The Democratic Advocate.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, 1907. VOL. 42.--NO. 26.

"THE DAYLIGHT STORE." "THE DAYLIGHT STORE."

BABYLON & LIPPY CO.

Distinctive Clothing for Women.

Distinction in the styles, quality in the fabrics and trimmings, specially good service in the tailoring which is noticeable in every detail.

Compare everything that goes to make up a suit, and you will find a wider showing of Women's Clothing.

TAILORED SUITS, $10.00 to $25.00.

Women's Suits of Cheviot, Panamas, Serges, Worsted and Mixtures are here in profusion. Pony and semi-fitting effects predominate.

THE NEW WHITE SHIRT WAISTS.

Perfectly charming Shirt Waists; if you want that kind you will breathe a sigh of delight when you view the Shirt Waists we've assembled; you will see the favored materials and innumerable styles.

98c TO $5.00.

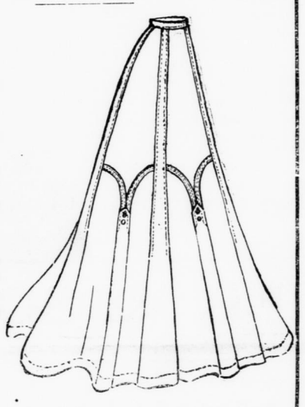
NEW SKIRT MODELS

$5.00, worth $6.50 to $7.00.

Here are shown the new Skirt Models, of very fine chiffon and coarse, wiry Panama, magnificent in style and superb in tailoring; perfect hanging skirts that readily betray quality of fabric and workmanship.

These Skirts we have on sale in all waist measurements and lengths for

$5.00.



SPRING CLOTHING.

Largest Exhibit of Spring Styles. America's Best Values in Ready-to-Wear Suits.

Enough said! Any store in town can match our talk, but when it comes to giving you as good clothing as we do, why that is an entirely different story.

Our Complete stock of the very finest Men's and Young Men's and Children's Clothing that is made at your service.

We would at least like to have the pleasure of showing you our large and varied line from which you will have no difficulty in making a selection.

SNAPPY SPRING SCARFS!

LATEST SPRING HATS!

SHOES AND OXFORDS.

Largest Line! Lowest Prices! See Display in Window.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

100 ROLLS MATTING! All the newest patterns and figures in China and Japan; prices 10c yd. up.

LARGEST SELECTION IN TOWN.

The Peoples' Bank.

164 STOCKHOLDERS.
1482 DEPOSITORS.
DEPOSITS $196,877.55.
TOTAL RESOURCES $248,974.46.

Mutuality—We distribute semi-annually more interest to depositors than we pay stockholders in dividends.

Certificates of Deposit bear 4% interest.

Savings Accounts pay 3% compounded semi-annually.

The Commercial Department offers every accommodation consistent with safe banking.

Issues **Money Orders** payable anywhere in the United States.

Has **Safe Deposit Boxes** for rent in burglar and fire proof vault.

We have been established five and a-half years and have never yet met a single loss.

The bank's patrons include the most careful and conservative people of this community. This confidence, good will and generous patronage is heartily appreciated.

One Dollar ($1) opens an account. Small depositors receive the same attention as large ones.

We ask that you investigate our methods of doing business and then give us your account.

THE SYKESVILLE NATIONAL BANK

WADE H. D. WARFIELD, President. *G. HARRY BEVARD, Vice-President.*

WM. H. CHIPLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Johnzie E. Beasman,	Benj. F. Hess,
John T. Ridgely,	L. B. Shipley,
G. Harry Bevard,	Asa Hepner,
Samuel D. Shipley,	Jas. M. Gaither,
John W. Selby,	W. R. McCardell,
Albert A. Dorsey,	Wm. H. Forsythe, Jr.,
James B. George,	Chas. F. Beck,
Harry R. DeVries,	Pennington T. Bennett,
Wm. M. Chipley,	E. M. Mellor,
C. A. Mullinix,	Wade H. D. Warfield.

