The Democratic Advocate,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON BY

The Democratic Advocate Company,

CORNER OF MAIN AND CENTRE STREETS, WESTMINSTER, MD.

TERMS.

TERMS.—$1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months and 25 cents for three months. Single copies 3 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square (8 lines) will be inserted 3 times for $1.00, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square 3 months, $3.00; 6 months, $5; 12 months, $8. Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $8 per year. When the number of insertions is not marked advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly. Yearly advertisers must confine advertisements to their own business. Rule and Figure Work double price. Business Locals 10 cents per line. Marriages and deaths inserted free. Obituaries and Personal Communications 5 cents per line.

One column one year $100; half column $60; quarter column $30. Monthly changes allowed without extra charge. Extra changes will be charged for as follows:—Column advertisements, 75 cents each; half column, 40 cents; quarter column, 25 cents. Advertisers desiring changes should notify the office by Tuesday noon.

Yearly advertisements $5.00 per inch, for more than one inch, per year; $3.00 per inch for 6 months and $2.00 per inch for 3 months.

☞All correspondence with this office should be addressed to "THE ADVOCATE."

Entered at the Postoffice, Westminster, Maryland, as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 18, 1907.

Farm News.

Get In Your Firewood.

"The single item of firewood is an important one to the farmer. In one of the counties of the State, where the average rural conditions exist, it was found, by careful estimate, that the average annual consumption of firewood per family was about 14 cords. If the farmer had to buy this or haul coal from a distant railroad station, it would be a quite a tax. He can cut his wood at most convenient times when other farm work is not pressing, so that the fuel he uses is practically that much gained. The firewood taken from the woods, if it is the dead material, as is generally the case, is really an improvement to the wood lot and cannot be considered as reducing the growing stock.

Getting Eggs In Winter.

Not every man can coax his hens into laying eggs at 40 cents a dozen during December, yet the right kind of feed will frequently start the hens to work, and once started to laying now they will likely keep busy during the rest of the winter. The thing to do is to study the habits of the hen and surround her with the conditions of springtime, which is the most prolific egg-laying season. Notice the hens on the farm during the first warm days of spring. They usually have the run of the yards and fields. They gather up all sorts of grain, green stuff and gravel. In fact, it takes them only a few days to stock up on egg material if they are allowed to run where they will. If you want winter eggs, give the fowls plenty of fresh air and exercise. Feed grain, grit, meat scraps and green food. Grain does not mean all corn; wheat is much better. Some feed a mixed ration of corn, wheat, barley and bran, with clover or other green stuff. Try for some of the 40-cent eggs.

Cowpeas As A Fertilizer.

Cowpeas generally give their best results if ploughed under when the lower leaves and pods are beginning to turn yellow. When in this condition a part of the moisture has been evaporated, and they are not so likely to sour the land as when ploughed under in the early stages of growth. They will not sour the land if properly handled, and where the growth is light they can be ploughed under at almost any stage. Where cowpeas are ploughed under, the land should be rolled immediately with a heavy roller and then harrowed. This will bring the moisture to the surface and also form a dust mulch to prevent the water escaping from the soil. One reason better results have not been obtained from plowing under cowpeas is due to the fact that the roller has not been judiciously used.

Bermuda grass will give better satisfaction on banks and hillsides than on anything else. About 6,000 roots should be used per acre, and five pounds of Japanese or white clover may be seeded on the ground when the Bermuda grass is planted. This will furnish pasture from six to eight months of the year and will have as great a carrying capacity as the best bluegrass. If Bermuda grass is utilized for summer pasture, the tamegrass pastures can be saved for fall and winter—a matter of great importance to the farmer.

Statistics show that the yield of tame hay obtained from meadows in the South is very low, and that the total amount of hay produced is entirely inadequate to supply the needs of live stock now maintained, let alone to provide for an increase which is necessary if farming operations are to be conducted on the most economic basis in the future.

More care and attention should be given to clover and grass, because they enrich the soil through the decaying leaves and roots, lessen labor on the farm, hold the soil food, provide food for the maintenance of additional stock, prevent soil washing and enable the practice of a rotation.

Comparison of Feed for Hogs.

