American Union

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921.

HERE AND THERE.

Mouments, tombstones and enclosures. SHORT & Co. Denton, Md.

If you have a relative or friend in another state how about having the UNION sent to that address for the year 1921?

Farm Wanted—Want to hear from owner of farm or good land for sale reasonable. L. JONES, Box 551
Olney, Illinois.

Order your Epworth League Topic Cards today. We are prepared to furnish them on short notice with the Topics from Jan. to July 1921.

Write it 1921. If you haven't the stationery to write it on, call Hegeman, the printer, telephone 20 N matter what you want printed, he can print it to suit you.

Calling Cards—We have this week received a lot of fine cards suitable for ladies calling cards Sizes for Mrs. or Miss. The latest idea in fashionable cards. We print your name on them in modern society script or engravers old English text.

Wanted:—Vegetables, fruit, country cured meat, poultry, firewood. If our patrons have these commodities for sale we will accept them in payment of accounts, or we will pay cash for same as needed for household use. The American Union.

GIVES WIFE GLYCERINE MIXTURE

A retired merchant whose wife suffered for years from catarrh of the stomach finally gave her simple glycerine, buckthorn bark, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. ONE bottle produced great results. Because Adler-i-ka acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel it removes all foul matter which poisoned stomach. Relieves ANY CASE sour stomach or gas on stomach. Often CURES constipation. Prevents appendicitis. LEDNUM'S PHARMACY,
Denton, Maryland.

T. Alan Goldsborough, Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SUBPOENA.

In The District Court of The United States For The District of Maryland.

In the Matter of Oscar G. Johnson, Alleged Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy, No. 3374 "M"

WHEREAS, a petition was, on the Thirty-first day of December, 1920, filed herein for an adjudication of bankruptcy against Oscar G. Johnson, and that it appears therefrom that said bankrupt is not within the District, and that personal service of the subpœna herein cannot be made on him therein; now, on motion of T. Alan Goldsborough, Esq., attorney for said petitioner,

It is ordered: this 5th day of January, 1921,

That the said Oscar G. Johnson, and all other persons concerned, do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden in the City of Baltimore, in the District aforesaid, on the 25th day of January, 1921, at 10 o'clock, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the American Union, a newspaper, published at Denton, Maryland, in said District, once a week for two consecutive weeks, the last of such publication to be at least ten days before the day aforesaid.

JOHN C. ROSE,
U. S. District Judge.

True Copy Test:
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Clerk.

THE CLOTH AND WORSTED HAT

Sports Headgear May Be Made Astonishingly Artistic With Aid of Yarn Embroidery.

The American woman likes all her clothes pretty. She likes practical sport clothes, it is true, but she places style and beauty first. She likes lovely colors, embroideries and perhaps a few ribbons. All sorts of bright yarns have come to play a very important part in our outdoor clothes. There is no end to the lovely models that can be achieved from cloth and worsted.

A plain dark blue cloth hat of a soft shape may be made astonishingly artistic with some gray yarn embroidery. All the rust shades are attractive backgrounds for gray worsted. The beret is more popular than ever and lends itself to old-fashioned worsted needlework. There is an infinite variety of designs that may be worked out in these.

Upon first thought ribbon does not seem very feasible for headgear designed for outdoor games, but the most useful as well as charming hats are made entirely from it. Some of them are rather perishable affairs, with their ravelings and fringings, and cannot claim economy as bearing any relation to the ribbon sport hat; it is just as extravagant as it can be, but very lovely. There is such a wide range of shades in ribbons that it is possible to match any costume and bring out any color effect desired.

Ribbon the Rage.

Ribbon is the rage just now. Ribbons everywhere! A beautiful dinner gown is made of cream chantilly lace insertions, each band separated from its neighbor by narrow velvet ribbon, henna in color, the vivid tone contrasting cleverly with the lace. A wide bias of velvet hems the skirt. A veritable cascade of ribbons ripples from the belt. This dress is made over a double foundation of henna and cream chiffon.

HOT WATER ALWAYS AT HAND

Continuous Flow of Boiling Liquid and Steam From the Innumerable Geysers of Iceland.

The hot-water fountains of Iceland are on mounds averaging seven feet in height, the top of each of which forms the edge of a sort of basin. From these basins the steam of boiling water can be seen rising and the overflow of water is continuous. The contents of these basins is as clear as crystal and one can see to a great depth, while just below the surface are many wonderfully beautiful white incrustations, to obtain samples of which many a visitor to Iceland has burned his fingers. The petrifications caused by the boiling water streams from the geysers include birch and willow leaves, grass and rushes seemingly converted into marble.