NO. 8587.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8th, 1907.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

The Sykesville National Bank, in the town of Sykesville, in the County of Carroll, and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

Now, therefore, I, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Sykesville National Bank," in the town of Sykesville, in the County of Carroll, and State of Maryland, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Conversion of the Sykesville Bank of Carroll County.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this Eighth day of March, 1907.

(SEAL.) WM. B. RIDGELY, Comptroller of the Currency.

mar15 2m

J. S. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D. S.

MYERS BROTHERS

Surgeon Dentists.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental Work.

CROWN & BRIDGE WORK a Specialty.

PLATE WORK & REPAIRING will be given prompt attention.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

☞J. E. Myers will be in New Windsor Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, and in Westminster the remainder of the week.

☞J. S. Myers will be in Taneytown the first Friday and Saturday of each month.

W. M. and C. & P. Telephones. june6

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,

Successor to John Beaver,

126 EAST MAIN STREET,

Westminster, - - Maryland.

Large Stock of

Marble and Granite

Monuments - and - Headstones,

to select from.

Prices Moderate. Give Me a Call.

Mantel & Tile Setting a Specialty.

C. & P. Phone 70 R.

WE ARE always glad to name prices, and if you will bring or mail that lumber bill to us we will save you money. Do not forget Smith & Reifsnider are out for business and are going to get it.

BOARDING AND SALE STABLES.

Having rented the large Stables in the rear of Frizzell's Restaurant, we will Board Horses at Moderate Rates, using the best feed, &c. Frequent auction of Horses &c., which will be announced later.

171 K, C. & P. LYNCH & CO.

JOHN T. LYNCH, Manager,

dec8 tf Westminster, Md.

BOTH PHONES.

DOYLE & MAGEE,

28 and 30 W. Main Street, Westminster, Md.

Do not miss Our Spring Opening of Vehicles, Farm Machinery of all Kinds. Remember, We have Bargains in Household Furniture. We invite all to see our Stock before purchasing. We have bought our goods in carload lots, therefore, we are prepared to give you advantage of at least 10 per cent. in price. Ask to see our Buggy Harness, the Biggest Bargain ever offered. Either call or write us for our 1907 Catalogue.

BARK WANTED

—AT—

Tannery Station!

WE WILL PAY

Eight Dollars and Fifty Cents

($8.50) per ton of 2,000 pounds for 2,000

Tons of Prime Chestnut Oak Bark,

—AND—

FIVE DOLLARS

($5.00) per ton for BLACK OAK BARK, of this year's peeling, delivered in good order and condition at the Carroll Tannery, before the 1st day of July, 1907. We will not buy any Span Oak Bark this year, and will only buy Black Oak Bark from parties who will sell us their Rock Oak Bark.

THE CARROLL OAK TANNING CO., Of Carroll County, Md.

Tannery Station, on Western Md. R. R.

mar8 3m

STATEMENT of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 750,000
Total Admitted Assets	7,290,722
Total Liabilities	5,840,352
Surplus	2,200,369

apr5 3t

1853. Fifty-fourth Year. 1907.

Statement of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of York, Pa.

Total Assets	$1,017,369.65
Total amount of all Liabilities	564,285.54
Surplus as regards Policyholders	453,084.11

E. K. McCONKEY, Secretary & Treasurer.

Charles E. Goodwin, Agent. mar29 3t

Standard Bred Horses For Sale.

Bay Mare, pacer, 8 years old, speedy, sound and gentle. Bay Mare, 3 years old, sound and gentle, good speed and a splendid actor. These are both Kentucky bred mares. Pedigrees sent on application. Terms reasonable.

Apply to E. L. CRAWFORD, Westminster, Md.

Route No. 5. mar 29 3t*

STATEMENT of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 500.000
Total Admitted Assets	2.521,649
Total Liabilities	2 143.853
Surplus	377,796

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 400,000
Total Admitted Assets	1,865,347
Total Liabilities	1,722.518
Surplus	142,829

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Springfield F. & M. Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., to December 31. 1906.