Corn and buckwheat contain about the same amount of digestible food per 100 pounds. They are both more or less fattening in nature. In other words, they would not be classed as protein foods, and hence are well adapted for fattening hogs that have reached a fair size. Corn and buckwheat, however, would not be as satisfactory a food to feed to young and rapidly growing hogs as one showing a little more protein, but the defect may be overcome by feeding a small amount of middlings or some blood meal, say a tablespoonful of the latter a hog a day. For very young animals a teaspoonful will be about the right amount to use. We would suggest that instead of selling corn you buy a small amount of blood meal or digester tankage to feed as suggested for the fattening hogs. Corn, buckwheat and corn fodder will provide only a fair ration for a dairy cow. You will find bran a wholesome and satisfactory addition to the ration. You might feed three pounds of corn, three pounds of ground buckwheat and four pounds of bran to advantage to your cow, with all the corn fodder she will eat. You can make the fodder more palatable by moistening with water and mixing the grain over it. Probably you can buy cottonseed meal cheaper in proportion to the nutrients it contains than bran, and in that case it would be just as well to use two or three pounds of cottonseed meal in lieu of the wheat bran. For horses a little bran will also be a desirable addition to the ration, as it helps to keep the coat in good condition and has a favorable effect on digestion. Corn fodder should be moistened when fed to horses, while the grain should be fed whole. A pound of cottonseed meal a head a day for horses, in addition to the corn ration, will prove satisfactory. Horses standing in the stable need only a comparatively small amount of grain; at hard work, from 10 to 15 pounds is necessary. This may consist of 8 to 10 pounds of corn, 2 to 4 pounds of bran and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. The nutritive ratio for a dairy cow giving 22 pounds of milk is about 1:5.7; for horses at hard work, about 1:6; for fattening hogs, about 1:7; and for brood sows, 1:6.6.

Winter Plowing.

As to whether it is best to do the plowing during the winter or to leave it off until spring is a question which is largely dependent on circumstances and conditions. If there is to be a sod turned for corn or some other spring crop which is infested with grubs and other worms that are injurious to crops it is undoubtedly better to plow in winter and let the freeze kill many of them. Then the freezing and thawing of the soil will help to pulverize the sod and make it in better condition for growing a crop.

Another point in favor of winter plowing is that more moisture will be saved for the growing of the crop if the sod is broken than will be done if the work is left off until spring. On plowed land the water from melting snows and early spring rains will sink down into the soil taking with it some ammonia absorbed from the air and will dissolve some mineral fertilizer from the earth which will come back by means of capillary action to help feed the plants through the summer drouth. If the sod is not plowed much of this water will run off from the surface and will be lost to the crop. Then another point which is worthy of consideration is that the land is plowed at a season when work is not so rushing and the work is liable to be better done than it would be in the spring when so many things are claiming the farmer's attention.

Teams can be at work every pleasant day during the winter if there is a job of plowing in progress. If the land to be plowed is a stubble or a very porous soil perhaps it is best to leave off the plowing until spring, but it is a good plan to have a good lot of sod to turn every year on the farm and also to have plenty of sod land still left to grow hay and pasture. The rotting of the sod furnishes vegetable humus and increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. It also helps to make the inert fertility of the soil available. This may be done by adopting a good rotation suited to the farm and its environments in which grass and clover will be grown frequently on the land.

Returns Made By Leghorn Flock.

I thought perhaps my report for the year 1905 might be of interest to some. January 1, 1905, I had 73 hens, about half pullets and half yearling hens. I lost 3 during the year. I kept no account of the eggs set nor of the eggs used in the family of five persons. Just those sold are accounted for. I sold 870½ dozen at an average price of 16 cents per dozen. They were disposed of at the grocery. The amount received each month was as follows: January, $2.75; February, $3.69; March, $11.73; April, $18.50; May, $18.59; June, $15.70; July, $12.97; August, $16.31; September, $16.09; October, $15.14; November, $5.22; December, $2.59; total for the year, $139.28.

My hens are brown Leghorns, both single comb and rose comb varieties being represented in the flock. They were fed chiefly on corn and oats, a small amount of bran and middlings being fed at one time.

The breakfast was of whole corn, the supper of whole oats, and during winter a dinner of ground corn and oats, wet with water or skim-milk, was given. They had free access to water and ground oyster shells all of the time, and they had the run of the farm. The henhouses are built of logs and are not very warm. The roosting room is about 10 feet square and roofed with boards. The feeding room is about 12x26 feet inside and roofed with wild grass, straw and cornstalks.

I cannot tell just what it cost to keep the hens, as most of the feed was raised on the farm and they were fed from the same bins and cribs as the hogs and horses, but I think that what eggs were set and used in the family, together with the $39.28, would pay for what the hens ate, leaving a clear profit of $100 on the eggs alone.

