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SOUP BEANS

AND

LIMA BEANS

will pay highest cash prices for same delivered to our store.

ALBAUGH & BABYLON GROCERY CO, Westminster, Md.

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Whe e Do You Bank---And Why?

Do you realize that banking institutions possess distinctive individual advantages which differ materially?

Remember the qualities that distinguish the Westminster Deposit & Trust Company, namely :

ABSOLUTE STRENGTH AND SECURITY
CONVENIENCE OF LOCATION
PROGRESSIVE BUT PRUDENT POLICY
EFFICIENT, PROMPT AND COURTEOUS SERVICE

With resources of over One Million Dollars, together with safety and service and interest practices, think what it means to you.

3% Interest on Checking Accounts, computed monthly
4% Interest on Time Deposits
4% Interest on Savings Accounts, payable and compounded semi-annually

Make your first deposit, if only One Dollar, and start a Savings Account today.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent in Burglar Proof Vault, $1.00 and up.

MONEY, in large or small amounts, loaned on farm mortgages.

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If you are contemplating a change in your present banking conneetion or desire to open a new account—

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"Trust Company for Savings."

Capital, $100,000.00. Surplus, $150,00.00

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Will deliver your Tires, Tubes, Gasoline and Accessories and Help you out of Trouble when on the road at any hour, day or night. All you need to do is Phone. . . . . .

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32 W. Main St.,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

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Do Not Hesitate!

Come at once when your eyes are weak or tired or you have headaches. This is Nature's way of letting y u know that glasses are required. Many eyes need the help of specially ground lenses to correct them. They cost but ittle compared with the comfort they give. Call and let me explain the many advantages of a perfectly fiitted pair of glasses.

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OPTOMETRIST

Consultation Free. Consultation Free.

Eyes Examined--Glasses Furnished--Prompt Repairing
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MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

Superior quality, greater value and intelligent service are what I aim to give you—Monuments that are right in design and material, and right in price.

Extra fine materials and extra fine workmanship enter into the construction of my monuments, Headstones and Markers. Their fine finish, correct and graceful style appeal to the most critical eye.

You are cordially invited to visit and inspect my extensive display of approved types of dependable memorials, offering many helpful suggestions for the satisfactory adornment of your cemetery lot. Visitors welcome.

You will find that every stone, from the largest to the smallest, is the very finest of its kind; 200 Monuments and Head stones to select from.

All Stones Delivered Anywhere by Automobile Truck

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,

East Main St., opposite Court St., Westminster, Md.

PHONE 127

Medford Prices

Bushel Baskets	10c each
Boys' and Men's Coats	10c each
Chenille Table Covers	10c each
Leather Satchels	10c each
Carpets	10c yard
25c Matting	10c yard
Glass Dishes	10c each
Boys' Leather Boots	10c each
Large Cedar Wash Tubs	10c each
Wash Boards	10c each
3-prong Hay Forks	10c each
Leather Work Bridles	10c each
Leather Riding Bridles	10c each
Glass Lamps	10c each
Leather Halters	10c each
50 boxes International Stock Food	10c package
15c boxes Schmidt Cattle Powder	10c package
50c Capital Stock Remedy	10c pkg.
50c International Poultry Food	10c
50c Federal Stock Powder	10c pkg.
Linen Window Shades	10c each
50c Stove Boards	10c each
25c cans Phen. Chlro	10c can
75c bottle Acid Phosphate	10c bottle

As the quantity of the above articles are limited you better be here at 2 o'clock sharp to get first pick. Sale will be held rain or shine.

