

Copperville.—The vernal season is

Coppleville.—The vernal season is now being contemplated; although the season has arrived the weather has been very much unlike, until the

last few days when the earth has been warmed by the sun's rays and the gushing waters stilled the early spring bird, and frogs give evidence that the time is nearing when we will have to give up winter socialisms and apply our efforts to the various modes of life.

The farmers are busily engaged attending sales, which are quite numerous.

The famous rae horse, "Jersey Jax," which was let a life estate, by his owner and son, Mr. McFadden, in the farm at Trevelyan, was now owned by Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Shriver, and came to the infirmities of old age, and was laid away in his last resting place one day last week. Another, with a good record for speed (known as Nel) inherited the same privilege, and was laid away in the same place, and in a critical condition.

The greatest emergency that has ever prevailed in our village, is that of a new editorial (?) entitled the Cop-  
perville Banner.

**Bankert's Mill.**—Mrs. John Arthur, of near here, died on Wednesday, March 5th., aged 77 years and 9 days. On Friday, 7th., her remains were taken to Pipe Creek G. B. cemetery, where she was laid away to rest in the family lot, after which appropriate services were conducted by Elder E. Stoner, assisted by Elders W. P. Englar, Greenberry Ecker and the venerable Solomon Stoner. She died amidst the tender care of loving hearts, after much suffering from cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Arthur

nee Bear resided all her life time in this her native place. Her friends and neighbors with whom she mingled for so many years, learned to love her and justly to regard her as a kind and helpful neighbor. In her home she was kind and amiable and in many ways manifested her faith by her works of love and mercy and to know her was to love her.

She was a consistent member of the German Baptist church, in which she always manifested a deep and unselfish interest, and her religious tastes

church in every particular were faithful and true, where she will be missed, as well as in the neighborhood in which she lived.

Mr. Henry Sell, we are glad to say, is doing very well, and says he wants no more such experience with a mad bull.

Our farmers are mud bound and very little spring work is being done. A few snow drifts are still lingering as a reminder of winter, notwith-

Woodsboro.—Mrs. John Grabill, of near Oak Hill, departed this life on Monday, March 22nd., after a lingering illness of a complication of diseases, aged about 60 years, she was a highly respected christian lady, genial and kindly in her disposition, a loving mother and a kind friend to all who knew her. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of the entire community. The deceased is survived by two daughters and four sons, Alice and

May, Chas., Calvin and Grayson, of near Oak Hill, and Clarence, of near Pen-Mar. Services were to have been conducted in the Lutheran church, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, but owing to the roads being drifted with snow, there was no services. Interment was made at Mt. Hope cemetery.

The Lutheran Sunday School will hold an Easter service on Easter Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Theodore Lowe, who has been very much indisposed, is much improved.

Services in the Lutheran church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and in the Reformed at 2.30 p. m.

Mr. John Auman and family moved from Frederick to near this place, last week.

Prof. Russel Alexandra, principal school teacher of this place, is very ill.

Mr. Alexander Geiselman, of Kentland, Ind., has returned home after pending several months with his

daughter, Mrs. W. J. Ayers. With his  
Mrs. Charles Anders and son, Mel-  
lin, spent several days the past week  
at her large hotel, "The Melvin," at  
Pen-Mar.

Mrs. Wm. Baker, of near Taney-  
own, spent the past week with relatives  
here.

Miss Virgie Duttrra, of near Taney-  
own, spent the past week with  
friends at this place.

---

Linwood.—Nothing last week from  
our corner, and not much to say now,  
unless it be about the weather and  
everyone has some experience of his

wn in that line. It is certainly fine his week and when the darkest night is compared with the brightest day the contrast is not greater than that between Wednesday of last week and this. Since the spinal column of winter was broken, Little Pipe Creek has gone on a tear and has been full and overflowing a half dozen times. The roads are very muddy and travel has been in a manner suspended, though moving season is near at hand and preliminary loads have already been started, regardless of damage that may be done.

