AUCTION SALE!

On Saturday, January 23, 1915, we will have a genuine auction sale at which everything offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder, terms cash. This will not be a sale at which we will ask 19c for 25c article, but our auctioneer, Jack Jester, will sell to the one offering the most money, no matter how much. For the week following the auction sale we have selected quite a few rare bargains.

$35.00 Bed Room Suits, made of best grade Oak, nicely polished, 3 pieces	$22.00
$30.00 Buffets, with French-beveled Mirror	24.00
6-foot Extension Oak Table, round or square, 3 leaves to each one	5.00
5-Spindle, Braced Dining Room Chairs, set	4.73
Rockers to match chairs	.99
1 No. 7 Excelsior Cook Stove	12.50
1 $8.00 Coal Stove	5.90

Amoskeag Apron Gingham, yd	5⅜c	10c Flannelette, yd	6c
15c Dress Gingham, yard	12½c	15c Percale, light, yd	12½c
10c Heavy Outing Flannel, yd	7c	Androscoggin or Hill Muslin, yd	6⅜c
8c Unbleached Muslin, yard	5c	15c Longcloth, yd	9c
50c Acme Corsets	39c	50c Flannelette Waists	35c
25c Knit Underskirts	15c	50c Knit Underskirts	29c
Wright's Health Underwear	55c	25c Bed Ticking, yd	19c
$1.25 Lace Curtains	85c	$2.00 Ladies' Dress Skirts	99c

$2.50 All-Wool Bed Blankets	$1.75
$1.50 Full-Lined Stable Blankets	1.19
Raincoats, Men's or Ladies, guaranteed rainproof, $8 ones for	4.90
$7.00 Dickey's All-Wool Kersey Suits	4.75
$15.00 Ladies' Coats or Suits	7.50
$1.50 Large Comforts	.90
$18.00 Axminster Rugs, 9x12, beautiful patterns	10.50
$5.00 Wool Fibre Rugs, 9x12	3.19
Oilcloth Patterns, 2 yards square	.75
8-Day Clocks	1.50
85c Alarm Clocks	.49

Corn-Field Beans, quart	9c	Dried Evaporated Peaches, lb	7c
3 5c pkg. Celluloid Starch	9c	10c cans Pet Milk	7c
3 5c Sticks Stove Polish	9c	Dried Apples, lb	6c
City Lard by the can	9c	Codfish, lb	5½c
3 lbs. Buckwheat	9c	Porto Rico Molasses, gal	35c
2 10c pkg. Currants	9c	Horse Molasses, gal	15c
5 lb. Hominy	9c	Rat Traps, No. 0, dozen	$1.19
3 pkg. Searchlight Matches	9c	1 Riding Saddle	3.75

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SANDY BOTTOM DEPARTMENT STORE.

PECKING AT MR. WILSON.

Some Who Would Like to be President Not Wholly Satisfied.

[From the Kansas City Star.]

Evidently the gentlemen who would like to be president aren't wholly satisfied with President Wilson. Senator Borah, for instance, is distinctly pained. He has been reading the President's Indianapolis speech and he finds at least two split infinitives and an improper use of the subjunctive.

"What is the country coming to," he demands, "when its Chief Magistrate is thus reprehensibly lax?"

In Idaho, he would have it understood, a United States Senator is a statesman understands the niceties of the use of words and things If a Senator from Idaho were President the country would not be humiliated in this way.

Of course, Mr. Borah, and the other gentlemen who would like to be President, have been disappointed because Mr. Wilson hasn't made any mistake that the country has noticed, and they are grieved that the big things he has done have been generally approved.

They were much irritated over such utterances from back home as the one in the Warrensburg Democrat, which finds fault with a Senator for trying to get his name in the headlines fighting the President when the "folks" who elected him expected him to support the President. All this is exceedingly trying, because they fear it is the general feeling.

Question for Multitude.

REV. M. D. HATTER.

Do I hope to have a home in heaven? If so, what ground have I for such a hope? Is it true that I am making any serious effort to secure that home? Have any of my sins been forgiven? Am I a new creature in Christ Jesus? Do I know that I am passed from death unto life? Have I the witness of God's Spirit bearing witness with my spirit that I am a child of God and an heir to glory?

Do I hope to meet my friends and loved ones there?

If so, do I impress that I have any care for their souls, and am I seeking by word and example to direct their feet in the way of everlasting life? If all were to do as I do, would they ever be saved from sin and find a home in heaven—would there be in all the world another soul saved?

Would I like to live in heathen darkness without Bibles, Sabbaths and Churches, Christian Song and Prayer?