Chicken Waterers and Feeders	10c
Galvanized Chicken Coops	$1.39
Clothes Baskets	50c each
$2.00 Sterling Razor Strappers	$1.25
Candy	5c pound
foot wide Pine Boards	5c foot
75c bottles Mellins Food	70c
LARD WANTED	
Granulated Sugar	8c pound
Large Lemons	23c dozen
Shoe Laces	1c pair
China Matting	13c yard
Japanese Matting	29c yard
Ingrain Carpet	39c yard
Stair Carpet	19c yard
Corn Meal	4½c pound
50 Wakefield Valley Cigars	69c box
Lime and Sulphur Solution	13c gallon, barrel lots
Job lot Nails	1c pound
Table Tumblers	30c dozen
Boys' Express Wagons	69c each
Power Wash Machines	$9.98 each
Soup Beans	15c quart
Peas	7c can
Oyster Shell	53c 100 lb. bag
10-lb. bag Fine Salt	10c bag
Best Syrup	50c gallon
Cameo Carbide $3.50 per 100 lb.	can
Union Carbide $3.90 per 100 lb.	can
Half bushel bag Fine Salt	30c bag
Bushel bag Fine Salt	50c bag
Bushel bag Coarse Salt	45c bag
140 lb. bag Coarse Salt	85c bag
Men's Buckle Arctics	98c pair
Little Wonder Records	9c each
7-inch Double Records	25c each
Toweling	5c yard
Jersey Gloves	10c pair
Spring Clothes Pins	3c dozen
Metal Oil Cloth Binding	1c foot
Igniter Columbia Batteries	29c each
Granulated Sugar	8c pound
Buggy Harness	$5.00 set
Men's Suits	$3.98
75c boxes Sal Vet	70c box
$1.25 box Sal Vet	$1.15 box
$2.25 boxes Sal Vet	$2.10 box
$5.00 kegs Sal Vet	$4.50 keg
Reed Rockers	$2.98 each
Wood Rockers	$2.19 each
Nursing Bottles	5c each
Lanterns	48c each
Hominy	7c quart
Hominy	45c peck
Pathfinder Sewing Machine	$17.98
Congoleum	39c square ward
Salmon	12c can
Guaranteed Watches	98c each
Railroad Watches	$3.98 each
Elgin Watches	$5.50 each
Job lot Men's and Boys' Pants	48c pr

Aluminum ware free with Sales Tickets.

Heavy 4-inch Lead Harness	$4.39 set
Heavy 4-inch Breeching	$19.50 set
Ladies House Dresses	69c each
Girls' School Dresses	48c each
Canton Flannel	12½c yard
3-gallon Milk Cans labeled	$2.75
5-gallon Milk Cans labeled	$3.25
7-gallon Milk cans labeled	$3.75
10-gallon Milk Cans labeled	$4.25
Quilting Cotton	11c lb. bat
6 wire 35-inch Amer. Fence	27c rd
7 " 26 " " "	28c "
8 " 45 " " "	34c "
10 " 47 " " "	42c "
12 " 40 " " "	57c "
19 " 48 " " "	63c "
20 " 55 " " "	68c "
21 " 58 " " "	73c "
8-rod bales Barb Wire	$4.25 bale
No. 9 Fence Wire	$4.75 per 100 lb.
2-inch mesh Poultry Netting,	70c 100
Granulated Sugar	8c pound
sq. feet, in roll lots.	
33 pair Gates	$1.98 each
4 pair Gates	$2.48 each
12 pair Gates	$6.75 each
14 pair Gates	$6.98 each
Leather Soles	12c pair
2 3-4-in. Skein Buckeye wagon	$64.50
3-in. Skein Buckeye Wagon	$59.00
2 3-4-in. Skein Columbus Wagon	$71.50
3 in. Skein Columbus Wagon	$75.50
No. 2 Primrose Separator	$45.00
Empire 10-noe Grain Drill	$69.00
6-Hi Mogul Engine on wheels	$25.90
Hershey's Chocolate	10c cake
Walter Baker Chocolate	10c cake
50-lb. bag Oyster Shell	35c bag
100 -lb. bag Oyster Shell	55c bag
Bud brand Clover Seed	
Store clerk wanted.	
Chick starter $2.95 per 100 lb.	bag
Chick Feed $2.95 per 100 lb.	bag
Scratch Feed $2.85 per 100 lb.	bag
Fresh roasted Coffee	16c pound
Fresh Cheese	30c pound
Large Lemons	23c dozen
Cocoa	19c pound
Horse Clippers	98c pair
Blue Denium Overalls	75c pair
Blue Jumpers	75c pair
Mince Meat	10c pound
Granulated Sugar	8c pound
Florence Reed Cigars	$1.50 per 100
On Duty Cigars	$1.50 per 100
Medford Blunt Cigars	$1.50 per 100
Medford Special Cigars	$1.50 per 100
Old Judge Cigars	$1.50 per 100
25-lb. bags Calf Meal	82c bag
50-lb. bag Calf Meal	$1.63 bag
Boys' School Suits	$1.69
50-lb. Bag Oyster Shell	35c
Cement in cloth bags	50c bag
Ground Stone for Cement work	$2.00 ton
Mixed Candy	5c pound
6 bars Babbitts Soap for	25c
6 bars Fels Naptha Soap for	25c
6 bars Circus Soap for	25c
6 bars Sunny Monday for	25c
6 boxes Gold Dust for	25c
6 boxes 1776 Washing Powder	25c
6 boxes Octagon Soap Power	25c
6 boxes Snow Boy Soap power for 25c	
6 boxes Babbitt Cleanses for	25c
Large Loose Raisins	12c pound
Seeded Raisins	12c pound
Apricots	25c pound
Dried Peaches	10c pound
Prunes	12c pound
Fresh Bread every day	4c loaf
Fresh Buns	10c dozen
Fresh Cakes	10c each