Sales are numerous, the attendance large and good prices are realized. The sick, of whom mention has been made, are much better and able to be about again.

A song service will be given by the Greenwood Union Sunday school on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, at 2.30. All interested are invited to be present. Difficulty in getting to school

curtailed the attendance there is month.

The Union Bridge Farmer's Club will hold their next meeting at "Lost Shade," the residence of Jesse Smith, near here, on Thursday, April 11, at 10 a. m.

As many if not more than the usual number of changes of residence will take place this spring, Charles Marston will move from the Royer property to the Clayton Devilbiss farm beyond Union Bridge; Wm. Bohn of Aver Dam will occupy the Royer

erty. John L. Englar will go to Joseph Englar's tenant house to Marshall Hartsock's farm. Harry Combs from Eyan Haines' to Joseph Englar's house. Grant Dayhoff to E. Smith's place. John Miller to an Haines' tenant house. Samuel Aham to George Eckenrode's in Sem Hollow. Others near Englar

sum now. Others may develop  
er.



Not Alone.  
(For the Record.)  
When the faithful Hebrew children,  
Through the burning furnace passed,  
One was with them who could save them  
From the awful furnace blast.  
Not alone, oh, never, never  
Do we walk life's many round,  
For one mightily to deliver  
With his trusting ones around.  
When life's trials gather round us  
Fiercely, like a tempest wind,  
Not a blast of ill shall ever  
Harm the Father's trusting child.  
Nearer a cross is laid upon us  
That we need to bear alone;  
One who bore the cross before us  
Strength supplies to bear our own.  
Not alone, whatever befall us  
Jeans knoweth what is best;  
And His ever blessed presence  
Calms the heart's quiet rest.  
J. W. SLAGENHAUF.

Flour a Substitute for Pollen.  
(For the Record.)  
When bees cannot find pollen in  
early spring they will gather flour,  
or meal, or even fine sawdust, as a sub-  
stitute.  
Dzierzon, early in the spring, ob-  
served his bees bringing rye-meal to  
their hives, from a neighboring mill  
before they could procure any pollen  
from natural supplies. The lint was  
not lost, and it is now a common  
practice wherever bee-keeping is ex-  
tensively carried on, to supply the  
bees early in the season with this ar-  
ticle. Shallow troughs, or boxes, are  
set not far from the apiaries, filled a-  
bout two inches deep with finely  
ground dry unbolted rye-meal, oat  
meal, or even with flour.  
Where bolted flour, or meal, is given  
it should be tightly pressed with the  
hands to prevent the bees from  
drawing it in. To attract them to it,  
we bait them with a few old combs or  
a little honey. The boxes must be  
placed in a warm spot sheltered from  
the wind. Thousands of bees, when  
the weather is favorable, resort eagerly  
to them and return heavily laden  
to their hives.  
This artificial pollen, or bee-bread,  
is kneaded by them with saliva, and  
honey brought from the hive. This is  
easily ascertained by tasting the little  
pellets which in the hurry are loosed  
from their baskets and fall to the  
bottom of the floor box. In fine mild  
weather they labor at this work with  
great industry, preferring the meal to  
the old pollen stored in their combs.  
They thus breed early and rapidly  
recruit their numbers. The feeding is  
continued till the blossoms furnish a  
preferable article, when they cease to  
carry off the meal.  
We will here add that, as a rule,  
colonies that do not carry in meal or  
pollen at the opening of spring, are  
without brood, either because they  
are queenless or from want of honey  
or from some other cause. The dis-  
covery of flour as a substitute for pol-  
len removes a very serious obstacle to  
the culture of bees. In many districts  
there is, for a short time, when an  
abundant supply of honey that al-  
most any number of strong colonies  
will, in a good season, lay up enough  
for themselves and a large surplus for  
their owners. In many of these dis-  
tricts, however, the supply of pollen  
is often quite insufficient and in the  
spring the swarms of the previous  
year are so destitute that unless the  
season is early and propitious, the  
broods are seriously checked and the  
colony cannot avail itself properly of  
the superabundant harvest of honey.  
R. A. NUSBAUM.

