The Democratic Advocate.

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Wm. F. Derr | Wm. F. Derr | Wm. F. Derr

The Model Store News

AND

THANKSGIVING THE NEXT FESTIVE DAY.

This Store is at your very good services, everything that heart could wish for, Dress or Table, is here for you at prices very modest. 'Tis only a few days yet but plenty of time to prepare your self.

LINENS.

It may be you will have a company or family dinner next Thursday—but you need some new Linens, Napkins or Table Cloths—come right here, our selection is superb and prices within easy reach.

Fine grass bleached table Damask, extra wide and lovely new patterns,

65c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Extra large size and fine quality, all pure linen, dinner Napkins, in patterns to match the table cloths, priced from

$1 to $3 dozen.

Tea Doylies, in lovely damask patterns, with fringe all around,

75c to $1.50 dozen.

TOILET SETS.

Some lovely pure linen Bureau or Stand Scarfs, with mats, all trimmed with handsome lace, at $1.25, $1.50 set. Very new and stylish.

More lovely Scarfs for buffet or stand, in applique effects, 75c to $2.

DRESS GOODS.

How about your new dress. If you have not gotten it yet do not delay any longer—this stock is complete, today, comprising all that is new and fashionable; prices are the lowest we have ever quoted.

Black Crepons $1 to $2.
Black Broad Cloth $1 to $1.25.
Black Cheviot 50c to $1.25.
Venitian Cloth, colors, $1.
38 inch Covert Cloth at 50c.
45 inch Drap 'd ete, colors, 75c.
40 inch Homespun only 50c.

SHOES.

To go with a pretty new dress you need a nice pair of Shoes; what could be more suitable than a pair of our

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES,

the famous Shoe at a moderate price, for all ladies desiring style, fit and comfort. We price them to you at only $3. In addition to these we show a hundred styles of the very newest and best Shoes you ever bought at the prices we name,

$2.50. $2 and $1.50.

Either button or lace, kid or patent leather tips.

NEW COATS.

We have never shown such a magnificent assortment of stylish Wraps for ladies, misses and children. Every new shape and cloth are here found.

Misses' Jackets, in a specially attractive assortment, sizes 14 to 18 years, at prices ranging from $4 to $10.

Girls' Jackets, in more than a hundred styles, from the very best materials, made in the latest styles, at all prices, from $3 up.

Women's Coats, in an endless variety of the very swellest styles, made of fine Kersey and Cheviot, the most popular materials, all silk lined, only $10. Really $12 to $15 values.

MILLINERY.

Some handsome new styles in ladies and children's Headwear for Thanksgiving—among the season's best things are found Velvet Turbans for ladies wear, in black or colors; these our artists get up to perfection at very moderate prices. See our styles at $5.

In Children's Hats we are headquarters, showing all the new styles at little prices.

THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Great Model Emporium,

Wm. F. Derr

nov25 WESTMINSTER, MD.

BENNETT & CO.,

NEAR THE DEPOT, WESTMINSTER, MD.

LUMBER, COAL, SLATE.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and all kinds of Mill Work. Diamond Wall CEMENT for plastering. **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.** Vulcan Chilled PLOWS, the best Plow on earth. These Plows are sold on their merits, and every one is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction in the field or no sale. The only Plow made that will stick in dry, hard and stony ground. Sole agents in Carroll county for the celebrated and old reliable **SCHUTTLER WAGONS,** the best farm Wagon in the world. Deering Harvester Co.'s BINDERS, MOWERS, RAKES, BINDER TWINE, OIL. The **DEERING IDEAL BINDER** is the lightest running and best constructed Binder on the market today. The only machine equipped with ball and roller bearings, ball and roller bearings on main axle, main gear shaft and crank shaft, Deering jointed platform, Deering one-lever reel, Deering Binder attachment and the Deering balance double butt adjuster, all of which make it the most perfect and efficient Binder in the world. Come and see it set up before buying. Superior and Owego GRAIN DRILLS. Champion WAGONS. One-horse WAGONS. Steel and Wood Frame HARROWS. Hoosier CORN PLANTERS. HAY FORKS put up complete. Hay TEDDERS. Field ROLLERS. Riding and Walking CULTIVATORS. Single, Double and Triple Shovel PLOWS. Agents for Frick Co.'s ENGINES, THRASHERS, WIND STACKERS, SAW MILLS, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed on every article sold. [Telephone Call No. 58.] apr 2