Capital	$2.000.000
Total Admitted Assets	6.936.261
Total Liabilities	5.765.136
Surplus	1,171.125

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$1.000 000
Total Admitted Assets	7.076.853
Total Liabilities	5,848.411
Surplus	1.228,442

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31. 1906.

Capital	$ 3,000,000
Total Admitted Assets	10,741.510
Total Liabilities	9,705,870
Surplus	1,035,640

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$1.500,000
Total Admitted Assets	9,501,321
Total Liabilities	7,874,498
Surplus	1,626,824

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the St. Paul F. & M. Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minn., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 500,000
Total Admitted Assets	4,430,282
Total Liabilities	3,561,227
Surplus	869,055

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 750,000
Total Admitted Assets	6.361,573
Total Liabilities	4.958,442
Surplus	1.403,131

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$1,000,000
Total Admitted Assets	4,394,069
Total Liabilities	2,478,383
Surplus	1,915,686

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$500,000
Total Admitted Assets	859,440
Total Liabilities	602,351
Surplus	257,089

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Home Insurance Company of New York to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 3,000,000
Total Admitted Assets	20,839,174
Total Liabilities	13,430,819
Surplus	7,408,355

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December, 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 2,000,000
Total Admitted Assets	84,029,752
Total Liabilities	76,816,425
Surplus	5,213,328

MEIGS & HUSSI, Managers,

apr5 3t Baltimore, Md.

STATEMENT of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$43,372,112
Total Liabilities	39,858,304
Surplus	3,513,808

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$42,732,849
Total Liabilities	38,365,243
Surplus	4,367,606

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 1,000,000
Total Admitted Assets	53,401,726
Total Liabilities	48,262,040
Surplus	5,139,686

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$105,447,627
Total Liabilities	97,721,828
Surplus	7,725,779

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the United States Casualty Company of New York to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 400,000
Total Admitted Assets	1,938,962
Total Liabilities	1,338,962
Surplus	600,000

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Aetna Indemnity Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 500,000
Total Admitted Assets	1,148,898
Total Liabilities	980,846
Surplus	168,051

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the American Surety Company of New York to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$2,500,000
Total Admitted Assets	6,584,456
Total Liabilities	4,104,797
Surplus	2,478,659

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$200,000
Total Admitted Assets	789,157
Total Liabilities	494,017
Surplus	295,140

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the North British and Mercantile Company of London, Eng., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$6.712,617
Total Liabilities	4,025,132
Surplus	2,687,485

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Can., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$2,493,153
Total Liabilities	2,009,165
Surplus	483,989

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Eng., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$12,938,566
Total Liabilities	10,622,851
Surplus	2,315,715

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the British American Assurance Company of Toronto, Can., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$1,547,580
Total Liabilities	1,092,550
Surplus	455,030

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, Eng., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$3,172,591
Total Liabilities	2,339,965
Surplus	832,626

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Eng., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$3,268,199
Total Liabilities	2,285,837
Surplus	982,362

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scot., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$4,448,912
Total Liabilities	2,262,406
Surplus	2,186,506

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Northern Assurance Company of London, Eng., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$4,258,821
Total Liabilities	3,065,005
Surplus	1,193,816

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Sun Insurance Office of London, Eng., to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$3,556,754
Total Liabilities	2,618,941
Surplus	937,512

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$200,000
Total Admitted Assets	844,240
Total Liabilities	709,304
Surplus	134,936

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 750,000
Total Admitted Assets	2,240,810
Total Liabilities	1,902,209
Surplus	338,601

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 500,000
Total Admitted Assets	2,338,450
Total Liabilities	1,873,142
Surplus	465,308

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa., to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$200,000
Total Admitted Assets	831,624
Total Liabilities	589,555
Surplus	242,069

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$1,000 000
Total Admitted Assets	4,228,427
Total Liabilities	3,336,138
Surplus	892,290

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 750,000
Total Admitted Assets	2.240,810
Total Liabilities	1,902,209
Surplus	338,601

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the German American Insurance Company of New York to December 31, 1906.

