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GRAND

FALL Opening

—OF—

New Fall Fashions

Reflecting every new style conception.

A truly wonderful showing of Women's wearing apparel in all shades and all prices.

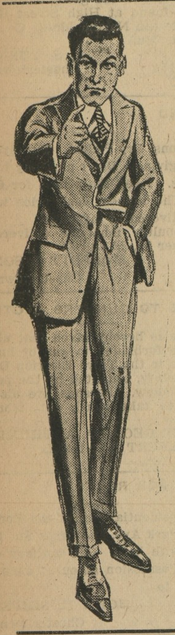
u must come here and see the Ladies' and Misses'

Suits, Coats, Dresses Millinery, Waists, Shoes.

We cannot urge you too strongly to make this your Clothing Store. Remember, when you come here you see what you are paying for and a little lower in price than elsewhere.

FALL OPENING

in our Men's and Boys' store, too. This store has always been known as a good reliable store. If you are out for the newest in style and lowest in price, you must come here.



NEW FALL

SUITS
COATS
HATS
SHOES
MACKINAWS
UNDERWEAR
SWEATERS

Remember, when you come here for your clothes you try on what you like and see what you are paying for.

The Hub Store,
Millington, Md.

LIGHTNING

Doesn't warn us of its coming. The damage is done before we realize it—Building struck and live stock killed. And then who suffers loss? Are you akin chances? At the usual minimum rates we cover live stock gainst Lightning anywhere. Are you sure your policy reads tha way.

JOS. N. WHEATLEY & CO.

Established 1877.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced!
n. 8. 1896.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mr. Charles McWhorter, of Baltimore, has been visiting friends here the past week.

Mr. Joseph Lambert, of Camp Meade, spent the week-end a guest of his mother and brother near town.

Mr. J. T. Anthony has returned from a visit to Syracuse and other places on grange work.

Mrs. E. W. Loud, of near Chestertown, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Gardner, in Baltimore. Her son, Corporal Hynson Loud, spent Sunday with her in Baltimore and Camp Meade.

Miss Laura Storke has returned from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Police Justice R. Hynson Rogers, who had a slight operation performed at Easton Hospital some weeks ago, has returned home and is convalescing rapidly.

Cashier Charles Wheatley resumed work at the Peoples Bank this week after a bad spell of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Waddell are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine son.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Crouch and Miss Effie Crouch motored from Baltimore to spend several days with their brother at the Watts House.

Miss Mary Whitely, the efficient saleslady in the store of Mr. C. E. Kirby for many years, has accepted a position in Sachs Shoe Store.

STILL POND

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Taylor, of Still Pond Creek, visited Baltimore this week. It makes the 18th year that Mrs. Taylor had Thanksgiving dinner with her sisters.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. J. R. Jarrell Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 2.30 p. m.

Mrs. Charles Wheatley and children, Chestertown, spent Thanksgiving with her grandmother, Mrs. M. J. Howard.

Mr. Lawrence Krusen and friend, of St Johns, Annapolis, Messrs. Christian Krusen and Harris Weyl, of Wilmington, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Krusen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stoll, of A. A. Co., and Miss Anna Walters spent the Thanksgiving holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walters.

The devotional service of the Epworth League will be led Sunday evening by Mr. R. G. Warren.

Mrs. A. W. Goodhand and sons have returned home after spending last week with Mr. and Mrs. Andrews at Hurlock, Md.

Mrs. Goodhand and children are quite sick at this writing.

KENNEDYVILLE

Mrs. Richard Rasin is spending some time with her mother, who is in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

Miss Kathryn Myers spent the week-end with Mrs. Lula Dukes.

Mrs. Mary Anderson spent the week-end with Miss Henrietta Webb.

Mrs. D. C. Kelly spent Wednesday this week in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Redmile and Mr. and Mrs. Lin Redmile spent a couple of days in Philadelphia this week.

Private Walton Redmile, of College Park, spent the week-end home.

Mrs. Spear, of Baltimore, has returned home after a pleasant visit to Mrs. W. T. Baxter.

The Merrymakers will meet at Miss Helen Baxter's Tuesday evening instead of Thursday.