DR. MARTIN'S

HOMŒOPATHIC

10c REMEDIES 10c

NOT CURE-ALLS

A Separate Cure for Each Disease.

35 Different CURES for Different DISEASES. 10c

Dr. Martin's Rheumatism Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Female Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Female Tablets....10c
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Dr. Martin's Baby Cure....10c
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Dr. Martin's Chills, Fever and Malaria Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Bladder Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Neuralgia Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Worm Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Measles Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Cholera Infantum Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Whooping Cough Cure....10c
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Dr. Martin's Invigorator....10c
Dr. Martin's Erysipelas Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Asthma Cure....10c
Dr. Martin's Asthma Inhaler....10c

For Sale by SHAW DRUG CO.,
july1-y Westminster, Md.

E. O. WEANT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WESTMINSTER, MD.,
Office with D. N. Henning, 150 East Main street.

THE CARROLL FLOURING MILL,

Westminster, Md.

Buy WHEAT at all times at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, especially for Longberry, and will at all times be glad to

EXCHANGE FLOUR FOR WHEAT

with our customers.

Mill Feed, Flour, Screenings, &c.,

constantly on hand, and at the lowest prices.

☞We invite the farmers of Carroll and adjoining counties to give us a call. We guarantee kind and fair treatment.

Yours Respectfully,

ROBERTS, ROOP & CO.,
july4 tf Proprietors.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

Having purchased the stock of

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE OF M. W. BABYLON,

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND,

I have taken charge of the store, and have added a stock of

Choice WINES and LIQUORS.

I solicit the former patronage of the store and of the public in general.

Fresh goods at all times and at reasonable prices.

sept9 1y JOHN I. ORENDORFF.

T. J. HARDESTY & CO.,

International Detective Service.

Room 311, Atlantic Trust Building,
jun17 tf Baltimore, Md.

WESTMINSTER DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Capital Stock paid in Cash	$50,000.00
Stockholders' Liability	50.000.00
Total Resources	$100.000.00

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee, and is a Legal Depository for Money.

Allows Interest on Deposits and makes Loans on Stocks, Bonds and Other Approved Security.

Special Rates for Deposits made for Definite Periods.

Fire and Burglar Proof Vault for the Safe-keeping of Securities and for Storage of Silver Chests, etc.

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Buys and Sells Stocks and Bonds. Highest Market Price Paid for Same.

Its Savings Department Receives Deposits of One Dollar and Upwards and Pays Interest Thereon.

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mar18 tf

RESULTS ARE BETTER THAN PROMISES.

The results of the

X-Ray Headache Tablets

are always certain and prompt. They are cheap and convenient to take, you need neither spoon nor water. They can be carried in vest pocket or pocket book. They can be dissolved on tongue, reduced to powder or swallowed whole.

8 DOSES FOR 10 CENTS.

Prepared by

THE WEAVER-MARKEL CHEM. CO.,

Sold everywhere. Inquire for them.

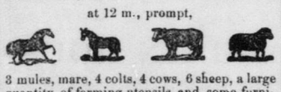
nov18 Union Bridge, Md.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, Etc.

Having rented my farm I will sell at public sale, at my residence, near Sandyville, on

TUESDAY, 28th of NOVEMBER, 1899,

at 12 m., prompt,



3 mules, mare, 4 colts, 4 cows, 6 sheep, a large quantity of farming utensils and some furniture. Also 40 tons of hay and 100 barrels of corn. See bills for particulars.

MRS. WM. A. BUSH.
nov18-2t F. A. Crawford, Auct.

