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 P. M. Pope's Creek Line leaves Brandy-
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 ton at 4:40 and Baltimore at 4:45. P. M.
 Trains connecting with the Pope's Creek
 Line at Bowie leave Washington and
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 trains to or from Mechanicsville.
 Mail Stage leaves Leonardtown every
 day, except Sunday, for Mechanicsville
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 Julia Grinnell,
 Maud Jarboe,
 Lellie Mattingly,
 Louise McMan.
 Second Senior Class:
 Heloise Abell,
 Helen Adams,
 Madeleine Bailey,
 Rose Cunningham,
 Marguerite Dawson,
 Della Graves,
 Lillie Roberts,
 M. C. Hogan,
 Antoinette Jarboe,
 Marie Mattingly,
 Nell Plowden,
 Minnie Russell,
 Mary Stone,
 Eva Springer,
 Louise Wilkinson.

Third Senior Class:
 Mary Duke,
 Eloise Clarke,
 Gertrude Edwards,
 Teresa Gibson,
 Helen Greenwell,
 Margaret Foreman,
 Mary Goode,
 Edith Patterson,
 Mary Fowler
 Eighth Grammar Grade:
 Anna Brown,
 Goldie Norris,
 Estelle Abell,
 Agnes Forrestell,
 Helen Johnson,
 Agnes Greenwell,
 Martha Garner,
 Lillian Drury,
 Lillian Long,
 Madeleine Long,
 Margaret Shaughan,
 Ethel Yates,
 Ethel Cecil.

Seventh Grammar Grade:
 Marie Russell,
 Anita Cullison,
 Alma McWilliams,
 Violet Tippet,
 Elizabeth Edwards,
 Pauline Greenwell,
 Eleanor Brown,
 Georgia Wilson.
 Sixth Grammar Grade:
 Jennie Greenwell,
 Sallie Greenwell,
 Ula Heard,
 Louise Norris,
 Mabel Cox,
 Philo Morgan,
 Teresa Herbert,
 Lillian Mattingly,
 Catherine Mattingly,
 Marjorie Boyd.
 Fifth Grammar Grade:
 Maria Wise,
 Helene Greenwell,
 Ribley Ching,
 Anita Camalier,
 Agnes Russell,
 Eleanor Evans,
 Josephine Clements,
 Sarah Millison.

Fourth Grammar Grade:
 Elsie Vallandingham,
 Bernardette Morgan,
 Lillian Vielt,
 Lillian Drury,
 Elsie McCully,
 Hortense Mattingly.
 Third Class:
 Bernardine Murphy,
 Helen McNeely,
 Sarah Hayden,
 Clara Mattingly,
 Thelma Peacock,
 Robert Payne,
 Thomas Hayden,
 Frank Greenwell.
 Second Class:
 Madeleine Russell,
 Elizabeth Duke,
 Eleanor Mattingly,
 Helen Hanson,
 Harry Norris,
 Clara Mattingly,
 Lellie Abell,
 Stephen King.

First Class:
 Sofie Mattingly,
 May Wathen,
 Kelly Long

It Can Do All This.
 "I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, "but I can add to a youth's nervous troubles, I can subtract from his physical energy, I can multiply his aches and pains, I can divide his mental powers, I can take interest from his work, and discount his chances for success."
The Death Watch.
 The "death watch" that produces the wierd thinnings formerly so much feared is nothing more or less than a mischievous and destructive little beetle madly in love and very desirous of finding its mate. Thus is the fallacy of our ancestors regarding this mystery dispelled.