At no time is it entirely safe to loiter in the vicinity of one of these bottomless basins, for the geyser has a way of spouting and gives no advance warning. Sometimes there will be a shoot of boiling water to a height of 15 feet, followed by a succession of jets. The highest shoot of which there is any record was 90 feet.

Occasionally a basin will for some unexplained reason become entirely empty, or will give forth a "steam shoot," which, in the form of a column of spray and vapor at least 60 feet in height, presents a really magnificent spectacle.

TO REMOVE TATTOO MARKS

Process Is by No Means Easy, Though Modern Science Has Shown It to Be Practicable.

Tattooing is the mechanical introduction of pigments under the skin and a very well-known process. The pigments employed are carbon, cinnabar, carmine and indigo.

Most methods employed to remove these marks, says Science and Invention, are by a reactive and a destructive inflammation which will result in the formation of a crust, later cast off together with tattooed markings. One method is to retattoo the marks with a solution of 30 parts of zinc chlorid and 40 parts of water. A mild inflammation will result; a crust forms and about a week later this falls off, leaving a scar which gradually heals. Later a repetition of this may be necessary. This may be done by the professional tattooer.

The second method is to tattoo again, making the punctures close together after the design has been drawn over with a concentrated solution of tannin. A stick of silver nitrate is then firmly drawn over the surface and after a period of several minutes it is then wiped off. This is far more effective than the first and less scar forms. Two other substances, perhaps more efficient than either of the above, and applied in the same manner as the first, are caroid and glycerole of papoid.

St. Mark's Church, New York.

The site of St. Mark's church is the oldest church site in New York and has been consecrated to religious service for 260 years. Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor of New Netherlands, erected the first little private chapel in 1660. He and his wife, Judith, were buried underneath the chapel. In her will she left the church to the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, providing that the tomb be preserved. The building was allowed to fall into decay until 1793, when Petrus Stuyvesant, a great-grandson, proposed to the vestry of Trinity church that an Episcopal church be erected on the site, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1795 and the church completed May 9, 1799. The steeple was added in 1829 and the porch a few years later. Since 1859 no material changes in the present appearance of the church have been made, and the church proper is identically the same as it was one hundred years ago. Peter Stuyvesant and his wife are buried in the vault beneath the porch of the church.

The Right Way to Read.

The only way to read with any efficiency is to read so heartily that dinner time comes two hours before you expected it. To sit with your Livy before you and hear the geese cackling that save the capital, and to see with your own eyes the Carthaginian sutlers gathering up the rings of the Roman knights after the battle of Cannae and heaping them into bushels; and to be so intimately present at the actions you are reading of that when anyone knocks at the door it will take you two or three seconds to determine whether you are in your own study or in the plains of Lombardy looking at Hannibal's weather-beaten face—that is the only kind of study that is not tiresome, almost the only kind that is not useless.—Sydney Smith.

Amber as Medicine.

The medicinal uses of amber have recently been discussed, and it is somewhat curious to find the belief in the curative virtue of amber necklaces, in cases of cold in the head, still seriously held in China. One correspondent reports such a cure in a case that had refused to yield to any other treatment, and attributes it to the action of amber so worn on the mucuous membrane. Another goes only so far as to suggest that since amber had apparently a curative value as used internally by the old physicians, its use in necklaces had a rational basis "according to the views once in vogue," which is reasonable enough.

Malicious Joy.

"John!"

"Well, my dear?"

"Last night burglars robbed the Jibway apartment next door. They stole $4 in money and Gracie Jibway's ukulele. You'd better go over and extend your sympathy."

"I'd rather not, my dear. I'm afraid I couldn't keep my face straight."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

PANELS ARE IN GREAT VARIETY

Decoration for Gowns May Be Long or Short, Wide or Narrow, Plaited or Plain.

RIBBON USED IN MANY WAYS

Dainty Strands Serve in Effective Manner to Enhance the Beauty of New Garments—High Collar Making Headway.

An infinite variety of changes is rung on the panel. There are long panels hanging below the bottom of the skirt and those that are short. There are wide ones and others that are nothing more than narrow strips of ribbon. Some are plaited, others are plain. They may hang perfectly loose and straight, or be in a series of



Black Cloth Dress With Pointed Panels and Bodice Embroidered in Steel Beads.

loops lying flat against the foundation dress. These, writes a fashion correspondent, are only a few of the simplest thing one may do with panels.