Oehm's Acme Hall.
The Men's and Boys' Store.

UNDER ONE ROOF.

Seven stores in one is what you find here. Seven stores, each with its expense of rent, service, advertising, heat light, etc., would incur double or triple the cost that seven stores under one roof means here. This saving is not added to our profits, but goes to *you*, our customers; and the convenience of buying every apparel needed for men and boys; the best shoes, the best hats, underwear, furnishings, suits, and overcoats, without going a step out of your way is worth car fare, time, and a direct saving to you.

There is no other *complete* and exclusive men's and boys' store in Baltimore. There can't be, for no other store could sell such good clothing as we do, at anywhere near our prices.

It's taken forty years to bring our store to its present perfection; it'd take ten years, at least, to make any other store as prominent as ours.

Your request, on a postal, will bring you a complete illustrated catalogue of everything we sell, and their prices; also self-measurement blank.

Oehm's Acme Hall,
Baltimore and Charles streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.
nov11 18 All Car Lines Pass Our Door.

INTENDING TO REDUCE MY STOCK,

I will offer extra values for CASH. Having bought these goods direct from the mills, at rock bottom prices for spot cash, I am in a position to save big money for all who need anything in the

HARNESS,

ROBE OR

BLANKET LINE.

I will give you the benefit of 20 years' experience as against junk dealers, or any other dealers, who have not had the experience to know what they are buying and consequently can't know what they are selling. I show over

100 STYLES OF ROBES AND

BLANKETS from 50c up.

A call will convince you that what I say is correct.

J. W. SHUNK,
nov18-1m Westminster, Md.

FAIR AND SUPPER.

Commencing November 25 and continuing until December 2, there will be a

FAIR AND SUPPER

held at

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL HOUSE,

Westminster.

Many Useful and Ornamental Articles, suitable for Christmas or Wedding Presents, will be offered for sale.

OYSTERS AND SUPPER SERVED

nov18-3t each Evening.

AT COST.

Pictures and Frames at cost. We have only a short time to dispose of our stock of

PICTURES, FRAMES, EASELS and HOLIDAY GOODS.

Bring your pictures and have them framed while you can have them finished cheaper than ever.

We must vacate the store we now occupy by January 1st, 1900, and the stock must be sold

REGARDLESS OF THEIR COST.

Come and look over the goods and note reduction in prices.

Yours,
MATTHEWS & MYERS,
nov18 Westminster, Md.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of

CORDELIA J. FISCEL,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 11th day of June, 1900; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1899.

EPHRAIM FISCEL,
DANIEL C. FISCEL,
nov. 11 4t Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of

EDWARD B. SIMPSON,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of June, 1900; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1899.

RICHARD W. SIMPSON,
nov 11 4t Administrator.

CARDS AND CIRCULARS printed at this Office.

Poetry.

A CONTENTED BIBLIOMANIAC.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

As long as I've my library, I know I will not starve:
For example, think what a fine slice of Bacon I can carve;
Or else I'll try a nice Lamb chop, or if that won't do me,
And I prefer a chicken, I've a Cooper two, you see.

I also have a Field wherein the choicest things do grow,
And if I want my diet sweet, I have some Calne, also;
And should my stock of food that's fresh by any mishap fail,
I suppose I'd have to fall back then on something that is Stael.

But then, who will prepare my meals?
Just let me take a look:
Ha-ha, I have it! All my food I'll make
Rose Terry Cook;
And since I cannot serve myself at table, why, you see,
I'm glad I'll always have a Butler there to wait on me.

THE SPELLING BEE.

Ten little children standing in a line,
"F-u-l-l-ly, fully," then there were nine.
Nine puzzled faces, fearful of their fate,
"C-l-l-l-y, silly," then there were eight.
Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven,
"B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven.
Seven grave heads shaking in an awful fix,
"L-a-l-d-y, lady," then there were six.
Six eager darlings, determined each to strive,
"D-u-t-t-l-e, duty," then there were five.
Five hearts so anxious, beating more and more,
"S-c-h-o-l-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four.
Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose tree,
"M-e-r-y, merry," then there were but three.
Three pairs of pink ears, listening keen and true,
"O-n-l-e-y, only," then there were two.
Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run,
"T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was but one.
One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun,
"H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won.