Or, is the Bible anything to me, and do I reverence God's Holy Day or show any interest in the house of the Lord? Does it not look as though I want the door of the church to close forever? If all were such as I am, could a place of worship be maintained? Would preachers have anyone, much or all of the time to hear them? Would not churches and Sabbaths soon be a story of the past? Could I even have a christian burial for myself or friends? And why should I want it? If existence hereafter be only a joke or a fancy as my life would indicate, why dignify its beginning with religious worship?

Passing the preacher by in life, why should I demand his services at death? Why not have a band to play rag-time and rollicking picnic songs and have my body borne away to the grave in a procession of quick-step merry dances?

Ignoring God's holy institutions as I do, am I in any practical sense superior to the heathen of non-christian lands? With all their darkness and ignorance is there not more hope for them in death than for me with all my boasted privileges? Oh! What was I made for? To what end do I live? Is it just to sleep and to wake, to rise and to eat and to labor as a beast of burden and then to lie down and die as the dog dieth?

Or is the Bible true, and is there not a God and a Judgment Day and an eternal future of joy or woe, and must I not bestir myself quickly lest I make my bed in hell?

Wedding Anniversaries.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hicks celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of their wedding Tuesday night at their home in Galena, when they entertained a number of friends and relatives very pleasantly. At a late hour refreshments were served in the dining room which was beautifully decorated in red and white. The evening was very stormy and a large number of the friends were unable to be present. Those present were: Mrs. Ella Whitaker, Mrs. L. R. Vansant, Mrs. Katherine Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. E. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe Chrisfield, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hicks, Mrs. John Wamsley, Misses Miriam Gardner and Vera Whitaker, Mrs. Lillie Leur, Mrs. John Walls, Mrs. A. J. Stewart, Messrs. Shepherd Gardner and A. J. Stewart. One of the pleasing incidents of the evening was the reciting by Frank H. Ruth of a splendid impromptu poem written by him while the guests were assembled.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Carmine, of Ridgely, who are spending the winter at the home of their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Arlington W. Carmine, quietly celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary last Friday, and were given a dinner Sunday in honor of the event. Besides the family, their daughter, Mrs. Walter Turner and daughter Virginia, of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Russell and daughter, Margaret, were present and enjoyed the splendid spread.

Subscription to the Transcrip $1 per annum.

HOW WE GROW OUR CHAMPIONSHIP CORN.

Harford County Farmer Tells of His Successful Methods Used in Getting Bumper Corn Yields.

CROP ROTATION IS NECESSARY.

Cultivation After Planting is Practiced—Must Plant Early as Possible to Get Best Results.

By G. P. Radebaugh, Harford county.

I received a letter from Professor Schmitz, agronomist at Maryland Experiment Station asking me to give a 15 minutes' talk on "How We Grow Our Championship Corn." I gave this talk to the members of the association so I am going to tell the readers of the Maryland Tribune just what I told these people.

In order to grow championship corn six essentials, namely: Rotation of crops, proper preparation of land, proper time of planting, proper cultivation, rich land, and proper selection and care of seed.

Experience has taught us that the rotation of crops is one of the most important necessities in the production of corn. When we first took possession of our farm, some 13 years ago, it was very poor and to grow a crop of any kind was an impossibility. No definite rotation of crops had been followed and the plowing under of green crops was thought to be a waste of time and labor. We immediately started to rotate crops in a systematic way running a four-year rotation as follows: 1—Grass, consisting mainly of clover and alfalfa. 2—Corn; sod, manured, plowed then limed, crimson clover sown in corn at last working. No commercial fertilizer used on corn. 3—Crimson clover; part pastured, part plowed under for tomatoes. 4—Wheat; plowed soon as possible after wheat harvested for grass; grass always sown alone not with wheat in fall as commonly practiced.

Cowpeas and soy beans were often planted for pasture or turned under to add humus. One may easily see by this rotation we are increasing instead of decreasing the amount of plant food in the soil.

The sod affording the previous year's hay crop is manured at the rate of 12 loads per acre, 40 bushels per load, and fall or early spring plowing to the depth of eight inches is practiced, fall plowing being prefered. After harrowing the land once or twice lime is applied at the rate of 12 1-2 bushels ground lime or 25 bushels stone lime per acre. The land is then harrowed and rolled until a fine seed bed is prepared. I may here say we prefer deep cultivation before and not after planting.

The time of planting varies from the first of May to the fifteenth, depending altogether upon climate conditions. One cannot expect to plant corn late in the season and obtain a good crop of well matured corn. We have found it much preferable to have the land ready to plant when the weater conditions are favorable, even if we do have to pay out a few dollars for an extra man or team.