MEDFORD BARGAIN STORE

MEDFORD, MD.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

As Marylanders, we all take the keenest possible interest - - I wish I might say in all respects delight - in Baltimore. We may believe that, untrammelled, Baltimore should be certainly the second shipping point on the Eastern coast of the United States, with its excellent harbor and protected approaches, with a rich country back of her and with the ability to tap productive regions of the West and Northwest. Opportunity to know her citizens brings respect and regard for their genial qualities and high character.

Baltimore is a proud city, proud of her past exploits, of her educational facilities, of much that is creditable in the history of Maryland, but she is also with less reason.

"Proud of her wealth and proud of her pride
And proud of a thousand things beside."

Baltimore is not doing her part today in the work of the State and in her own development. She does not possess a "noble discontent." She says she is conservative; this is a mistake. She is not conservative; She is simply asleep.

Other cities try to maintain a sort of bowing acquaintance with the science of taxation. Baltimore has waked up to the fact that there is such a science, powerfully effecting commercial and industrial welfare. New York raises two-thirds of her public revenues from land values and about one-third from industry and the products and results of industry. Philadelphia discourages taxation on personal property though still adhering to taxation on buildings. Pittsburgh, still more advanced, is approching a point where fifty per cent of the taxation on buildings will be struck off. If we go to the antipodes, we shall find that the City of Sydney in New South Wales, having a population of 600,000 approximately the size of Baltimore, does not tax thrift in any shape, but raises all city revenues by taxation of land values. Not so far away, we discover that Vancouver, Victoria and practically all the cities of British Columbia do not tax improvements and personal property, but like Sydney raise their income from taxation upon the value of monopolized land. Returning to Baltimore by way of contrast, we discover that in this city, sixty-nine per cent of her taxes are levied directly upon buildings and personal property including money, and only thirty-one per cent on the value of land. The power to tax is said to be the power to destroy, and Baltimore uses it to strangle and destroy human effort.

Meanwhile, some petty privilege taxes are being urged by the Mayor, and a number of business men of Baltimore are up in arms about it. C'est a rire. Certainly it is to laugh when the business men of Baltimore quietly and patiently submit to paying millions of dollars of taxes on the fruits of their industry, and raise in their wrath when called upon to pay a few additional dollars for less harmful taxes. The men who have built up Baltimore, despite the hampering burdens laid upon them, are straining at the gnat of privilege taxes and swallowing the camel of taxation on industry with all its hoofs, hide and fetid breath. Few men of Baltimore outside of trade unions have shown any indication of real knowledge of this subject.

There is no freer constitution on the subject of taxation in the whole United States than that of Maryland. The State government, the County governments, the government of the City of Baltimore, have all a right to levy taxes upon whatever they may find to be justly subject to taxation, and not to levy them when such levy is against the best interests of the people. The business interests of Baltimore, great and small, and her home-owners, do not seem to have discovered this fact or, if they have discovered it, lack the courage and independence to insist upon the advantages it gives them. I rather prefer to believe that, like Baltimore as a whole, they are only asleep.

Every town in Germany and almost every town in England recognize that public franchises belong to the public and preserves this common wealth to the commonwealth. In this country, Cleveland and Toledo have waked up over this subject and can already show results. Chicago has been agitated and accomplished something. San Francisco is finding a remedy. Baltimore, to the extent of millions and tens of millions of dollars in value, without a thought or word turns over these franchises to private companies for exploitation. Baltimore sleeps on. No Utopian dreams disturb her slumber. If she even indulged in day dreams her future were more hopeful.