Health Department Facts.
 By Dr. W. H. Sharpley.
ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.
 The idea that the bite of a dog will cause hydrophobia should that dog at any subsequent period go mad is a delusion. Still there are a great many people who believe it. Of dogs reported mad, some have only suffered from epilepsy, convulsions, or colic, while of those bitten by the really mad dog, some have sustained simple bruises without any real abrasion; in other cases the teeth have been wiped clean by passing through thick wool, hair, or clothing, or even the flesh of other animals just bitten. It is a dangerous delusion to suppose that mad dogs have a dread of water, that they will not eat or drink, that they froth abundantly from the mouth, and that they run with the tail drooping between the hind limbs. The rabid dog drinks freely in the early stages of the disease, later, he still laps, and even plunges his nose in water, though often unable to swallow. The appetite is not entirely lost, though greatly impaired and usually depraved, all sorts of unsuitable, noxious and disgusting objects being picked up and swallowed with avidity. Frothing from the mouth is exceptional in rabies, and the flow of saliva is paralyzed and pendant.
 Carrying the tail between the legs is a symptom of all diseases attended by abdominal pain, and is by no means constant in rabies. During the paroxysms the tail is usually carried erect. There have been four or five cases of rabies in dogs in Denver lately. This has been proven absolutely by the bacteriologist in Ft. Collins, where the carcasses of the animals were sent. There may have been other cases which are uncertain simply from lack of proof. On the other hand there have been several dogs killed supposedly mad, in which there were no symptoms whatever, and it is to eliminate a scare that this article is written. The police surgeons of this city have treated thousands of dog bites without one fatal result, and the only genuine case of hydrophobia in this city occurred about 15 years ago. This alone shows how rare the disease is.
 Hydrophobia is a morbid dread of hydrophobia, or a condition simulating it due to fear of the disease. This disease which is recognized by the medical profession throughout the world, and when a scare commences the disease does more damage than hydrophobia.
 The premonitory symptoms of a rabid dog are by far the most important, as if these are recognized the dog may be safely secluded or destroyed before there is a disposition to bite. Any sudden change in a dog's habits or instincts is ground for suspicion. If a naturally quiet dog flies into a violent passion at the sight of another dog, and attempts to bite it, he should be carefully watched. If a social dog seeks seclusion and darkness, he is to be suspected. Barking without object, constant moving, searching and scraping, a disposition to tear wood, etc., to pieces, and above all, an absence from home for a day or two are also suspicious. Some rub the chops with the forepaws as if to dislodge an offending body from the mouth, others turn the head and eyes as if following imaginary objects, and snap at them. Finally a tendency to bite, rub or gnaw the wound is significant, and usually draws attention to the fact that the wound, long healed, is still red, sensitive and swollen, the eyes are usually congested.
 This stage lasts from a half to two or three days, and is followed by the paroxysmal stage. The red eyes assume a fixed stare, often squint or roll as if following an imaginary object. If free to escape the dog will make long journeys, and flying at every animal or man he meets, especially if they increase his excitement by any noise or outcry. In the course of two or three days the furious stage merges into the paralytic one first shown by paralysis of the hind extremities, and a swaying motion in walking, then by paralysis of the lower jaw. The palsy gradually extends over the whole body—a sure precursor of approaching death, which is rarely delayed beyond eight days. Convulsions may alternate with paralysis. To bring on a rabid dog scare in a large city simply means that people will hide their dogs and the same can be said of a muzzling order. The city for the past months or so has had an extra wagon out gat-

ering in all the stray dogs and endeavoring to protect the community without scaring it.
IMPURITIES IN MILK.
 The largest part of the impurities found in milk get into it in the short time after it is drawn from the cow and before it leaves the stable. This brief period may be called the critical time in the history of dairy products. Dirt gets into the milk when in the stable, principally from three sources, the cows, the milkers and the air. The cows supply most of the dirt which gets into milk, as anyone will admit if at all familiar with the conditions in most stables. It is not uncommon to see cows covered with so much dust that the color of their backs can not be seen, and their flanks, hips and sides are sometimes plastered with layers of manure. When the work of cleaning the cows is neglected it is impossible to keep milk even decently clean when milking. Large lumps of dirt, hairs, etc., are continually falling into the pail. The hairy coat is an excellent harbor for dirt and bacteria, and every time anything touches the skin or the udder, or the surrounding parts are disturbed, a dirt shower is precipitated. As more or less violent motion always occurs at milking, the loosely adhering particles are dislodged just at the time when the milk pail is in a position to collect them. Air is a source of germs found in milk. It is not a medium capable of supporting bacteria by itself, but it carries more or less of small particles of dust and organic matter in suspension, and these have many bacteria in and upon them. Over 100 different kinds of organisms have been found in a single quart of stable air. These do not increase in numbers while floating about, but they quickly commence a vigorous growth when they fall into fresh, warm milk.
 Every milk cow should be curried and brushed daily, and the udder and lower parts should always be wiped with a damp cloth just before milking, for the purpose of moistening the dirt and bacteria to prevent their being shaken off during milking. Contamination of milk from stable air can be largely avoided by using special care in feeding and cleaning. The air should not be full of dust at milking time. No dusty floor should be fed just previous to milking. The animals and the stables should be cleaned early and the stable well ventilated before milking is commenced.