A fresh surprise in the way of applying them to dresses is sprung almost every day. When designers set their minds on one particular phase of dress, and it becomes a favorite with them, there is apparently no limit to which imagination may run.

One firm has made a favorite of the panel skirt, although it does not hold entirely to this type, but, like other makers, is extremely versatile. It shows a number of draped skirts, in both day and evening dresses, but the panel is paramount. It is introduced even into draped models. For instance, if the drapery is across the front, the back is in the form of a straight hanging panel. Or the treatment may be reversed and the drapery placed at the back and the front formed by two straight panels.

Skirts of Floating Panels.

A panel may be a highly ornamental affair, supporting costly furs or embroideries, which are increasingly beautiful. This firm makes skirts entirely of floating panels, a popular way of evolving models from the softer materials, such as chiffons and laces.

Bolt after bolt of ribbon has been called upon to serve as panels. A dress has been developed in black crepe de chine, with an elaborate trimming on the skirt, consisting of little fan-shaped pieces of plaited crepe at even intervals across the front and of blue ribbon panels. These ribbon panels are spaced so as to fall between the rows of plaited triangles, excepting over each hip, where the ribbon is looped in sash effect.

The high collar and the deep shoulder yoke are cut in one with the bodice. The short sleeves are set in at a very low shoulder line. A touch of blue is given to the blouse through the buttons and a band of ribbon, which outlines the collar.

A new and remarkable use of panels appears in a model which is developed in black satin The skirt is made entirely of narrow panels, placed diagonally so that they give the appearance of being cut in pointed outline. The high collar and long sleeves are featured in this model. Four motifs down the front of the bodice are of red velvet, outlined with red beads and embroidered through the center with a running stitch of black.

Panels formed of straight bands of embroidery are used on a blue serge dress. These fall from the shoulders, both back and front, and are caught in at a low moyen-age waistline and under the hem of the skirt. A second type of panel is introduced at either side in the form of knife plaitings.

Fan-Shaped and Contrasting Color.

Among the newest panels are those of fan-shape. It is not at all necessary to make them, or any other panel for that matter, of the same material as the dress. In fact it is much smarter to have them of a contrasting color and fabric. They may be of embroidered net or lace, or even embroidered cloth of gold on the more elaborate frocks. On cloth dresses the panels may be ornamented with an applique embroidery of the material.

The scarf movement on evening and afternoon dresses is closely akin to the panel, the scarfs falling from the belt of the dress to the bottom of the skirt, where they are caught beneath the hem. They do all sorts of other interesting things as well, such as forming bodices and swathing the shoulders in various ways, but in the skirt treatment only lies their resemblance to the panel.

All of the trailing sash ends and trains so popular at the moment are twin sisters of the panel. The apron tunic, too, is a very near relative. Many interesting things are now being done with this form of panel. A remarkable model of brown satin shows the apron tunic and front of the blouse cut in one, the plaited sides falling from a deep shoulder yoke. Fullness is inserted in the skirt by means of plaited side panels. The edge of the skirt and the sides of the apron tunic are finished with a bead embroidery.

One model of beige serge has a front panel of plaid cloth in a combination of deep red and beige. The lower half of the bodice is embroidered in red, carrying out the pattern of the plaid material. The buttons and little narrow belt are also of red. The high collar is cut in one with the bodice.

Dressmakers deserve considerable credit for their tenacity of purpose in holding to the idea of launching the high collar. Everybody despaired of their ever bringing this about. This season sees the high collar going over the top, or over the ears and chin, at any rate.

Like many a more serious thing in life, the very boldness with which it was presented probably has been largely instrumental in securing its acceptance. Now it is exaggerated to the verge of eccentricity on some models, so that in contrast the collar of ordinary height seems simple, indeed, and something to be readily accepted.

The bizarre exaggeration of the collar is a species of advertising for high collars in general and should be looked upon as such. Nobody is expected to take very seriously these great puffed affairs that the wearer can barely see over.

Last year designers appeared to undertake the exploiting of this fashion in fear and trembling. They just naturally believed that because women had worn the open-necked frock for so long they would not accept the high collar. Consequently, they showed it on only a few models and every woman took it at the dressmaker's own valuation.