When we turn to political conditons, we find that Baltimore has retained her double barreled City Council, although such a system has been discarded in almost every progressive town in the whole United States. Baltimore pursues the good old plan of treating public appointive office as the property of the highest officials temporarily in power, and of the machine back of them without thought or suggestion of change. New York finds civil service reform in municipal matters a necessity. Chicago is in like case and other cities are following in their train, but Baltimore sleeps. One side of her brain wakes up when a fight is on between different factions, but the other side, which should be concerned in reform, regards the struggle with the same detached indifference which her citizens would exhibit over the result of a conflict between Zulus and Matabeles. Never once does it occur to Baltimore that the fight is over her and her property and that the expenses of such fight have to be borne by her people.

Although in the respects indicated as well as many others, she has fallen far short of her duty not alone to those within her borders but to the whole State of Maryland, Baltimore demands as a thing of prime importance that her boundary posts be extended further into the county. Baltimore apparently thinks, and we may say it in sorrow, that bigness and greatness are synonymous. To an outsider this seems as reasonable as if a man expected his soul to be enlarged by taking on more flesh and displacing more atmosphere. It may be that Baltimore is a better housekeeper than the counties and to this extent deserves credit; it may be that the individual five-dollar- corruption of the voter is more general in the counties than in Baltimore. The real corruption of the voter, however, is greater in Baltimore, because of the wider extension of governmental functions without restraint upon responsible authorities in the disposition of office, the larger number of rewards to the machine and the unbridled rapacity of great interests. Because of these things, it can well be understood why it is that the counties are comparativcly indifferent to an enlargement of the area of Baltimore City.

Let Baltimore move forward. Today if she walks at all - - and she never runs - - it is in her sleep. Let her learn that there are real municipal issues and find herself as other cities are finding themselves. There is due to her a long trying course of regeneration. Reform is very difficult to those who have never believed in their need of it, and such is the case with Baltimore. Outsiders can help little. Reform must come from within. Until it does come; until there arise among her citizenship men of courage and determination

"Who do their duties know, but know their rights,
And knowing dare maintain them,"

Baltimore will continue to lag, and no mere geographical extension will cleanse her soul of its manifest impurities.

JACKSON H. RALSTON

Hyattsville, Md., February 16th, 1917.

WE TOLD YOU SO

From time to time in the past two years there have been printed in the columns of this paper statistics showing that our increased export trade has been due to war order. All through the 1916 campaign, the Democratic press and the Wilson administration denied that this was true. Many non-political papers were silent upon the subject. Now comes the Saturady Evening Post with an Editorial which corroberates what this paper has been saying for two years--that "We have gained comparatively little foreign trade except as war demand has thrown it to us." While the Saturday Evening Post has finally grasped the facts of the situation, just as we have been stating them for many months, it refuses to reach the conclusion that will appeal to most thinking people--that development of permanent export trade depends chiefly upon building up home industry so that, by producing large quantities we shall be able to produce at lower cost and be in a position to compete in the world's markets. And, in order to build up home enterprises we must have the aid of a protective tariff. Perhaps in a couple of years more the Post will get around to that idea, but it apparently will not go any farther now than admit the facts. Give the Post time and it will catch up with us.

WANTS SINGLE ALLEGIANCE

Senator Williams S. Kenyon of Iowa, through an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, has succeeded in suppressing a glaring evil that has assumed great proportions during the past four years of Democratic rule. In the Agricultural Department there are some 500 people employed at a salary of from $1 to $25 per year. They receive additional compensation from private parties, which gives them a comtortable income. Senator Kenyon has discovered that the real reason for their becoming employees of the Government is to enable them to send literature which they may prepare free through the mails at great expense to the United States. "It is an insidious influence in our Government that ought to be stopped", the Senator declares, and insists that an employee of the Government should owe his allegiance to the Government and not be controlled by an outside party, as is sure to be the case if his salary is received from private individuals.