Cultivation after planting is practiced as follows: Before the corn comes above the surface the weeder is run over the field twice going each way. After the corn is above the surface teeth are removed so the rows may be straddled. This method of cultivation is practiced until the corn is tall enough to use a cultivator. We have found the narrow tooth cultivator preferable to the broad tooth one. Cultivation is then given as often as necessary to keep down weeds; to make a dust mulch; to prevent the loss of moisture and to help render plant food available. We have found that rich land is necessary to produce a good crop of any kind. Good seed, thorough cultivation or any other care will not produce champion corn unless you have plenty of plant food present in an available form. It is little trouble when husking corn to identify the poorer spots of the field.

The selection and care of seed, and rich land, are the most important things in the production of champion corn.

Here now, is where we do not altogether keep up with the method recommended by the experiment stations but we have found our method to be very satisfactory. We do all our own husking so the seed is selected at this time. We divide the corn into three piles: Crib corn, seed corn and show corn. The seed and show corn are gathered at the finish of each day's husking. They are carefully stored in a building specially constructed for this purpose. Good ventilation is necessary so the corn may thoroughly dry out before freezing weather. Seed corn stored in this way will possess strong vitality in the spring.

Five or ten bushels of corn will be put aside under the label of show corn. From this the final ten ears are selected for exhibit.

The Home Paper.

Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri once said the following of newspapers:

"Each year the local paper gives from $500 to $1,000 in free lines to the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any ten men, and in fairness he ought to be supported—not because you like him and admire his writings, but because the local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliantly edited or crowded with thought, but financially it is of more benefit to the community than the preacher or teacher. Understand me, I do not mean mentally, and yet on moral questions you will find most of the paper on the right side. Today the editors of the local paper do the most for the least money of any people on earth."

SEED CORN SHOULD BE SELECTED SOON.

Desirable Ears Only Should Be Saved and Tested For Germination.

NICHOLAS SCHMITZ,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Some time during the winter every corn grower should spend a few days or more getting his seed corn ready for planting. It will pay well to study every ear before shelling. If the seed has been stored properly it will soon be "as dry as a bone," and ready for the re-selection and elimination process. Some apparently fine ears last fall will be found undesirable in many respects. Discard all ears that have discolored grain or cob, or a dead appearance. Also discard all ears that feel light in weight for their size and that have small, sharp kernels, and germs of poor development and appearance.

Do not retain any ears excepting those showing good development and maturity, that are heavy for their size and contain strong, vigorous looking kernels of fairly uniform size and shape. In making the selections do not give too much weight to fine butts and tips, the portion between the butts and tips is the most important. See that the ears are of good size for the season at least. On the other hand, do not choose a great big ear—they are freaks, representing undesirable rather than desirable qualities of the variety. A good ear, excepting in the mountain sections, should contain between 18 and 22 rows, with grains about ¼ inch in length.

After the selection comes the test for germination. If the seed was well-dried out before hard freezing weather set in the chances are that germination will be nearly perfect. But one is never certain and the only way to make sure is to pick out promiscuously 50 or 100 ears from the pile and germinate at least 6 grains from each ear, taken from as many sections of the ear. If the test shows nearly perfect germination it can be considered sufficient evidence that further testing is not necessary, but if the test shows low germination then each ear should be tested and all discarded that have one or more grains that will not grow or show weak sprouts.

GRANGE SPEAKER URGES INTERESTING OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN NEIGHBORHOOD LIFE.

We should have our children as well as our poor always with us. The local grange lecturer or school teacher should make it his or her especial business to attract young people to the life of the neighborhood and educate them in its activities. Take a good



GETTING A LIVE INTEREST.

deal of notice of them before they are grown up. The boy or the girl of today is the man or woman of tomorrow in a very little time. Get the neighborhood idea into them. Make them want to belong and grow up with the ambition of becoming useful members of this community. Start the good work at home first, if you have not already done so. Let the boy or the girl raise a patch of corn or potatoes, a flock of chickens, a calf or a pair of lambs. Encourage them to make what they can and let them keep what they make. Be a companion to them. Take an interest in how they are getting along with their work. Advise them and help them. Have them grow up with a real interest in the home place and the home neighborhood.