The First Rothschild.

At the time of the French revolution, there lived at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, a Jewish banker, of limited means, but good reputation, named Moses Rothschild. When the French army invaded Germany, the Prince of Hesse Cassel was obliged to fly from his dominions. As he passed through Frankfort, he requested Moses Rothschild to take charge of a large sum of money and some valuable jewels, which he feared might otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy. The Jew would have declined so great a charge; but the prince was so much at a loss for the means of saving his property, that Moses at length consented. He declined, however, giving a receipt for it, as in such dangerous circumstances he could not be answerable for its being safely restored. The money and jewels, to the value of several hundred thousand pounds, were conveyed to Frankfort; and just as the French entered the town, Mr. Rothschild had succeeded in burying the treasure in a corner of his garden. He made no attempt to conceal his own property, which amounted only to six thousand pounds. The French accordingly took this, without suspecting that he had any larger sum in his possession. Had he, on the contrary, pretended to have no money, they would have certainly searched, as they did in many other cases, and might have found and taken the whole. When they left the town, Mr. Rothschild dug up the prince's money, and began to make use of a small portion of it. He now thrived in his business, and soon gained much wealth of his own. A few years after, when peace came, the Prince of Hesse Cassel returned to his dominions. He was almost afraid to call on the Frankfort banker, for he readily reflected that, if the French had not got the money and jewels, Moses might pretend they had, and thus keep all to himself. To his great astonishment, Mr. Rothschild informed him that the whole of the property was safe, and now ready to be returned, with 5 per cent. interest on the money. The banker at the same time related by what means he had saved it, and apologized for breaking upon the money, by representing that, to save it, he had had to sacrifice all his own. The prince was so impressed by the fidelity of Mr. Rothschild under his great trust, that he allowed the money to remain in his hands at a small rate of interest. To mark, also, his gratitude, he recommended the Jew to various European sovereigns as a money-lender. Moses was consequently employed in several great transactions for raising loans, by which he realized a vast profit. In time he became immensely rich, and put his three sons into the same kind of business in the three chief capitals of Europe—London, Paris and Vienna. All of them prospered. They became the wealthiest private men whom the world has ever known. He who lived in London, left at his death $35,000,000. The other two were created barons, and died not less wealthy. Thus a family, whose purse has maintained war and brought about peace, owes all its greatness to one act of honesty under trust.

The Garrett county, Md., Journal says a good story is told by Captain Sim Taylor, one of the best-known and most popular conductors on the B. & O. railroad. Says Captain Taylor:

I found a lady on my train in black grieving profusely. I asked if I could be of any service to her. She replied: "Oh! conductor, conductor, I have my husband's remains in the baggage car, carrying them to Baltimore to be cremated." A little further down in the car a lady just as handsome as the other said to me: "Conductor, what ails that good sister?" "Madam," I replied, "she is carrying the body of her husband to Baltimore to be cremated, and I am surprised at her grief, as it is her fourth husband." Lady No. 2 began to weep very loudly, and in great surprise I said: "Madam, you are worse than the other sister; what ails you?" "Oh! conductor, the Lord is not good. I have trusted the Lord 40 years and never had nary husband, and there is a woman with a husband to burn."

A Big Strike Threatened.

The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, Indiana, has voted to order a general strike of miners in the Southwest, unless the railroad and coal companies consider demands made by the organization. The Board wants to confer with coal operators and railroads in Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the contemplated strike affects 5000 miners who are now idle in this district, besides others that are at work. The general strike will call out 15,000 men. It will tie up the coal shipments over railroads in the Southwest. The railroad and coal companies have ignored efforts of the Executive Board to bring about a conference, and the strike will be the method the miners will use to secure the payment of union wages to all miners.