PARTISANSHIP DESIRED

The Senate amendment to the legislature appropriation bill, proposed by a Republican, and providing that all classes of postmasters shall be put under the Civil Service, met instant opposition from the Democrats in the House when it was presented to that body for action. "I believe," profoundly remarked the distinguished Democratic chairman of the Appropriations Committee, "that the Senate amendment is fraught with great evil to our system of government." If in the use of the word "our" he meant the system of government as established by the Democratic Party he is undoubtedly correct in his statement. The Democratic ideal of a postmaster is one who can be relied upon to prostitute the office to his party's demands, carefully distributing its campaign literature, and carelessly overlooking Republican documents until the day after election.

FOR POLITICAL REWARD

The President has paid another political debt, and incidentally insulted the intelligence of the voters of the country, by nominating Raymond B. Stevens, defeated Democratic candidate for Senator in New Hampshire, for a five-year term on the Shipping Board, at a salary of $10,000. What Mr. Stevens knows about shipping is not discernable to the ordinary observer. He is a graduate of a law school, but, not making a success of his profession, he took up farming. If confirmed by the Senate he will endeavor to perform the duties of his predecessor on the Board, who has given his whole life to the shipping business, owning and operating several trans-Atlantic liners. That man resigned, however, when he found that Mr. McAdoo intended to dictate the policies of the Shipping Board. Doubtless the new appointee has been made to thoroughly understand that he is put on the Board merely to register the will of the Secretary of the Treasury. It requires no great familiarity with merchant marine matters to perform that service.

MARYLAND TO GET $616,485

The vocational Educational bill which will become law March 4, provides the State with $616,485 in Federal funds during the next 10 years to be used in establishing in Maryland schools courses of instruction in agricultural, trade, industrial and home economic subjects.

The bill, which was agreed upon in conference, directs that the money shall be spent in each state in the training of teachers of agricultural and other vocational pursuits and in paying the salaries of the teachers employed in this work at various schools designated by the state and approved by the Federal authorities.

Before the Federal funds can become available in each state the Legislatures must provide for the application of the money as outlined in the Federal act. Each state must appropriate a sum equal to the Federal alotment. The money must be used in schools less than college grade. If the State of Maryland has taken no steps to accept the Federal funds, a provision is made that Governor Harrington, as chief executive of the State, can appoint a commission which shall co-operate with the Federal board in properly administering and expending the funds.

Under the bill Maryland will receive $21,200 in 1917, $31,095 in 1918, $40,990 in 1919, $49,475 in 1920, $56,550 in 1921, $63,625 in 1922, $70,700 in 1923, $84,850 in 1924 and $99,000 in 1925 and 1926 each.

THE LAW'S FAULT

Geordie had a small dog, and was summonsed for keeping a dog without a license. He pleaded it was only a pup. "How old do you say he is?" asked the magistrate's clerk. "Aa divvent knaa exactly," replied Geordie. "But he's onny a pup." Expert evidence, however, proved it to be a dog and Geordie was duly fined. As Geordie was leaving the court he turned to his wife and remarked: "Hang me if Aa can understand it. Aa said the seym thing last year, and the year before, and they let me off. Noo they fline me. Aa suppose somebody's been messin' about with the law!" —Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

The story is told of a well known lawyer who has the distinction of being the leanest man in the town that he was one day walking along a street in Manchester when he noticed that a hound was following him. After he had gone some distance and the dog was still following him, he turned to a street gamin and asked:

"Boy, what do you suppose that dog is following me for?"

"Well mister," said the boy as he loked the lawyer over from head to foot. "I dunno exactly, but my idea is that he takes you for a bone."

Agent—"Is the boss of the house in?"

Proud Father—Yes; he's asleep upstairs in his cradle."

UNPREPARED

O'Flaherty— "Mister O'Sullivan, will ye stop and have a friendly discussion on the matter of Home Rule?"

O'SULLIVAN—" It's sorry I am, but it's not convenient just now."

O'FLAHERTY—" And why not, honey?"

O'SULLIVAN—"Why, to tell ye the truth,

O'FLAHERTY, I haven't got me shtick handy." —Tit-Bits.

GOOD ADVICE

"A Minister was questioning his Sunday-school concerning the story of Eutychus, the young man who, listening to the preaching of the Apostle Paul, fell asleep, and falling out of a window, was taken up dead.

"What," he asked, "do we learn from this solemn event?"