I prefer Leghorns to the larger breeds because of the fact that the Leghorn does not get too fat to lay, so there is less danger of overfeeding. I think that many people fail to make money from their hens on account of not feeding enough. They feed just a maintenance ration, not an egg-producing ration. They do not seem to realize that a very few eggs will pay the difference between the two rations. I think, too, that it pays just as well to keep them supplied with oyster shells in summer as in winter, for the more eggs they are laying the more shells they consume.

The Value of Woodlands.

Occupying as it does, the rocky, sterile soil, or the equally untillable swampy lands, the woodlot is the most neglected part of the farm. Were it not for the excellent natural conditions favoring forest growth in Maryland, our woodlands would long ago have refused to yield their valuable products in retaliation for our neglect and wanton waste of their resources. But a new order of things is coming into being. The farmer is awakening to the fact that wood is just as much a crop as hay or corn, that intelligent care will bring a better yield and will increase the value of the property. A good woodlot is like good buildings, good fences—an improvement with a market value when it becomes desirable to sell.

The most important function of the woodlot is to supply the farmer with the required fuel and construction material needed on the farm. There is a constant demand for fence posts, rails, stakes and poles, as well as an occasional need of saw logs for making the necessary framing material and boards for farm buildings. In addition to this the farmer often finds that he can sell timber for cross-ties, poles, piling, etc., at a good price.

The single item of fire wood is an important one to the farmer. In one of the counties of the State where the average rural conditions exist it was found, by careful estimate, that the average annual consumption of firewood per family was about 14 cords. If the farmer had to buy this, or haul coal from a distant railroad station, it would be quite a tax. He can cut his wood at most convenient times when other farm work is not pressing so that the fuel he uses is practically that much gained. The firewood taken from the woods, if it is the dead material, as is generally the case, is really an improvement to the woodlot and cannot be considered as reducing the growing stock.

The woodlot serves other purposes which, though not so apparent as those that have been given, are none the less of importance. These are in the nature of protection. A woodlot surrounding the home and farm buildings, or located on the windward side of them, affords protection to both man and beast. This means not only added comfort, but a saving of food and fuel.

Woodlands at the source of streams or near springs tend to preserve in them an even flow throughout the year. It is a well known fact that woodland springs live through periods of drouth when those not protected by trees dry up.

Windbreaks of trees also have a very beneficial influence in checking evaporation of moisture over adjacent cultivated fields during windy, dry weather.

The woodlot is just as essential to a well ordered farm as buildings or anything else that contributes to the comfort, convenience and beauty of the surroundings.

What Constitutes a Good Woodlot.

The important considerations are these:

1. The woodlot should be well stocked. This constitutes the capital, the increase in growth is the rate of interest yielded on the investment.

2. The trees should be of good quality and good kinds. Diseased trees are simply cumberers of the ground; only healthy, vigorous ones of the valuable kinds such as oaks, chestnuts, poplars, hickories, etc., should be provided for.

3. The growing stock should be of all ages and well distributed. As trees reach maturity and are removed others of succeeding ages down to the tiny seedling should be coming on to renew the forest. The larger trees should be so distributed over the area as to shade the ground and at the same time give each sufficient room in which to develop in the best form.

4. The soil should be porous, full of organic matter, and covered with a good humus and leaf litter to act as a kind of mulch. Where the trees are well distributed and fires are not allowed to burn the humus and litter, or cattle allowed to tramp the ground, this desirable condition of soil is a natural consequence.

5. The forest should be free of dead trees and branches lying on the ground as these harbor insects and encourage disease as well as furnish fuel for forest fires.

While the ideal condition is seldom realized, the farmer should constantly have before him such a standard in order to mould the woodlot into the best form that is possible.

Dehorning Calves.

There is perhaps no season of the year in which there are so many young calves as in the fall, and to those who desire to raise hornless cattle a word on this subject might be helpful.

It is claimed by some who dehorn cattle after they reach maturity that it does them no particular harm, only causing them a few moments' suffering, but the writer knows of cases where cows nearly died from loss of blood or by catching cold after having been dehorned. One neighbor who had his cattle dehorned says his cows were never as good after having been dehorned of they were before, the shock being more than their nervous system could endure. Then, again, there is generally an unsightly stub left which mars the beauty of an otherwise fine cow. In dehorning calves all of these objections are obviated.