Capital	$ 1,500,000
Total Admitted Assets	18,798,730
Total Liabilities	8,668,304
Surplus	5,130,426

apr5 3t

STATEMENT of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, to December 31, 1906.

Total Admitted Assets	$2,185,429
Total Liabilities	1,650,466
Surplus	534,963

apr5 3t

A BEAR THAT SAVED HIS MASTER'S LIFE.

BY CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

When Keeper Snyder, who watches over the Zoo at Central Park, New York City's best known breathing spot, looked into the black bear's cage a summer morning several years ago, he saw what looked for all the world like a little bunch of brown fur lying in one corner, close at the side of the big Bruin all the children so greatly admired.

"Oh, papa,' said Hattie, the keeper's little girl, who knows the park animals as well as her father, "I do believe that there's a new cub!"

And so it was, for, when the big mother rose and ambled toward the cage's front, the bunch of fur resolved itself into her tiny counterpart, and cried lustily.

Joe, as the new bear came to be known, was not of the sort that scented trouble. He seemed to think it a gay and beautiful world into which he had come, and early in his career plainly made up his mind to taste all of life's joys that came within reaching distance. Often this idea of his gave him bodily pain; once or twice his tastes were such that they nearly ended his life. He managed to survive these experiences, however, and grew with the months into as rollicking a bear as the Zoo ever knew, a great favorite with both the keepers and the public. In the early morning, before park visitors arrived in numbers, Keeper Snyder would take Joe out on the lawn that stretched in all directions, and there taught him many things that wild bears never even dream about. So Joe became accomplished and withal kindly, for he never was abused, and learned to look upon humanity in general as being friendly to him.

One day a man from Canada told the Zoo superintendent that he had a fine bear of a sort which the Zoo had long coveted. It happened that the Canadian's first call was an early one, and it also chanced that Keeper Snyder was putting Joe through his paces at the time of the visitor's arrival. The stranger, who was vastly pleased with Joe, later told the Zoo superintendent that he would exchange his bear for Joe, provided the Zoo management would give him a fair consideration besides.

The stranger's offer found favor, and it was not long before Joe was formally given into the possession of a new owner, coaxed to enter a crate, and then to begin a journey such as he had never imagined. Joe stood the trip to the railroad station fairly well. He had seen teams and automobiles, and they had never hurt him. But when he was taken into the great freight yard and a locomotive came hissing past, his calmness forsook him. His crate was strong, but not sufficiently so to withstand the mighty blows Joe gave it in his terrified lunges. It gave way on one side, and there followed such a flight of employes as the freight sheds had never before witnessed.

Joe made his way into a dark corner, and, for the first time in his life, showed temper. But his new owner knew all about bears, and, after long effort, convinced Joe of his friendship, managed to get him into another crate, and loaded into an express car.

It was a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle to take a bear up into the Muskoka country, but it so happened that Mr. Monteith, up at Rosseau, who was Joe's new owner, wanted a bear whose characteristics were different from the traits of the bears he had sometimes met and conquered. That is how Joe came to go to Rosseau, where he was released from his crate one morning and ushered into a place that made him think of the only home he had ever known.

After awhile master and bear went walking together, out toward the great woods that seemed dark and mysterious to Joe, and not to be compared to his own comfortable quarters.

On one of these walks the two friends ventured farther that usual, into a wilder section of the neighborhood. It was a long walk, and Mr. Monteith grew tired. So it happened that he sat down under an inviting tree and fell asleep, while Joe remained on watch. Mr. Monteith's slumbers were suddenly broken by a series of deep growls and then a fierce struggle. Half dazed at the sudden awakening, he saw what few persons have witnessed, a battle between two bears. One was Joe, now big and lusty; the other was plainly a bear of the woods, little inferior to Joe in size, and not at all behind him in his desire for war.