ODD IDEAS IN FARMS.

Indiana Men Who Raise Skunks and Tabbies for Market.

Indiana is becoming freakish in its farming. Instead of depending on corn, wheat, rye and the old stand-bys, some farmers in Indiana are filling their purses by raising such products as skunks, weasels, rabbits, frogs, ginseng, leeches, tom cats, noxious weeds and other things which the old-school farmer has made it a point to get rid of, writes an Auburn, Ind., correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Indiana has six large skunk farms, and the industry is becoming so extensive that a "trust" was formed three weeks ago. The pelt of a black skunk is worth $2 today in any market, and those of the striped ones will bring from $1.50 up. The skunk farmers are now raising them by the thousands. The skunk is a sensible animal. It appreciates good treatment, and is a respector of persons. The kittens are pretty little pets, are easily handled, do not demand much care, are cheaply maintained, and easily placed on a profitable market.

Near New Harmony, Posey county, they are raising Angora cats on farm-basis proportions. There are several farmers and a genuine cat jobber, named Herman Euler. He alone has handled over 3,000 during the last three years. Almost all of the New Harmony cats find their way into the stores of John Wanamaker. The Philadelphia women are great fanciers of Angoras, and the New Harmony breed are sold at from $25 to $50 each without much trouble. Cats at $20 apiece make money faster for the farmer than corn, oats, wheat or rye. The new industry was established by the accidental purchase of a cat at New Harmony by a Philadelphia man four years ago. It proved to be an exceptional animal, and there was at once a great demand for New Harmony cats.

There is only one leech farm in Indiana, and it is probably the only one in the country. It is located in Lake county. The indurtry is carried on in mossfilled vats. The breeding leeches were shipped from Germany some years ago, and all of the product is thoroughbred. The leech market is nothing compared with what it formerly was, and when all physicians prescribed an application of leeches for everything from cold feet to raging fever. Still this one farmer knows exactly where to place his stock, and because of his superior brand is able to have a constant demand. They are packed in moss and leaves and shipped in crates containing the number desired. They are given plenty of food and will keep in their crates for an indefinite time.

There are three or four rabbit farms in Indiana. The largest one has just been established near Wabash, and covers sixty acres. The company is headed by Nathan Meyer and is known as the "Wabash Belgian Hare Breeding and Importing Company." Ten acres of the sixty have been converted into a breeding ground, and a rabbit kennel heated by hot water and lighted by electricity is one of the features of the farm. The company has Herman Wolff, an agent, in Belgium now, purchasing new breeders, and he is shipping them by the thousands. They expect to raise a million hares a year. They are fed on hay, and during the first seven months of their lives they eat fifty-six pounds of hay, or 280 pounds of green grass. Their pelts are in demand, and the meat of the animal is edible. Moreover, they sell as pets. From their hair the finest crush hats are made. The skin is worth from ten to twenty-five cents at the factory. Hares are easily handled, are a somewhat more desirable crop than skunks, and there is little danger of "an off year."

For many years Indiana farmers thought peppermint weeds obnoxious and grubbed them out. Today they are three big peppermint farms in Indiana. The largest is owned by Mark Beeger, of Mishawaka, and is located in St. Joseph county. Another is on the Indiana-Michigan line, and is owned by some Poles, and the other is in Lake county. Its uses are numerous, but the greatest demand comes from the manufactures of print fabrics, who use it to make the colors solid. The successful peppermint farmer can make from $75 to $150 an acre from his land.

The most freakish line of freak farming is the new wrinkle the new farmer has introduced in fooling and fattening the watermelon. Around Poseyville, where they raise them by the hundred thousand and ship them at the rate of 100 carloads a day, the farmer steals a march on Madame Nature and fattens the melons as surely as the Iowa farmer fattens his pork. He does it by performing a surgical operation on the stem, inserting a cotton fuse, which he passes through a cord into a bottle of sugarsweetened water. It is said melons will absorb a pint of this water a day. They grow to "beat the band," and become juicier, sweeter and better than melons grown in the ordinary way.