All that is necessary in dehorning calves is to securely tie them as operated on and after moistening the horn slightly take a stick of caustic potash, which can be secured at any drugstore for 5 cents, and rub the horn until it becomes highly inflamed, but not long enough to start the blood. If the work is properly done, one application will be sufficient.

The best time to dehorn calves is when they are about a week old and before the horn starts to grow much, though the writer has killed the horns on calves that were a month old by making a couple of applications; yet it is much better that the work be done when the calves are younger. Care should be taken that the caustic does not get on the skin around the horns, as it causes unnecessary pain. It should be applied only to the tip of the horn and it will not cause the calf much discomfort.

Sweet Potato Hotbed.

The most convenient size for a sweet potato hotbed is one that will hold three barrels of potato seed. Take for the back a board 16 feet long and 1 foot wide and for the front, a board the same length, 8 inches wide, the end board 26 inches long, to come even with the front and back boards, nailed to a solid stake at each corner, also a stake in the middle of 16-foot board. Then take a spade and dig the dirt out so as to make the bed 20 inches deep from top of frame boards; the same all over the bed. Then fill in with fresh stable manure and tramp down to 10 inches in thickness. The manure should have considerable bedding in it and stay heaped up at least 24 hours before it is packed in the pit, when it should be shaken well and thoroughly mixed, as some of the manure will heat sooner than other parts and will cause an uneven temperature and consequent uneven sprouting.

After the manure has been placed and well tramped so that it slopes to the south, put in four inches of loose earth evenly all over the bed. Let this stay until the dirt becomes warm, then place the potatoes on so as not to touch each other and then cover two inches deep with fine loose earth. If you find in a few days that your bed is too hot make a sharp stick and run it to the bottom of the bed and leave several holes through the center and the heat will soon escape, then fill the holes again. As for sprinkling or wetting them, it is not required, nor should they be rained on until plants are well up; the steam from the manure furnishes all moisture that is needed. The bed should be kept covered until the sprouts are well up, but the top may be removed to give the plants air and light when the temperature is not so cold as to injure the plants.

Common Deficiencies of Woodlots.

In most woods the good trees have been cut out leaving the crooked, scrubby, worthless kinds as growing stock. Often these are not only undersized but diseased. Such trees are more of a hindrance than a help. They would be better on the wood pile than in the woods as the room they occupy might be growing better trees. It takes no more space or time to grow a well shaped chestnut or white oak than a scraggly pin oak or beech, and while one produces valuable material worth dollars, the other only firewood worth as many dimes.

Where a woodlot has been misused for many generations it will require several years of patient, persevering effort to bring it up to a good standard of productiveness. The inferior kinds of trees must be supplanted by those of the valuable kinds, such as oaks, chestnut, poplar, etc. This can often be done by encouraging these species where they exist, both in the matter of natural seeding and in thinning out other kinds where they interfere with the best development of those to be favored. Where open places occur, the planting of a few nuts, requiring but a few hours' time, will often accomplish a great deal in improving the composition of the woods.

One of the serious mistakes that the farmer makes is to use the woodlot for cattle, hogs and sheep. A continuous use of it for such purposes is disastrous. The hogs eat the nuts that are needed for reseeding the forest, the cattle and sheep eat the young seedlings that happen to come up thus preventing reproduction. The result is that the woodlot consists only of older trees, and as these are cut out open places are left in the forest. The sun and wind get in to dry out the soil, the litter is dried up and blown away leaving the ground, which is tramped by the cattle, so hard that seeding is impossible. In this condition grass comes in and the appearance is more like a park than a woodlot. The trees are limby and do not make the best timber, and the woodlot without a young growth coming in is, like the family without offspring, doomed to extinction.

FOR RENT.

A Farm, containing 165 Acres, at Sandyville, Carroll County, Maryland. Apply to E. O. WEANT, Westminster, Md.
jan11—tf

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During January at the Big Clothing Store of

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We don't advertise rediculous reductions. Such advertising is an insult to the intelligence of the people, and every sane man knows they are lies pure and simple, or have been marked up to mark down. We give you real reductions from our already low prices.

No matter what you want in

Men's or Boys Overcoats, Suits, Underwear or Gloves, come here and save money.

Special Big Cut on Elegant Suits and Overcoats that sold at $15 to $20.

Lot of Boys' Handsome Overcoats, 4 to 9 year sizes, less than cost.
Splendid Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets Cheap.
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Before Stock Taking.

