store. They like to test out various merchants, and patronize the one that for the moment seems to have landed the best bargains. The fact that they bought goods of A—to-day and were satisfied, by no means proves that they will buy there to-morrow.

Hence it becomes necessary for merchants to keep up a constant campaign of solicitation. In order to get business, they do not as formerly have to work against fixed trading habits. It is not difficult to get new business. The person who bought of the other fellow yesterday, will come your way tomorrow if you make a little effort to prove to him that it's worth while.

You may admire the loyalty of the family that used to stick to one store and buy nothing elsewhere. But there was a danger that the merchant would come to feel that he owned that trade. It would be human nature to make a little less effort to please since he was sure of keeping it.

No one store has any monopoly of bargains. Sometimes one will make a strike, sometimes another. The only way to find out where you can buy to best advantage is to read the newspapers carefully. Time is too precious for the people to tramp all over the stores and personally examine and compare everything Those who do it usually go through the woods and pick up a crooked stick at last. There is an economy of time, effort, and money, in seeing what the merchants say through the newspapers. The man with a real bargain doesn't keep still about it.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(Seal) **A. W. GLEASON,**
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggests, 75c.
Take Halls' Family Pills for constipation.

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Carriage Manufacturers

Agents for The
FORD and REO
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All Kinds of Repair Work
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Fickle weather. Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup is always dependable. Doctors perscribe it. Write for free sample. 2 3 2m

The success of revolutionary movements in Mexico does not seem to depend so much on the patriotic principles involved, as whether it is a pleasant season to sleep out of doors.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

After a girl has had some success in amateur dramatics in her home town, it is pretty hard for her to settle down as a stenographer at $10.00 per, when she might go into the movies and become another Mary Pickford.

The Town Inventor

By HAROLD CARTER

(Copyright, 1916, by W. G. Chapman.)

If Eph Knight had come back a rich man it is probable that Lausanne would have seen its first lynching. But Eph came back a tired, wornout man of forty-three, stone-poor; and before Lausanne knew that he was in town again he had taken a mechanic's job in the auto factory which is all that keeps Lausanne's population up to the five thousand mark.

His disappearance had not been so sensational as his return. He was living at the hotel and flinging money around. Everybody knew Eph; he had been born on a farm and had flown kites and made flying machines in the days when Langley was a national jest. He had been on the verge of success, however, at last. A company—the Knight company—had been formed to exploit the new flying machine which the Wrights were soon to consign to the scrap heap. All Lausanne had gone crazy over his dream. The Widow Gill, whose daughter, Polly, Eph had been courting, invested twelve hundred dollars in the concern. Then the Wrights took out their patent and Eph's company turned turtle.

"Keep the stock; it will be valuable some day," Knight had told Mrs. Gill. And it still reposed, forgotten, among a number of papers—her insurance endowment, the title to the farm, etc., in the safety-deposit box that the Widow Gill held at the local bank. But Knight



This Time He Was Devising a New Torpedo.

had fled, while his worthless stock went tumbling about his ears.

That was eight years before, and Polly had grown from a beautiful girl to a disappointed spinster of considerably more than thirty. Nobody expected Polly to marry, although she had had suitors before Knight put in his appearance. But nobody dreamed that Knight was still the knight of her heart, and that she repeated his words to herself every evening:

"I'll be true to you, Polly, however long I'm gone. And I'll come for you some day, never doubt me, dear."

Then Knight had come back, to board at the Widow Gill's, instead of at the hotel. At first the people of Lausanne evidenced sullen antipathy. Some still held Knight's rotten scrip; a few had unloaded theirs upon credulous neighbors. But the Widow Gill had forgiven him.

"It ain't Eph's fault," she would explain. "He couldn't know the Wrights would get out their patent ahead of him like that."

Something about her tone made folks prick up their ears. Surely it wasn't possible, but it was! Eph Knight was courting Polly Gill again—he, the twelve-dollar mechanic, and she the seven-dollar stenographer. And the old maid look was being ironed out of the face of this woman of thirty-four, and Eph Knight stepped down the street beside her like a young man again.

There was no doubt of it. They were to be married some day—some day, when Eph's dreams came true. But Eph wouldn't hear of his wife working, and twelve dollars cut no ice even in Lausanne. Worst of all, Eph still had those invention ideas swarming in his head. He didn't stay long at work. As soon as he had saved a hundred dollars he put up a shed and started on his models. This time he was devising a new torpedo. A hundred dollars, with board to meet, doesn't go far in making torpedoes.

Eph became raggeder and more unkempt. It was seen that he would never be able to take care of Polly. Only the girl and her mother believed in him at all, and he was getting behind in his board. The chances of marriage were more and more remote. People spoke indignantly of the fellow.