The largest gold fish farm in the world is located in Shelby county, Indiana. It is known as Spring lake fishery. Over 2,000,000 fish were shipped last year. This farmer has become wealthy. There are a number of bullfrog farms in the State and the farmers get from fifty to ninety cents a dozen for the frogs, which are of the American jumbo breed.

Another new line of freak farming is hickory nut orchards. The shell barks which formerly brought only fifty cents a bushel now sell at seventy-five cents a peck. It takes some years, however, to grow an orchard that will pay, but Indiana farmers are raising hickory nuts for the market.

Kansans Fear a Coal Famine.

The people of southwestern Kansas are appealing to the coal companies and railroads to avert a serious coal famine at Syracuse, near the west line of the State, on the Santa Fe road. A blizzard such as sweeps across the Western plains would cause great suffering in hundreds of homes. Syracuse supplies southwestern Kansas, southwestern Colorado and northwestern Oklahoma with fuel. One hundred teams from this wide territory have gone to Syracuse for coal during the past week and have been compelled to return without fuel. The dealers say they can't get it, the railroads say they haven't the cars to haul it, citizens of Syracuse say train after train of coal passes through Syracuse every day for points in the far West.

Judge Lester, the Mayor of Syracuse, writes that great indignation exists among the citizens of the plains and that they threaten to come to Syracuse in a body, sidetrack a coal train and haul the fuel away. A band of cowboys stopped a train at Syracuse seven years ago when a terrible blizzard was raging, emptied the coal cars and guarded the fuel until farmers could come and haul it away.

Truth and Fable About the Camel.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

There are many fables told about the camel. Riding him is supposed to make people seasick. He has the reputation of being very vicious. He is supposed to have several stomachs, and to go for several weeks without water as a matter of choice. I can only say that in nearly four years of experince I have never met with a case of seasickness or heard of it; neither have I known a really vicious camel, except when they are in a state called by the Arabs "saim," which means "fasting" and corresponds to the "rutting" periods in stags. As regards the camel's stomach, I believe it is identically the same as that of any other ruminant, or that, at any rate, there is no formation of stomachs which would enable him to do without water.

His abstinence is merely the result of training, and it is a fallacy to suppose that he is better without water or can work as well. In the camel corps we watered our camels every second day in the summer, every third day in winter, giving them their fill of water morning and evening on those days, but if in the summer we expected a long desert march without water, we trained them beforehand by only watering every third day. But I never found that this improved their condition. The Arabs keep their camels longer without water, it is true, but then they travel slower, and their animals are grazed on soft food, containing a certain amount of moisture. This lowers their condition and makes them inferior to a cornfed camel when hard work and long, fast journeys have to be done.

We always found that if we put a grass-fed Arab camel alongside of ours it failed in work and endurance. If corn-fed, it cried out for water as soon as and sooner than ours did. I say "cried out," because a camel, when it wants water, moans continually, and there is no more painful sound at night in the desert than the caseless moaning of thirsty camels.

Not Eager for That Sort of Fray.

From the Youth's Companion.

In the town of Adams, Mass., during the recent recruiting for the volunteer regiments for the Philippines, Corporal Conway was sitting in charge of the local recruiting office. From time immemoral the recruiting officer has been notoriously "all things to all men," and Corporal Conway was quite willing to give to promising recruits as favorable an account of the service as he could conscientiously.

The recruits were, for the most part, volunteers from patriotism or for the love of adventure. Therefore, when a tall, solid, sturdy looking young farmer presented himself, the corporal was not surprised to hear him ask:

"Say, mister, are you sure there's goin' to be lots o' fightin' out there?"

"Lots of it—sure thing," answered the corporal; and he believed it.

"Goin' to have the 'leaden hail' that the newspapers talk about, an' marchin' up to the cannon's mouth, an' that 'ere kind o' thing?"

"Well, something a good deal like it, I fancy," said the corporal.

"Buckets o' blood flowin' on the tented field, I suppose?"