Mr. Monteith rose to his feet, and, seizing his gun, which he had chanced to bring with him, tried to take a hand in the contest waging. His movements apparently disconcerted Joe, and the woods bear took advantage of this by making a sudden lunge, throwing Joe over, and seeming to disable him for a moment. Then the woods bear turned his attention to Mr. Monteith, and, with clumsy swiftness, caught him before he could use his gun.

But Joe had recovered and employed the same tactics his assailant had successfully tried on him. The woods bear fell and released his hold of Mr. Monteith, who lay prostrate, so great was his exhaustion, yet an eyewitness of what followed.

All the spirit of his ancestors seemed revived in Joe, and he attacked the woods bear with a fierceness that carried success with it. Joe had been taught how to wrestle, and, to his owner's amazement, he brought these tactics into play. Seizing his antagonist from behind, he gave him a Titantic hug. Then, suddenly pushing the woods bear from him, he darted forward with amazing swiftness, and, swinging, brought down his paw with a mighty blow on the back of the woods bear's head.

The latter fell like a log, nor did he stir when Joe walked about him growling fiercely and wanting for a chance to renew the combat.

When Mr. Monteith examined him, he found him lifeless, his neck having apparently been broken by the tremendous blow that Joe had inflicted upon him. An hour later a very tired man and a meek-appearing bear reached the Rosseau home of Mr. Monteith, Joe ambling into his quarters with the air of a bear whose duty had been well performed.

Henry Willsis (colored) was lodged in jail at Ellicott City, Wednesday, charged with shooting with intent to kill Leslie Curran (colored) Tuesday night at the new tunnel works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Dorsey's Run. Curran was struck by two bullets from a .38-calibre pistol—one in the hip and the other in the thigh. The victim is now lying in the Ellicott City Jail in a critical condition. Both the men were engaged in the railroad work.

A well cultivated cornfield can be fitted for small grain by disking. A poor field must be plowed.

A TENDERFOOT ON WOLF RANCH.

Out in the country where the southwestern mountains throw their shadows on the plains you may hear this story of Wolf Ranch.

Wolf Ranch was the property of "Dad" Perkins, first name long since passed out of everybody's memory save possibly that of Dad himself. Perkins had a charming daughter, Phoebe, who lived with him and kept the ranchhouse sweet and orderly. Phoebe was pretty, and the boys of all the country round knew it, if she didn't.

A young man came out of the East and took up quarters at Dad Perkins' ranch. He was big and handsome, and when he wasn't shooting in the mountains he was talking to Phoebe Perkins of books and poetry and all sort of things, which made the girl believe he was of a different mold than the ranchmen.

The New Yorker gave up hunting after a while and stayed about the ranch, and the hours that he was not with Phoebe were not many. The New Yorker talked to the ranch girl of the delights of city life and of the pleasures that awaited her there if she would but go with him. The New Yorker wasn't an honest man.

There was a sheep herder named George Wilson on Dad Perkins' ranch. The herder had loved Phoebe in his own way for a year. He knew that the girl was not for him any more than the stars that looked down at him when he kept his sheepfold vigil. George Wilson had eyes in his head. He had seen more than any one else of the attentions that the New Yorker was paying Phoebe.

Wilson alternated with another herder in the matter of his nights on duty with the flocks. When not on guard he stayed at the ranchhouse. The New Yorker and Phoebe sometimes sat under the wide reaching roof of the porch after the mountains had shut out the sun and the shadows filled the valley. One night they sat there and spoke in low tones. The girl said: "I must not go."

Then there followed some words of pleading.

There was a movement back of them. The New Yorker drew apart from the girl and turned. George Wilson was standing just back of him. He looked at the New Yorker and said:

"You asked me the other day while we were hunting why this place is called Wolf Ranch. I expect to leave here tomorrow to take a place on another ranch many miles away, and tonight I will tell you why this is called Wolf Ranch.