To reduce our stock before stock taking, we have some good bargains to offer you.

50 Pairs Ladies' Shoes, broken sizes, worth $3 and $3.50, at **$2.50.**
Wrights Health Underwear, worth $1.00, at **69c.**
Boys' Fleeced Underwear, worth 35c, at **25c.**

Men's Fleeced Underwear, worth 65c, at **45c.**
Men's Working Coats, worth $1.25 and $1.50, at **$1.00.**
Rubbers of every description at rock bottom prices.

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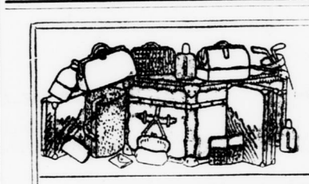

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BAGS, the good, the better and the best, from $1.00 upward.

LEATHER GOODS.
Medicine Cases, in all the good kinds of leathers, upward from $1.50.
Dressing Cases, fitted with the necessary toilet articles, upward from $1.00.
Flasks, in Morocco, Seal, Pigskin and Alligator, upward from 50c.
Jewel Cases, in Safian, Pigskin, Walrus and Seal, upward from $3.00.
Safety Pockets, for ladies to carry money, jewelry and valuables, upward from 50c.

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Let us suggest the Gift for your relative or friend.

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Baltimore, Md.,
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Will be at 79 East Main street, Westminster, Md., on EACH SATURDAY. may6—tf

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their office, in Westminster, every MONDAY in JANUARY, 1907, for the transaction of business. By order,
FRANCIS L. HANN, Clerk.
jan4

WANTED.—Two married men, on Seven Oaks Stock Farm, six miles from Washington, D. C. One to drive four horse team, and one as farm hand.
Address, 416 8th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
jan 11 3t

FOR RENT.

The Lewis H. Stocksdale Farm, on Deer Park road, Carroll county, 2½ miles from Finksburg Station, W. M. R. R., and 3½ miles from Reisterstown and Electric Cars. Farm contains 160 Acres in fine state of cultivation, good buildings, &c., and is well suited for dairy purposes. A stream of water runs through the place. Possession April 1. This is a splendid chance for a good tenant.
Address N. DORSEY NORRIS, Station L, Baltimore, Md.
Jan11—3t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A twelve room brick house, bath closet, hot water, heating, range, gas and electric lights; stable; all new; 59 Pennsylvania avenue, Westminster. Possession given April 1, 1907. Inquire of
MRS. CHARLES SCHAFFER, or
THEO. F. ENGLAR.
jan 11 3t.

Maryland Affairs.

The five-year-old son of Perry Cessna, of Mount Savage, was drowned Saturday in Jenning's Run.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has reduced its working force in the construction department over 500 men west of Cumberland.

John F. Sippel, cashier of the Third National Bank, Baltimore, presented his resignation to the board of directors at a special meeting Friday last.

When Charles William Smith, who is employed as clerk in a Frederick store, went home late Saturday night he found his wife dead, sitting in a chair.

Henry Reiman, for many years a well-known resident of the Pen-Mar resort region, was found dead on the mountain not far from Mount Quirauk on Friday night.

It is claimed by farmers and other residents in the upper section of Cecil county that they are almost free from horse thefts because of the fact that they are organized for each other's protection.

The men employed in reopening the old Pompey mine at Vale Summit, Allegany county, cut through into an old opening where they found the heat from the old burning mine so intense that they were compelled to close the hole.

Rumors are afloat that the old Norfolk and Western Railway bridge across the Potomac River at Shepherdstown will be utilized by the Hagerstown Street Railway Company in the extension of its system from Maryland into West Virginia.

Helper engine No. 1829, on the 17-mile grade of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, main line, was caught in a heavy landslide at Brown's cut, just east of Everett tunnel last night and almost buried under the mass of debris that came down from the mountainside, loosened by the recent heavy rains.

Clarence Muse, colored, aged 27 years, 2024 Etting street, was committed for court by Justice White, at the Northern Police Station, Baltimore, last Friday morning on the charge of assaulting and shooting at with intent to kill Carroll Tierney, 1028 North Mount street, a conductor on the Electric Park car line.

Three Poles literally broke into this country Thursday night, when, by use of cold chisel and hammer, they worked their way, through 15 inches of brick wall at the Locust Point detention house of the local Immigration Bureau and escaped. The immigration officials found but a ragged hole in the wall and a lot of terrified would-be immigrants to remind them of the three Poles who had been held for examination.