"I guess you'll be able to see all the blood shed that you want," answered the corporal, encouragingly.

"Wal,' said the young farmer, "it's jest this way. I'd kind o' like to go to war, but I live over here in Savoy—Savoy, you know. Savoy's a fine place. I ain't never seen any bloodshed there 'ceptin' when you cut your finger or something like that. Savoy's a nice town, an' guess, come to think about it, I'll stay right there! Savoy's good enough for me."

He went away, and the recruiting officer was aware that for once he had made a mistake in his estimate of human nature.

A Good Cleaning Oil.

From the New York Evening Post.

An excellent cleaner and polisher for furniture with a very high finish is recommended by an experienced dealer in rare woods. To one tablespoonful of linseed oil add an equal portion of turpentine, together with a piece of any pure soap the size of a walnut. Pour this into a vessel containing one quart of boiling water, and let the whole boil for about 10 minutes, stirring it occasionally, so that it may be well mixed. This liquid can be used either warm or cold, but experience teaches that it is more effective when warm; it can be heated several times before it will need renewing. Apply with a soft flannel cloth, well wrung out, to a small portion of the surface to be cleaned. After the dirt has been well wiped off, take a fresh flannel to polish with, and a few minutes' vigorous rubbing will soon restore the wood to its original brilliancy. Crude oil is the polisher used in most of the furniture shops. But it is well to remember that in the stores there is scarcely a day when each piece of furniture is not carefully wiped off with a soft cloth, keeping the surfaces perfectly clean, so that the aid of the oil is only called in to take off the cloudy appearance which will at times disfigure the most carefully tended furniture.

A Childish Custom.

Widows have been written about and spoken of more perhaps than they deserve, both as to their powers of attraction and their designing nature. The very late Samuel Weller even went so far as to warn everyone against them. Certainly in some countries they have strange practices. Now when an Arab woman intends marrying again after the death of her husband, she goes the night before the ceremony to pay a visit to his grave. There she kneels and prays him not to be offended, not to be jealous. As, however, she feels that he will be offended or jealous, the widow brings with her a donkey laden with two goats' skins of water. The prayer ended, she proceeds to pour the water upon the grave to keep the first husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place, and having well saturated him she then departs.

It was in the harbor of Malta one day that a midshipman, of about 4 feet 8 inches, addressed himself to the 6 foot 2 Captain of his first seagoing ship. The Captain looked down upon the boy, smiling, and good naturedly said:

"Well, youngster, so you have come to join, eh?" "Yes, if you please," meekly responded the youthful officer. "Is it the same old story, 'sent the fool of the family to sea?'" "No, sir," quickly responded the lad. "Oh, no; things have changed since your time." "Go away," roared the Captain, and the middy flew below as fast as his little legs could carry him.

FIGHTING A SANDSTORM,

Terrible Experiences of British Troops in the Soudan.

From London Standard.

Our camp consists of nine tents scattered among dry and stunted acacias, on which the camels feed with evident relish, writes our war correspondent from the scene of the British operations on the Nile. Beating down upon this arid plain is the fierce sun which gives a temperature of 120 degrees in the shade. The heat and glare are intolerable. At midday one lies sweltering and gasping under a coating of sweat and sand; eyes, ears and nose choked with dust, while flies, gnats and ants seek out the tenderest parts. There is no escape from these conditions.

At first one sighs for a breath of wind to cool the burning air. When it comes the effect is disastrous. A blinding, suffocating cloud of dust springs from the earth, sweeps over the camp and searches out every nook and cranny in hut and tent. It penetrates the most secret recesses of trunks and boxes, mingles with food and drink, and makes a sticky compound of sweat and mud, under which the skin smarts and stings. Evening and morning are numbered among the delights of the desert. Under normal conditions they are pleasant enough, but unhappily, they are too often attended in these parts with violent storms of wind and sand devils. These "devils" are whirlwinds of dust that gather volume and force as they sweep along cutting fresh particles from the matrix of sandstone rock, and driving their myriads of atoms to swell the dust of the desert.