WORLD SHORTAGE IN BEET SUGAR

Crops Are 40 Per Cent. Less Than Pre-War Average—Central Powers Hit Hardest.

CANE SUGAR IS ISOLATED.

Allied Beet Production Falls One-third in Rigid War Economy Practiced.

The world today is producing forty per cent. less beet sugar than the pre-war average.

Counting the American, Allied and German-Austrian crops, as well as the neutrals, the U. S. Food Administration has estimated that the world shortage created by the light crop of 1917-1918 is at least three and a half million tons.

That the 1917-1918 crop of cane sugar was two million tons in excess of the previous year does not relieve the general shortage.

Cuba and Java produce one-half of the world cane crop, and the Java sugar is too far removed from America to transport when shipping is badly needed to transport and maintain the military forces in France.

In Java a large part of the old sugar crop is still awaiting shipment. Since it requires 150 to 160 days for each boat that is sent to Java, the possibilities of obtaining adequate shipments of Java sugar this season are remote.

Allies' Production Falls.

Taking the Allied nations as a group, official reports show that beet sugar production is less by one-third than the pre-war average.

French beet sugar industry has suffered most by the war. The French yield of beet sugar is now only 29.1 per cent. of the pre-war average.

For the five years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, France produced an average of 752,542 tons of sugar each year. For 1917-18 the French production was 219,416 tons.

With 61 factories operating, as compared with more than 200 that were in existence before the war and before the general campaign of destructiveness launched by the German armies, France nevertheless managed to manufacture more beet sugar in 1917-18 than in 1916-17, when the total output was 202,415 tons.

Italy in 1917-18 produced 100,800 tons of beet sugar, which was 56,000 tons less than the previous year and 110,250 less than the annual output of sugar for the five year pre-war period.

One of the great difficulties experienced in Italy's beet sugar industry was finding sufficient labor to handle the crop. Thousands of men usually employed in beet sugar production were called for military service. The yield per acre amounted to approximately half of the usual quantity of beets harvested.

MAYAS INDIANS BEFORE INCAS

Race That Has Long Since Disappeared Ranked With the Aztecs in Scale of Civilization.

Prescott's Conquest of Peru accounts for the popular belief that all the people of this country were Incas. The truth is that the greatest part of the textiles of ancient Peru belongs to a people that had passed away before the Incas tribes reached the coast.

The Mayas were the ancient race of Indians which settled in the lowlands of Guatemala in Central America. They ranked with the Aztecs in civilization. They excelled in sculpture, cotton weaving and feather work. About the sixth century they are supposed to have disappeared. They left behind them cities like ancient Quirigua, now a mass of ruins overgrown by the jungle. Half buried by tropical growth today the archeologists are uncovering huge monoliths sculptured with strange designs and each bearing a giant face.

The Mayas have disappeared, but the Indians, forming more than half the population of Guatemala, are their direct heirs.

Their bright-colored blankets and scarfs, their primitive methods of barter, their open-air markets filled with great heaps of strange stuffs and articles, should capture the imagination of any modern textile designer with ideas.

CARE FOR ALL STRAY CATS

Every Day Homeless Grimalkins Are Fed at Cloister of San Lorenzo in Florence, Italy.

From time immemorial the stray cats of Florence, Italy, have been cared for. The cloister of San Lorenzo is sacred to poor puss. It is overlooked by the windows of the famous Laurentian library, built by Michelangelo for Pope Clement VII to house the Medicean collection.

All stray cats are taken thither, and at noon every day scraps of meat, etc., collected from house after house, are emptied into the dry moat round the grass. Toward feeding-time one may see cats of all kinds and degrees—black, tortoise-shell, tawny, and white, male and female, young and old—basking in the sun and licking their chops.

Finally, when the food is brought, from every direction cats crowd in, hissing at one another, mewing and making much noise. Then, when they have fed, human snappers-up of unconsidered trifles come round to secure the pieces of paper, etc., for rags.

When a lost cat is found in the city it is taken to San Lorenzo as naturally as every Florence baby is taken to the Baptistry of St. John's to be christened. Moreover, when people wish to get rid of their cats, they do not poison them or leave them to be starved in empty houses, but send them to the hospital cloister.