Miss Agnes Draper, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Draper, of Elkton, died last Friday after great suffering. When quite young she suffered a severe attack of diphtheria, which deranged her mind somewhat, and for several years past she had been at a sanatarium in Baltimore county. Yesterday morning while out in the yard of the institution she passed by the janitor, who was carrying hot coal ashes from the furnace, and in doing so her apron string caught fire and in a few seconds her clothing was a mass of flames. Before they could be extinguished she was horribly burned and died.

Sang to Lion for Her Life.

Mrs. John Underwood, of New York, recently passed safely through an experience which is unique, to say the least.

She had been summering with Mr. Underwood in the hill country near Harney peak, South Dakota, and one evening just before sundown started from camp to meet her husband at one of the Black Hills mines, which he owns. Not being familiar with the country, she soon lost her way, and darkness found her on the banks of Iron creek, a part of the region entirely unfamiliar to her.

Just as she was about to retrace her steps to strike some familiar landmark she was confronted with a full grown mountain lion, which had come to the stream to stalk antelope or other prey. Mrs. Underwood, absolutely terror stricken, began to run, but with one leap the animal overtook her, hurling her to the ground. Then, holding her firmly pinned to the ground with one paw on her breast, the beast began to roar fiercely.

All the lung power that Mrs. Underwood possessed she now used in one long piercing shriek. As it happened there is a remarkable echo at the precise spot where the encounter occurred, and as the shriek uttered by the frenzied woman reverberated through the valley, ricocheting from rock to rock, the lion cocked his head to one side and listened intently. The echo having died, he again directed his attention to the woman held pinned under him and, fixing his incandescent eyes upon her, was about to dispatch her without further formality when again the woman screamed.

Once more the echo took up the cry and sent it rolling up hill and down dale, to the apparent wonder and confusion of the beast. Finding that she was safe while the lion occupied himself with following the sound of her voice into the distance and back, the trembling woman proceeded to alternately scream and sing, the lion snorting angrily whenever she paused and blinking his eyes and purring softly while the song and echo lasted.

For six hours Mrs. Underwood lay on the river bank, with the lion standing watch, singing and hallooing and calling for the help which seemed as if it would never come. Finally Mr. Underwood, who had been searching the hills all night for his wife, heard her calling and, running in the direction from which her cries came, beheld her lying under the lion's paws and heard her singing the "Old Oaken Bucket."

Taking in the situation at a glance, the missing man poised his rifle barrel on a convenient rock and, taking careful aim, ended the leonine concert with a well directed bullet, which entered the eye of the beast.

Mrs. Underwood promptly fainted at the report of the rifle, but, nothing the worse for her experience, returned to camp with her husband as soon as she had revived.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Ascension Church—Sunday services—7.30 a. m., Holy Communion; 10.30 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 4.30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Lecture; 8 p. m., Service and Sermon in Chapel. Rev. Frank M. Gibson, Ph. D., Rector.

Salem Lutheran Charge—St. Benjamin's—Divine service at 2 p. m. St. John's (Leister's) Sunday School at 9 a. m. Divine service at 10 a. m. R. W. Doty, Pastor.

Carroll Charge Reformed Church—Divine Service at Pleasant Valley at 10 a. m. Benjamin's at 2 p. m. Sixth anniversary sermon at Benjamin's, on January 27th at 2 p. m. A congregational meeting will be held at that time to consider the advisability of two additional Deacons. James B. Stonesifer, Pastor.

Centenary M. E. Church.—Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Epworth League at 6.45 p. m. Choir practice on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Harold M. Rider, Pastor.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Divine service at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. C. S. Slagle, Pastor.

Grace Lutheran Church—Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, at 7.30 p. m. Divine Service at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.45 p. m. Junior Catechise on Saturday 2.00 p. m. Senior 2.30 p. m. Communion, Sunday, morning and evening. P. H. Miller, D. D., Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. L. F. Warner, Pastor.—Sabbath Services.—Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m. Sunday School 9.30 a. m. Mid week Service in the lecture room Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

St. John's Church—Sundays—Low Mass at 7.15 and High Mass at 10 a. m. During the week—Mass at 7 a. m. Joseph H. Cassidy, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Silver Run—Service 10.30 a. m., every other Sunday, and at 2 p. m.; Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., and 1 p. m. Preaching every two weeks at 7 p. m.

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