If you have a local teacher who is willing to take pains to make country life interesting to the pupils, find some way to give him or her encouragement. If you have not a teacher willing or able to do this work, do it yourself. See if you can't start a boys' club or a girls' club or both under Grange influence that will teach them to take more interest in the work of the farm and home and make them want to boost the neighborhood and its improvement. Just try it. It doesn't take so very much of your time to meet with a bunch of youngsters once a month and help them to a good time and to finding out what they like and what they want to do. You'll find yourself growing young fast and taking a much more hopeful view of life in consequence. Best of all, you will be making the most loyal kind of Grangers, ready and glad to take up the work where you leave off.—From the annual report of the State Grange Lecturer, 1914.

POTTED PLANTS FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

Many lovers of flowers who have not the time to bother with an indoor window-box, enjoy keeping a number of potted plants in the living room during the winter. Some, in fact, have turned a bay window into a small conservatory or winter garden merely by an attractive arrangement of plants in separate pots. When a window-box is filled, the plants must be of the same general character to be successful, but if one's winter garden is made up of plants in separate pots a greater variety may be kept, as each plant may receive different treatment in the matter of light, watering, soil, etc., and palms, rubber plants, and cacti, which call for special handling, may be added.

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SUMMING UP THE EVIDENCE.

Many Chestertown People Have Been Called As Witnesses.

Week after week has been published the testimony of Chestertown people—kidney sufferers—backache victims—people who have endured many forms of kidney, bladder or urinary disorders. These witnesses have used Doan's Kidney Pills. All have given their enthusiastic approval. It's the same everywhere. 30,000 American men and women are publicly recommending Doan's—always in the home papers. Isn't it a wonderful, convincing mass of proof. If you are a sufferer your verdict must be "Try Doan's first."

Here's one more Chestertown case.

Mrs. I. M. Blyman, High St., Chestertown, says: "One of our family had backache and other symptoms of weak kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills were finally procured from Toulson's Drug Store and they gave me relief."

Mrs. Blyman is only one of many Chestertown people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask *distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills*, the same that Mrs. Blyman recommends the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

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James Brice, Chestertown;
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E. S. Valliant & Son, Church Hill;
Ellsworth Bowers, Lynch's;
G. E. Owens, Betterton;
Joseph Downey, Rock Hall;
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F. H. Ruth, Galena;
W. J. Sparks, Crumpton;
J. E Thomas, Kent Island.

THOMAS W. ELIASON, President.
GEO. B. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

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CHESTER RIVER LINE.



SCHEDULE

In effect Monday, Oct. 26th, 1914.

Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 9, Light St. Wharf, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 A. M., weather and tide permitting, for the following points: Rock Hall, Queenstown, Bogles, *Spaniard's Point, Cliffs, *Indiantown, *Ashland, Quaker Neck, Booker's, *Riverside, Rolph's, *Piney Grove, arrive Chestertown about 5.30 P. M.

*Stop on Signal.

Returning, steamer leaves Chestertown for Baltimore, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8.00 A. M., weather permitting, stopping at the above landings, arriving in Baltimore about 2.00 P. M.

Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 9, Light St., weather and tide permitting, Wednesday at 5 P. M., stopping at: *Spaniard's Point, Cliffs, * Indiantown, *Ashland, *Quaker Neck, *Booker's, *Riverside, *Rolph's, *Piney Grove, Chestertown, *Deep Landing, Crumpton.

*Stop on Signal.

Returning, steamer will leave Crumpton, weather and tide permitting, for Baltimore, Thursday at 2 p. m.; Chestertown at 5.00 P. M., stopping at the above landings.

This time-table shows the times at which steamers may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several wharves, but their arrivals or departures at the times stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom.

WILLARD THOMSON, General Manager. T. MURDOCH, Gen. Pas. Agt.
W. H. BROWN, Agent, Baltimore.

Tolchester Company

WINTER SCHEDULE

(Weather and Ice Permitting)

IN EFFECT 12.00 O'CLOCK NOON, DECEMBER 24th, 1914.



SASSAFRAS RIVER ROUTE

Steamer will leave Baltimore Thursday, January 7th and 21st, 1915; Thursday, February 4th and 18th, 1915; Thursday, March 4th, 1915, at 7.00 A.M., for Betterton and Sassafras River Landings, returning same day.

Leave Fredericktown at 12.00 noon, Betterton 1.00 P. M., Worton Manor 1.45 P. M., Tolchester 3.00 P. M., arriving in Baltimore at 5.00 P. M.

TOLCHESTER ROUTE

Steamer will leave Baltimore Saturday, January 9th and 23rd, 1915; Saturday, February 6th and 20th, 1915; Saturday, March 6th, 1915, at 7.00 A.M. and 2.20 P. M.

Returning, Leave Tolchester same days at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16 Light St., Balto., Md.

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