Best Conditions for Sleep.

The best time for sleeping is that time that will favor the greatest degree of relaxation. With most people this is some time during the hours of darkness, when there isn't so much going on to distract the senses of sight and hearing. Just what hours should be devoted to sleep is not as important as that there should be enough of them. The so-called beauty sleep, achieved during the hours preceding midnight, is a fact only because it adds to the number of hours which, under ordinary conditions, we might be supposed to spend in bed. Most of us get up at about the same time every morning—no matter how early or how late we've gone to bed the night before. So there isn't a word of truth in the old fable that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth any two hours later. Sleep is sleep, provided only that it is sound, restful sleep—whether we get it at eight o'clock in the evening, two o'clock in the morning, or one o'clock the next afternoon. If we can get our sleep undiluted by disturbance so much the better.

Friendly Boy, Timid Cat.

Standing on the sidewalk in front of a dwelling house in a midtown street, a garbage can with a cover on it and with some shreds of stuff sticking out from under the cover. A big cat standing on its hind legs at the can, pulling off this stuff and trying to get the cover off.

A little down the street was a small boy, a bright small boy of about seven years, and when he saw the hungry cat at the can he resolved to help. So he walked up quietly and removed the cover and then stood back a few paces with it, holding the cover in front of him as a warrior holds his shield.

But the cat had never met a boy like that, and instead of staying to supply itself at the bounteous store thus made so easily accessible, it wheeled and fled.—New York Times.

Passing of the Tall Hat.

The quaint tall hat which is now only seen in Wales, or on the heads of stage witches in pantomimes, was originally the fashionable head-dress for ladies during the reign of Queen Anne. A curious result of that fashion can, or could lately, be found at the West-Country vicarage once held by Lancelot Blackburne, the retired buccaneer who became archbishop of York. There the lintels of the doorways are, or were, abnormally high, to enable Mrs. Blackburne to go from room to room without fear of damage to her hat.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Hay Fever-Catarrh
Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM
ASK YOUR DEALER

CLIPPER SHIPS IN LONG RACE

Contest Between Vessels Carrying Tea From China to England One of the Best on Record.

The China clipper races, contested by vessels carrying tea to England, covered the longest course of any race in history. One of the most famous was that of 1866. It was arranged that nine of these ships should sail from Foochow with the new season's teas as nearly as possible on the same day, but only five finished loading in time.

The Fiery Cross was the first to start, being towed out to sea early on May 29. The Ariel followed next morning at 10:30, the Serica and the Taeping sailing 20 minutes later, while the Taitsing did not put to sea until midnight on the 31st. They were, of course, all chosen ships with a reputation for speed.

The Fiery Cross was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope, 46 days out, with the Ariel on her heels, while the Taeping, Serica and Taitsing were respectively one, four and eight days behind. The Ariel led from the Azores to the entrance to the English channel, where the Serica and Taeping pulled up ahead of the others, and there followed a ding-dong race, up the channel, with a fine spread of canvas and a strong southerly wind.

The Ariel and the Taeping were the leaders, first one and then the other drawing ahead, the others sweeping along not far behind. It was a worthy finish for such crack ships. The Taeping arrived in the London docks at 9:45 p. m. on September 6, the Ariel in East India docks at 10:15 p. m., and the Serica in the West India docks at 11:30 p. m.

RABBIT BY NO MEANS TIMID

Correspondent Writes of Happening Which Would Seem to Make Old Saying a Foolish Thing.