Then the war broke out, and Eph's torpedo was nearly completed. He had the plans drawn, and off he went to Washington, to submit them to the patent office. He found that he would have to prove they were workable and returned to the factory. He was refused permission to experiment there—it was the busy season.

Nobody in Lausanne would help Eph, even if he had wanted to be helped. Jim Carew set the pace, and he was bitter against Eph. Carew had turned Eph's invention into a company concern, and he was loaded down to the heels with the worthless stock. Eph wanted Polly badly; he humbled himself to go to the magnate and ask for work as—his chauffeur!

"Your man's left, I hear," Eph began.

"You want the job," said Carew, and a devilish clever thought came to him. "How would twenty-five a week suit you?" he asked.

"Finely," said Eph.

"I'll take you, then. And I'll pay you twenty-five—in the Knight company stock."

Eph never blinked. "That suits me," he answered. And he went to work.

The Knight company, insolvent as ever, made steel castings in a small way, and the twenty-five dollar shares were still to be had, if anyone wanted them, at about three dollars apiece. The widow had fifty. Carew held forty thousand, and every Saturday one was unloaded on Eph. After a couple of months the magnate grew reckless.

"I'll raise you to a hundred," he said. That meant about twelve dollars a week to Eph. Actually, Carew was afraid of losing a good chauffeur. "I'll make it two hundred," he said a little later. "Pretty good salary for a chauffeur?"

"Yes, sir," said Eph.

Eight shares a week passed into Eph's pocket, or twenty-five dollars at the actual Knight prices. In six months he held something over two hundred shares, representing a capital of $600. Polly was jubilant. He had spoken of marrying her.

One Saturday Carew said, "I'll buy back those shares at five apiece, Eph. I hear the company's doing a little business. I understand you haven't cashed in on them."

"I'm going to hold them, sir," said Eph. "I'm going to sell them my torpedo and, when they start manufacturing, the shares will be worth the old price, and something more."

"Well, I'll pay you cash in future," grumbled Carew.

"There won't be any future," answered Eph. "I'm going to leave you tomorrow, Mr. Carew."

He did, and the bans were put up in church, while Eph went back to the shed and invested everything in a forge and torpedo metal. Folks pitied Polly now. They spoke more harshly of Eph than ever. He had sold his stock at six, and it was rising, rising.

It became twelve, twenty, fifty. The war boom broke with a vengeance. It rose to ninety. It touched a hundred. There was a wild flurry to sell. Everyone sold except the Widow Gill, whose five thousand dollars' worth remained in the bank vaults. People alternately cursed and praised Eph, according as they had won or lost.

"It'll touch two hundred," said Eph, when the slump followed. Only Knight stocks held steady. Nobody understood.

Not till Eph and Polly, both radiantly happy, had started on their honeymoon. Then the papers were full of the news. The Knight company—Eph Knight, president, had the exclusive right to manufacture the new torpedo for the allied governments. And Eph, who had sold at six, held fifty thousand shares, new shares, at two hundred!

"Welcome home!" said the triumphal banner under which the honeymooners rode on their return journey.

But when the mobs had dispersed Polly sat beside Eph, radiantly happy, in the old woodshed, while the inventor, lost in thought worked on his improved aeroplane engine.

KILLING ANTS WITH CANNON

Only Way Known to Kill Off Destructive Little Warrior Insects Common to South Africa.

It is hard to imagine big guns killing anything except men and horses. In South Africa and other tropical counties, however, they are used to kill ants—the termites, or warrior ants. These ants are highly organized. They live in a republic of their own, and are divided into classes of workmen, soldiers and queens.

The workmen construct the huge nests, the soldiers defend them and keep order, and the females, or queens, are cared for by all the others.

The ant heaps of these particular ants are often twenty feet high and pyramidal in shape. Cattle climb upon them without crushing them. A dozen men can find shelter in some of their chambers, and native hunters often lie in wait inside them when out after wild animals—after the nests have been deserted, of course.

The ants construct galleries which are as wide as the bore of a large cannon, and which run three or four feet underground. If we built houses as big in proportion, a workingman would live in a dwelling as big as a pyramid of Egypt.

These ants are frightfully destructive, and the only way to kill them off is to blow them and their nests to pieces with guns loaded with grape shot.

Needed.

A woman who had had four stalwart soldiers billeted on her endeavored to use as little butcher meat as possible. Day after day there was served up at dinnertime a scanty meal, the chief item of which was tea.

"Ah," she said one day, pointing to a tea-leaf floating in one of the cups, "there's to be a visitor today!"

"Well, madam," said one of the hungry four, "let us hope it's the butcher!"

Once more the intelligent electorate of our country is prepared to go to the primaries and vote for the best handshakers as national convention delegates.

Society Note from the Mountain Resorts: Among the recent arrivals for rest and recreation is Francisco Villa.

The enthusiastic seed catalog gardener of March is the owner of the luxuriant weed plot of August.