"It has been so known only for two years. There were not many wolves in this section; in fact, there had been none for years, until one came—a big, gray, hungry fellow, who fattened nightly on the fold. Our dogs were of no service. The wolf was too smart for them. He had a hunger for lambs, and he was shrewd enough to find a way to get his meal. We tried poison and spring guns, but we could do nothing with that wolf. He knew his wolfish business, and knew it well from the wolf's standpoint.

"I said our dogs were no good. There was something about that wolf that made them fear. I had a dog at the home of my father miles away. The men said: "This is no wolf; it's a devil. Your dog will be no better than the rest.'

"But I know my dog. I brought him to the fold. For five nights we lay and watched together, but saw no wolf, and yet during the time three lambs were lost.

"On the sixth night I lay on the ground looking down into a corner of the fold. The moon was full, and it was almost as light as day. In the corner of the fold where I was looking was a motherless lamb. My dog—Jim, I called him—was at my side.

"I watched until my eyes ached, but finally I saw a shadow over beyond. Then the shadow took shape, for on a mound in the moonlight I saw a wolf the biggest so far as we know that this valley ever held. I knew then why our dogs had gone back on us, but I still believed in Jim.

"Jim saw the wolf when I saw him, and his hair went up like bristles. That dog crawled away from me to the enemy. He knew that this wolf was after that poor little motherless lamb, and to save that lamb he would try."

As Wilson went on with his story he moved toward the New Yorker. Even in the gloom of the night the Eastern man could see the sheep herder's eyes gleam, and there was something cold at his heart.

"I just stayed and watched," said Wilson. "Jim went on and on. The wolf had his head up. He had located the lamb. What cared he for a dog? He had seen our dogs turn tail and run.

"Jim kept on crawling. It was nothing but a crawl. The wolf was very near the lamb."

As Wilson said this he was standing as though ready to spring. He was carried away with his story.

"The wolf came nearer the lamb, and Jim got nearer, too. The wolf made one spring and Jim met him in midair. In a second he had this wolf monster by the throat and had killed him.

"Jim saved that lamb, and he killed the wolf. That's why this is called Wolf Ranch."

The next morning at daybreak the New Yorker was striking back over the trail to the nearest railroad station.

A Telephone Mindreader.

"There is a long-distance toll operator in this city, whoever she may be, and here's to her health," said the man in the rathskeller (the toast was drunk in silence), "who certainly has a remarkable memory.

"Several weeks ago I called up Washington on business. Then day before yesterday I called up the same place and the same man. Yesterday I went to the phone.

"'Give me toll,' I said.

"I got her after a short wait.

"'Toll,' I commenced, 'I want such and such a number in Washington and,—

"'You want to speak to Mr. B., don't you?' she broke in.

"I gasped. 'Yes, but how did you guess it?'

"'Oh, I know your voice, Mr. J.,' she said pleasantly.

"Then I gave up the ghost of reason.

"'You've got me guessing,' I said to her. 'Now please tell me what I want to say to him.'

"'Oh, I'm too busy,' she said and laughed.

"Now how in the world did she remember my name and my voice, and my friend's telephone number?"

Defined.

"Papa, what is a philanthropist?"

"Any man, my son, who has more money than he knows what to do with."

New York Fish Protective and Game Commission Report of 1906.

Upward of thirty thousand acres in New York State waters, most of which was formerly waste land, have been granted by the State for shellfish cultivation. The separate tracts have been surveyed by the State surveyor of oyster lands and for the purpose of preserving the records of boundaries, accurate maps have been made and during a series of years have accumulated until these maps with the notes of surveys, constitute a mass of records of great and permanent value to the State and to the shellfish planters.

During the year 1905 leases of land amounting to 1,629.6 acres have been granted. In addition to this, about 500 acres are in process of being leased, making an increase during the year of 2129 acres.