Conservation of Water Supply.
 Succinctly stated the wise conservation of the water supply means:
 1. Water power developed in every region where people live, development increasing largely the output of plants now in operation, creating opportunities for the establishment of many others, giving employment to thousands of skilled laborers.
 2. Indefinite postponement of the coalless age.
 3. Protection from destructive floods, entailing loss of life, millions of dollars in property, and ruin of thousands of acres of productive agricultural land.
 4. The reclamation of rich alluvial bottoms which will provide homes for thousands of families and add millions to the taxable property of the State.
 5. The restoration of healthful conditions in the valleys.
 6. The transformation of unsightly swamps into beautiful lakes in the scenic playground of the people.
 7. By increasing the low water flow of the polluted streams a dilution will result which will improve sanitary conditions.
 8. Navigation will be benefited on the streams and transportation facilities will be extended on the reservoirs.
 9. The water supply of growing communities will be increased and improved.—From "New York's Conservation of Water Resources," in the American Review of Reviews for January.

Queer Friends.
 On board the Union Castle R. M. S. Goth on a voyage from the Cape to Tenerife was a little monkey belonging to one of the stewards. It was very fond of sitting on the back of a tortoise, another ship's pet, while the latter crawled about the deck. Although rather ill tempered and snappish with people, the monkey was always friendly with the tortoise, which made no objection to being used as her steed.—Wide World Magazine.

When Styles Change
 Charles Straug, who travels for a Chicago overall factory, was recently assigned to new territory in Northwestern Iowa. While preparing to go there he received a letter from a small town near Fort Dodge. The letter said the writer had been informed that Straug had been placed in charge of that territory, and that it was desired that an order for two hundred pairs of overalls be placed at once. The letter was signed H. J. Prince.
 Straug accepted this advance order as an earnest of big and ready sales in his new field, and he hastened to write Prince that he would make it a point to call there the first stop on his trip, and, just to please the prospective customer, he sent out a pair of the very best overalls the factory produced. In closing a cordial letter he referred to the overalls and said:
 "Wear these with my compliments."
 A few days later he received another letter from the customer, which read, "Gift received and appreciated. I cannot wear them, however, until the styles change. Respectfully, HENRIETTA JOSEPHINE PRINCE."
Uses of Short-Leaf Pine.
 Ten years ago short-leaf pine, known in the trade as North Carolina pine, was little known in the North, but, owing to the increase in price, the packing case manufacturers commenced to use the North Carolina wood in the ends of their boxes. This gradual substitution, hardly noticeable at first, continued to increase, until at the present day packing cases are almost entirely made of North Carolina pine. Builders and contractors had a similar experience, as white pine disappeared from the market, and now floors, ceilings, partitions, roofing, and sheathings, in frame houses throughout the country are made from North Carolina pine. The total consumption of this wood in the Eastern States amounts to a billion and a half feet per year.
 Offerings of white pine grow less each year, as North Carolina pine is less than half its price, notwithstanding the fact that there is but a small quantity of this timber left, and nothing, apparently, to take its place east of the Mississippi River.
 This class of timber also grows in Virginia, South Carolina, and in the northern part of Georgia, and it is estimated that in less than twenty years it will be exhausted. The consumption increases each year, and after North Carolina pine timber is gone the East will have to go beyond the Mississippi Valley for its material for packing cases and frame houses.

The Fourteen Errors of Life.
 The fourteen mistakes of life Judge Rantoul told the Bartholomew Club are:
 To expect to set up our own standard of right and wrong and expect everybody to conform to it.
 To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.
 To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.
 To look for judgment and experience in youth.
 To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.
 Not to yield in unimportant trifles.
 To look for perfections in our actions.
 To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
 Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.
 Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.
 To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.
 To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
 To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it would live forever.
 To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.
Trees That Explode.
 All lightning blasted trees explode as overcharged boilers do. The flame of the lightning does not burn them up, nor does the electric flash split them like an ax. They simply explode, over charged, as would be a boiler with steam. The lightning is conducted into the damp tentacles of the trunk and into the hollows under the bark. Its tremendous heat at once turns all the moisture in these cramped spaces into steam. This steam in its immediate explosion blows the tree asunder.—Philadelphia Bulletin.