The reply from a little girl came:

"Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."—Tit-Bits.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT EASES PAIN

Sloan's Liniment is first thought of mothers for bumps, bruises and sprains that are continually happening to children. It quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Cleaner and more effective than mussy plasters or ointments. For rheumatic aches, neuralgia pain and that grippy soreness after colds, Sloan's Liniment gives prompt relief. Have a bottle handy for bruises, strains, outdoors, the pains and aches for the thousands whose work calls them sprains and all external pain. For lowing exposure are relieved by Sloan's Liniment. At all Druggists, 25c. 1

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE GLACIER

Your children have asked me to tell you about the Glacier we saw. We will begin now. On a certain day, the train we were on, got to Glacier Station Canada about three in the afternoon. While our baggage was being taken to our rooms, three of us hurried away to the office, and hired our riding apparal and horses. We put on the big bloomer pants over our dresses, and mounted our tired looking horses, the stable man strapped heavy rain coats to our saddles, then he gave our harses a slap on the side and turned their heads into a narrow bridle path going up the mountain saying," the horses will take you to the Glacier." We did look queer perched on those ponies, and we felt very strange starting up a mountain to a place we had never seen, and only a horse to show us the way. We had gone quite about a mile, when down came a summer storm with thunder and lightening. The horses cared nothing for it but we did; hastly we unstrapped our rain coats and put them on, then we did look funny; but we kept dry, and finally landed at the place to hitch our horses; about a half mile from the Glacier, the balance of the way is climped on foot over a slope, as stony and rough as a river bed; streams of water from the Glacier run in and out over this entire area. A Swiss Guide was waiting to show tourists over the less dangerous parts of the Glacier which seemed an immense field of snow and ice many feet deep. Again we mounted our horses; when we began to descend the mountain; at a certain forks in the bridle path our horses deliberately turned into a different path and no amount of pulling or coaxing could get them out, we gave up the struggle, in wondering what would become of us; those horses kept on just their own way and finally, at twillight, landed us at the stables from which we had started. It was an experence, for three ladies alone to take. Who shall say, how glad we were to get back to our Hotel in safety. The mountains are fine but dangerous.

WHEN LITTLE GEORGE WASHINGTON WROTE A LETTER

He ruled his paper with many a line,
And pen-points made in goose-quills fine;
He dipped his quill in a horn of ink,
And wrote his letter with care, I think.
From a box like a salt-shake, standing nigh,
He shook out sand his ink to dry;
He blew off the sand; with many a pat,
He made of his letter an oblong flat;
Addressed it and tied it with linen threads;
Sealed it with seals so big and red;
Then it went its way by coach or by hand—
A long slow journey across the land.

WHEN LITTLE G. W. JONES WRITES LETTERS

He's only his fountain pen to get,
Or to sit at a typewriter—better yet;
Then dash off his letter; slip it in
An envelope, ready and gummed so thin;
Address it, stamp it, send it away,
And it comes to you the very next day!
But, do you know, G. W. Jones
Freely, frankly, and fairly owns
That he would try hard and take all the trouble
Of little George Washington—yes, and double—
If he could but write one letter his sons
And the world would prize like Washington's! —Youth's Companion.

STORY OF A DOLL

I was down to the supper last night. I bought a doll. It was made of candy and it had a dress on made of pink and white paper. It had a hat on, too, the hat was pink. The face was made of paper. It was a sweet doll, because it was made of sugar. per. We had a good time at the supper.

Good-by., from
Elizabeth Gillelan
2nd. Grade, Seven years old.
February 1917.

THE SNOWFLAKE

I tried to catch a snowflake
Within my hand to-day,
As soon as I had clasped it
I felt it run away.
It slipped right through my fingers,
And left them wet, and cold,
That pretty little snowflake
I tried so hard to hold.
—By Helen M. Richardson

GEORGE WASHINGTON

First President of the United States, born of English parentage in Westmoreland Co. Virginia, Feb. 22nd. 1732. His father died early, his mother, Mary Ball Washington trained her son, George, very thoroughly and carefully. George had very little actual schooling, he was a bad speller, but bright in arithmetic. He loved to play at soldiering, and was fond of riding. He was only sixteen, when he surveyed the lands of Lord Fairfax. Washington became Commander-in-chief of the American Army in 1775. He was chosen President and inaugrerated in New York, April 30, 1739. He married Martha Custis, a widow. They had no children.

Held office of President until 1797. Died at Mount Vernon Dec. 14 1799.

School work.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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