Under a system of State control lands under water are granted to oyster planters at a fixed rental. The planters are encouraged to make every effort and adopt every improvement which may be expected to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the oysters. Millions of dollars are now invested in the industry. Each planter may know his own tract and feel that he is protected in his property rights. Without known and visible lines and boundaries, punishment for the larceny of planted oysters could hardly be depended upon. The maintainance of the State control system has resulted in the growth of an immense industry, furnishing direct employment to thousands of men and a livelihood to many more thousands, constituting their families and dependants. There are two classes of oyster planters: The first is represented by the poor layman who, without capital, cultivates a small piece of ground by his individual labor, with possibly the assistance of some member of his family or of a similarly situated "partner." There are many hundreds of these who by arduous toil, while subjected to constant hardship and exposure, manage to wrest from the sand and mud of our bays and harbors a frugal livelihood for themselves and families. The numbers of this type are constantly increasing. Second, the planter with capital sufficient to enable him to use every device and appliance necessary or convenient to large operations, including the employment of well-manned steamers equipped with steam dredges, together with extensive oyster houses where oysters are opened or otherwise prepared for shipment and from whence the product is sent throughout the country and indeed to all parts of the civilized world.

The planter begins his work of cultivation when the young oyster has completed the first, or free swimming, stage of its existence and attaches itself to the oyster bed; or, rather his work antidates this period, for he must prepare the bed and have it swept and garnished and made suitable or the minute oyster will have none of it. The uncertainties of the business to the planter are apparent. The spawn of the oysters on his own grounds may be carried miles away by the currents while set upon his lands comes from unknown quarters; or he may fail entirely to get a set with the result that the money spent by him in preparing the beds has actually been thrown away. The planter at the proper season carefully cleans the beds by scraping over them with dredges and tests the bottom so that he may have full information of its character and formation. Oysters cannot live in mud or slime. They require a clean, gritty surface. He then, selecting those portions of his lands which he has found suitable, spreads over the bottom a covering of shells, which have been cleaned and dried, or strews it with clean broken stone. This is done in the early summer just prior to the spawning season. Sometimes the experiment of placing upon the beds large oysters, called "spawners," which are ready to exude their eggs and milt, is tried, but the oyster set may be said to be like the wind, "None can tell whence it cometh."

As may be imagined, the planters anxiously watch for the first indications of a set of young oysters, and when it is definitely determined that there is indeed a good set, their joy may be said to be full, for an abundant set of young oysters means a replenishment of stock which may be made to extend over several years of a dearth of set. A satisfactory set of oysters is not by any means a circumstance of annual occurence. From the summer of 1899 to that of 1904 there was no general set in New York. Here and there, in little spots, set was found, but not enough to ease the situation materially; but the bountiful set of 1904, followed by another satisfactory one in 1905, has delivered the planters from their chief difficulty.

The Fate of the Bad Eggs.

"What becomes of all the bad eggs?" asked the reporter. "I never thought of that. Do they go to waste?"

"Indeed they don't," the dairyman replied. "Bad egg dealing is a business in itself. All bad eggs go to tanners and papermakers.

"These eggs are carefully opened by hand, and the whites are separated from the yolks—unpleasant, smelly work, but work that no machine can do. The yolks are mixed with flour and salt, and this dough is sold to the leather men, who size and dress hides with it.

"The whites are used in the sizing of fine paper. Care must be taken that they are properly separated, as the least bit of yolk in them would cause a yellow streak upon the paper's surface.

"Confectioners used to buy slightly stale, flavory white, too, but since the pure-food hullabaloo these men have only used fresh whites in their candies."

Green Food For Poultry.

The farm breeder should lay in an abundant supply of fodder for his poultry just as he does for his horses, cattle and swine. Instead of hay and grain, however, garden refuse, such as small and imperfect cabbage heads, potatoes and turnips, make excellent changes in the ordinary feed for the chickens.

All these things should be carefully stored, so that when the snow or cold rains fall the hens may have something green to keep their appetites in condition. A change of diet every couple of days is advocated by some of the most successful breeders. Cook the green food one day and feed it raw the next time and se on. Readily discernible results are sure to follow.

How Time Flies.

He—Isn't it time for me to go home?
She—Dear me, no! It's long past.

A miss is as good as a mile when the cow kicks you, but when you kick her it's better than five miles.