Custom Approves Odd Fashions.

A claim for the low collar has been that it was more becoming to most women than the high one. We have only to look back a little way into the past to realize that this statement is not true. A few years ago, after the flattering high collar and jabot, the open-necked dress with collar and revers appeared quite unbecoming. It is, after all, largely a matter of what we become accustomed to seeing women wear.

There are chin muffling collars on day dresses and suits, and even on a few dinner dresses. Of course, on the



Black Satin Frock With Skirt Made of Narrow Panels Placed Diagonally.

latter the collar must necessarily be of some filmy material, such as chiffon or tulle. Consequently, it is more like a scarf swathing the neck and tying at the side.

Then there is the good old-fashioned stock collar, buttoning straight down the front, although on many of the models the high collar is left open, to give freedom to the throat.

Ever so many of the high collars are edged with fur. They also offer an excellent opportunity for the introduction of beautiful embroideries.

TUXEDO SWEATER IS SMART

Unbelted Garment Is Attractive—Large Plaids Are New This Season and in Demand.

Sweaters seem to grow handsomer each season. The unbelted tuxedo sweater is considered very smart just now, and one model in brushed wool in checker-board effect has the edges and deep V collar in plain color and is very attractive. The large plaids are new this season and are especially in demand.

The public demand for lower prices has had its effect on fashion. The newest models show that the producers have met this demand by eliminating elaborate trimmings and embroideries. The new garments show a revision in styles and it is now possible to buy a dress, coat or suit—minus expensive elaboration in trimmings—at almost prewar prices.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists. 75c.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

T. Pliny Fisher, Assignee
vs.
Horace Wright
In the Circuit Court for Caroline County
In Equity

Ordererd this 21st day of December, 1920, by the Circuit Court for Caroline County, in equity, and by the authority thereof, that the creditors of Horace Wright, late of Caroline County, deceased, and all persons who may be entitled to participate in the distribution of the surplus proceeds of sale remaining in the hands of said assignee be, and are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline County on or before the 7th day of March next; provided a copy of this order be published in some weekly newspaper printed and published in Caroline county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 31st day of January. 1921.

W. H. ADKINS.

True Copy—Test:
LAWRENCE B. TOWERS,
Clerk.

FARM —AT— GREAT BARGAIN

THE WM. O. SWANN FARM OF 80 ACRES

of improved cleared land, with 8 room dwelling and large cattle stable and barn with new silo, two chicken houses, second farm from Denton Bridge, adjacent to Roland T. Garey homestead; will sell at great sacrifice if sold at once, will sell 50 acres with buildings if preferred, posession on or before January 1st, 1921. Terms to suit purchaser.

JOHN T. CARTER,
Owner.

DR. W. A. SMITH,

DENTIST

DENTON, MARYLAND.

Dentistry in all its branches at prices that, for workmanship and quality of material, cannot be equaled in the city or elsewhere.

Artificial Teeth.—Some want quality, others quantity We can furnish teeth at any price.

OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 PM.
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Telephone No. 82.

1921 ?-?

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Look over your supplies of printed stationery today, see what you need.

There should be envelopes letter heads, bill heads and statements, receipt blanks, due bills and in some lines of business numerous other stationery supplies which a printer can make up to suit your business.

Then call us up and you will have no more worry in regard to your printing.

We do the rest and do it right.

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Telephone No. 20.

JOHN W. CLARK
AUCTIONEER
DENTON, MD.

What Is Your NET Income?



Better a salary of $10 a week with $1 saved out of it than $50 with expenditures of $55.

The difference between success and failure is just that.

It measures the contrast between living on a part of last month's income and spending next month's before you get it.

You can make ten thousand resolutions to cut expenses and save, but you won't until you get an incentive stronger than the things you have been frittering money away on.

That Powerful incentive is a bank book.

Get one, not next week, but NOW, at this bank.



Farmers & Merchants State Bank

DENTON, MARYLAND.

The Difference

—between the man who has learned to save and bank his money and the man who has not learned is the difference, ten years hence, between the man flourishing in business and the man looking for a job.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT

Form the Habit of Saving and Bank With The

Caroline County Bank

T. CLAYTON HORSEY, Cashier.

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We have a full and complete stock of the WORLD'S RENOWNED INSTRUMENTS for the fall and holiday trade, including the following

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and many others, players of every make at prices surprisingly low considering the tremendiously high prices of everything else.

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