During the last few days we have had several opportunities of observing this process of nature. Last night my blankets were spread under the veranda of the tent. It was a beautiful night. The air was calm, the sky was clear, and the moon cast dark shadows of dark palm mimosa on the white plain. Under these softening influences of light and sound the desert lost its terrors, and one looked dreamily on the picture, until a solemn silence fell upon the camp and sleep sealed the eyelids. A moment later and the scene was changed. A breath of hot wind, as from a furnace, brought every tented sleeper to his feet with a gasp. Instantly the camp was alive with sounds and motion. The rush of the storm mingled with the neighing of horses, the groaning of camels, the bleating of goats and the flapping of canvas. The moon was hidden behind a cloud of sand. Sand filled the air—a whirling, rushing hail of atoms. As it swirled around and above the tents, straining ropes, dashing against canvas, tearing tent-pegs out of the ground, one began to realize how fragile was the roof overhead, and to be even thankful that it was not more substantial. The sand devil raged for half an hour without damage, save to tent-pegs, which flew about rather dangerously. Every moment I expected the tent to collapse and go scudding before the storm. But it held fast, and, covering my head with a blanket, I lay down, smothered in dust, while the struggle between canvas and sand went on with growing fierceness. The servants, who lay on the sand, slept undisturbed until aroused by their masters.

Then active operations began, and the sharp click of mallets falling on tent-pegs was heard through the storm. The tent next to mine was the first to go. It fell, or rather glided to the ground, and presently there emerged from the wreckage three figures. Finding the position untenable, I made a virtue of necessity and struck my tent before further damage could be done. Having made fast the canvas over my baggage and furniture, I drew my bed into the open, and wrapping myself in a blanket lay sweltering and choking until the storm abated. At dawn we were able to remove the traces of this experience. The tents were soon pitched. Furniture, clothes and boxes were dug out of the sand, and presently Abdul Hasson, Mohammed, and the other servants were "making kitchen" and lighting fires under cover of some dead bushes.

For the Farmer.

The weight of the grain from an acre of corn is about the same as the weight of the cured fodder. Forty bushels of corn weigh about a long ton, and the weight of the fodder will be nearly the same. There may be variations sometimes, but one can estimate very close to the weight of the cured fodder by arriving at a knowledge of the number of bushels of corn from each acre.

Hogs are very partial to cow peas, and such food is excellent for them. They first eat the pods, and where there are no pods to be had they eat the leaves, following with the stems. When the vines are gone they will, if the ground permits, eat the roots by rooting for them. In this manner the hogs will feed themselves and manure the ground at the same time. Where there is a field that can be used in that manner a crop of cow peas should pay well.

Hauling is one of the most expensive items in farming. When planning for crops and their location the cost of the hauling should always be considered. If the teams are idle in winter it will pay to haul the fodder in the fields to the barn, and whenever the teams can be made to do service in winter there will consequently be a reduction in the cost of spring work. Hauling is increased in cost when the teams are idle at one time and busy at another period.

The curry comb and brush are as important for the cow as for the horse, and promote thrift. The cleaning of the skin is beneficial. Hundreds of cows are milked daily while their bodies are anything but clean, and it is not uncommon to notice that the sides and udders of some cows are plastered with the filth of the stalls. Cleanliness of the skin of the cow is the first step in cleanliness in dairying, and it is almost impossible to keep cows clean unless they are curried and brushed. Before milking the cows the udders and teats should be thoroughly washed with soapsuds and then rinsed with clean water.

Where the family has but one cow the butter is frequently bad, no matter how carefully the churning may have been done. This is due to keeping the cream too long before churning. The new cream is mixed with the old, and the butter is not good. This can be avoided by churning more frequently. Cream should be churned as soon as it reaches the proper stage of ripeness, and where there is a mixture of the cream of different ages it is impossible to have the butter of the best quality.

Every boy in Germany, from the Crown Prince to the meanest subject, is obliged to learn some useful trade.