A story of the fearlessness of the rabbit when still a baby is sent by a correspondent. Remarking on the baselessness of the popular saying "As scared as a rabbit" when Bunny is unspoilt by the world, "B" says: "Some days ago I was passing with a friend through a woodland glade, and suddenly there appeared on the path before us, say 50 yards away, a young wild rabbit, evidently just escaped from the nursery. It was almost too young to run, and tripped over its feet in the most comic manner—for all the world like a baby tumbling over its pinafore. It came slowly lolloping, lolloping toward us, and we held our breath for fear of scaring it away; for it was a most fascinating little creature, just a bundle of fluff and comedy. Then while we watched, tragedy sprang up full armed. A weasel, moving swiftly, silently through the trees, made a sudden dart. In one second all would have been over with bunny, but my companion clapped her hands and gave a wild cry of anger, dancing about in wrath. The weasel fled for its life. But the baby rabbit stopped to laugh a moment, and then came lolloping a little faster toward us—right up to us, in fact. We had actually to drive the little creature back to where we guessed its home might be before we could go on our way with quiet minds. 'Scared as a rabbit,' indeed!"

Why Fish Do Not Travel Far.

Animals of both land and sea are confined within rather narrow limits of pressure. In his book on the North sea fisheries, Neal Green shows that the North sea fishes are isolated in their own little world, for they cannot migrate to the Atlantic depths, and, with a few such exceptions as the eel, deep sea fishes cannot enter shallow waters. Foraging for food is the fish's occupation. The North sea fishes will not descend into the ocean because there is no food to attract, their eyes are not adapted to the darkness, and the pressure of the water is greater than ordinary fish can endure. In the depths there are no seasonal changes, no currents. Everything is uniform, stagnant, black, and the only fishes that can see are those specially endowed with enormous eyes to perceive the phosphorescent glow of others of their kind. If they could rise to the conditions of the North sea, these deep sea dwellers would be helpless, if not destroyed by the release from external pressure.

Family of Fighting Men.

Nelson A. Miles was the first man not a graduate of West Point who ever held the position of commander of the United States army since the earliest days of the republic. An ancestor, Rev. John Miles, who emigrated to this country from Wales in 1663, commanded a company in King Philip's war, and his house was known as "Miles' garrison."

Daniel, the great-grandfather of Nelson A. Miles, and Daniel's three sons, of whom one was Joab, the general's grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war.

Taught English to Use Thimbles.

Thimbles seem to have been introduced into England as articles of common use by a man named John Lofting, who came over from Holland at the end of the seventeenth century and established a thimble factory at Islington.

The word thimble is said to be derived from the Scotch thummel or thembball, a sort of shield.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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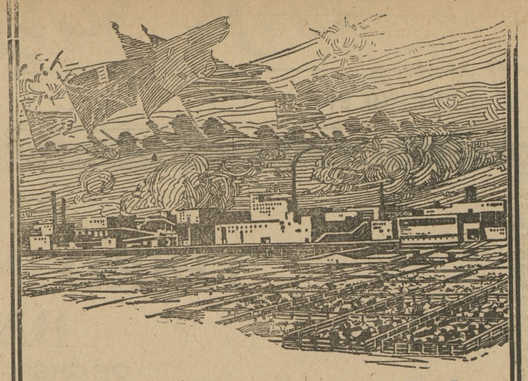

An International Service Built on Tiny Profits Per Pound

Some industries have been able to get in step with war demands more quickly than others.

In many cases mighty plants have sprung up—but at a prodigious cost.

The packing industry was able to adapt itself to unheard of demands more quickly, perhaps, than any other industry. And this was because the vast equipment of packing plants, refrigerator cars, branch houses, etc., had been gradually developed to its present state of efficiency, so that in the crucial hour it became a mighty international system for war service.

And how had this development taken place?

Not by making vast inroads into the capital wealth of the country, but largely by using, from year to year, a portion of the profits, to provide for expansion.

Swift & Company's profits have always been so tiny, compared with sales, that they have had practically no effect on the price of meat (amounting to only a fraction of a cent per pound).

And yet the owners of the business have been content with reasonable returns on their capital, and have been able, year after year, to put part of the profits back into the business to provide for its expansion.

These fractions of tiny profits have been repaid to to the public many fold in the form of better service, and better and cheaper meat, and made it possible for Swift & Company to meet, undaunted, the sudden cry for meat for overseas.

Could any other method of financing a vital industry involve less hardship to the people of the country? Could there be a better instance of true "profit-sharing" than this return in added usefulness and in national preparedness?

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

ARLINGTON L. SPARKS.

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FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

New Dress Goods in all the newest and most popular shades

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Everything For

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