Those farms that you buy for $5.00 and a mortgage, and which develop into a $10,000 property in a few years, are always located over in some other state.

It means a riot among the boarders to work off prunes on them now. They will take them all right when strawberries get down to the low point.

The salmon season now opens, and fish fresh from the tins is now being served in the restaurants.

EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

An Institute for Efficient Government has just been incorporated at Washington. The purpose is to cooperate with public officers in promoting business methods.

There are many officials who will welcome such aid, but the politicians will regard in askance. Some expect might come around and suggest that a member of the opposite porty be empolyed. That would never do, with so many deserving workers in your own fold still out in the cold.

It seems strange that a people so capable of high achievement as the Americans, should tolerate such wasteful methods. We grow the biggest crops and build the best railroads, but we can't clean a street or build a post office economically.

There is a growing class of voters who believe that government might be efficiently run. One must learn that the fellow who belongs to the other party, some other church or lodge or race strain, may be the very best man for the job. But before one gets this business point of view, many prejudices have to be dropped.

GIVING TO TRAMPS

What shall be done with the vagrant who comes to your back door asking for food? This is a question that bothers many kindly people. It is much easier to give than to withhold from the seedy and pathetic creature who asks so little compared with your abundance.

Yet the assistance is commonly undeserved. The New York Salvation army has studied this beggar life pretty closely, having maintained a "bread line" for many years. The other day an employment agency man offered work to 200 of these beggars. In only five cases was it accepted, in even a half hearted way. Many of these men patronized other bread lines, on which they depended for a living. The Army on this showing decided to give up this form of charity.

The easier it is to get food at back door handouts, the more pleasant and profitable the life of the tramp becomes. It acquires the character of a regular business, and is organized and systematized. Places where good feeds can be had become widely known through the mysterious telegraphy of the underworld.

Yet it seems as if there should be some human contact with these pathetic wayfarers. Looking them up in a jail and kicking them out of town next day does no good. They are used to it and regard it as all in the day's work.

Some people combining generosity with intelligence makes it a practice to stop and talk with all who ask alms. They are ready to help if the story seems hopeful, but the man with the strong breath gets no assistance. In the hearts of many vagrants there must be some desire for a more settled life. Sometimes the sense of shame can be roused. The mere gift of food or money without inquiry does more harm than good. But if a man really seems to have some good motives and a disposition to work, a little friendly advice while he bolts down his sandwich may set him to thinking about the futility of his life.

MISBRANDED MERCHANDISE

A bill has been introduced in Congress to check still further the misbranding of merchandise. The Federal Trade Commission sees great need of stopping this form of misrepresentation. But it does not feel that it has sufficient authority under existing law.

A shoe dealer was speaking the other day of some typical adulterations in his line. There are certain classes of trade that use a good deal of so-called "split" leather. This is made by taking a heavy piece of cow hide from a mature or old animal, and splitting it into several thicknesses. These layers are apt to be hard and "tinny." As they do not contain the full fiber of the hide, they are apt to tear and crack easily.

For many years shoes of these split layers were sold under the name "A Calf." The dealers who bought the goods knew perfectly well what they were. But the goods and the boxes containing them were marked "A Calf." Probably the public thought they were getting a genuine calf skin shoe. In a similar way, there are a hundred tricks by which pasteboard, or "pancake" made of ground leather chips, etc., is used in place of real leather. Then the shoe is stamped "all leather." Black ink and wax skillfully applied cover many sins. In almost every line of merchandise, such deceptions are practised.

The American people have been buncoed many times. The more intelligent people become in detecting fakes, the more skillful dealers become in making adulterations. If the statements of one noted writer are accepted, America is known in France as the country of paper soled shoes.

No doubt this last statement is unjust to American business as a whole, which seems to grow more honest. In particular, retail merchants, who depend for their patronage on the community immediately around them, have to be frank and honest or get out of business. They will never resent a law against misbranding merchandise.

In Boston alone German merchant steamers are interned with a total capacity of 87,510 tons. This explains a large part of the shortage of ocean transportation. As soon as the war is over, these ships, with others interned in other ports of the United States and of other neutral nations, will reenter the transportation business. The enactment of a government purchase act would not release these ships. Since shipbuilding yards already have all the orders they can fill within the next two years, government appropriations for the purchase of ships could not increase the quantity of shipping available, but might enable private owners to unload ships upon the government at high prices which would immediately decline when a peace treaty has set the German ships free to reenter active trade.

DANGERS OF DRAFT

Drafts feel best when we are hot and perspiring, just when they are most dangerous and the result is Neuralgia, Stiff Neck, Sore Muscles or sometimes an attack of Rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leaves. Those suffering from Neuralgia or Neuralgic Head ache will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for Neuritis too. Price 25c, at your Druggist 1

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