How to Put on Gloves  
If there is anything that mars a  
woman's appearance, it is a glove  
with the seams twisted and all the  
fingers awry. Here is the correct way  
to put on gloves. First, shake some  
powder into each finger of the glove  
then place the elbow firmly on a table,  
with the hand upright and the thumb  
extended toward the palm.  
Draw the body of the glove over  
the fingers and, after seeing that  
each seam of the glove is straight, draw  
the lines of the finger, coax each  
finger into the finger of the glove.  
Be sure in the meantime that the  
stitching on the back of the glove is  
also straight. Next insert the thumb  
and look once again to see if the  
seams are all straight. If not, pull  
the glove off and begin again. The  
seam at the tip of the thumb should  
be in line with the thumb nail.  
Smooth the wrist neatly  
and fasten the second button be-  
fore the top one, which will not then  
suddenly burst off.  
"Between Meals" for Children.  
Children are not likely to crave  
candy and other sweets unless a taste  
for such articles has been developed  
by indulgence in them; and their use,  
since they are seldom taken at meal-  
time, helps greatly to form that most  
pernicious habit of childhood—eating  
between meals. No food, except at  
their regular meal-times, should be  
the universal rule for children from  
babyhood up; and although during  
their earliest years they require food  
at somewhat shorter intervals than  
adults, their meal hours should be  
ranged for the same time each day.

Not Alone.  
(For the Record.)  
When the faithful Hebrew children,  
Through the burning furnace passed,  
One was with them who could save them  
From the awful furnace blast.  
Not alone, oh, never, never  
Do we walk life's many round,  
For one mightily to deliver  
With his trusting ones around.  
When life's trials gather round us  
Fiercely, like a tempest wind,  
Not a blast of ill shall ever  
Harm the Father's trusting child.  
Nearer a cross is laid upon us  
That we need to bear alone;  
One who bore the cross before us  
Strength supplies to bear our own.  
Not alone, whatever befall us  
Jeans knoweth what is best;  
And His ever blessed presence  
Calms the heart's quiet rest.  
J. W. SLAGENHAUF.

Not Alone.  
(For the Record.)  
When the faithful Hebrew children,  
Through the burning furnace passed,  
One was with them who could save them  
From the awful furnace blast.  
Not alone, oh, never, never  
Do we walk life's many round,  
For one mightily to deliver  
With his trusting ones around.  
When life's trials gather round us  
Fiercely, like a tempest wind,  
Not a blast of ill shall ever  
Harm the Father's trusting child.  
Nearer a cross is laid upon us  
That we need to bear alone;  
One who bore the cross before us  
Strength supplies to bear our own.  
Not alone, whatever befall us  
Jeans knoweth what is best;  
And His ever blessed presence  
Calms the heart's quiet rest.  
J. W. SLAGENHAUF.

Not Alone.  
(For the Record.)  
When the faithful Hebrew children,  
Through the burning furnace passed,  
One was with them who could save them  
From the awful furnace blast.  
Not alone, oh, never, never  
Do we walk life's many round,  
For one mightily to deliver  
With his trusting ones around.  
When life's trials gather round us  
Fiercely, like a tempest wind,  
Not a blast of ill shall ever  
Harm the Father's trusting child.  
Nearer a cross is laid upon us  
That we need to bear alone;  
One who bore the cross before us  
Strength supplies to bear our own.  
Not alone, whatever befall us  
Jeans knoweth what is best;  
And His ever blessed presence  
Calms the heart's quiet rest.  
J. W. SLAGENHAUF.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.  
"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I  
was taken down with a severe attack  
of what is called La Grippe," says F.  
L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of  
Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I  
used was two bottles of Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold  
and stopped the coughing like magic,  
and I have never since been troubled  
with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy can always be depended upon  
to break up a severe cold and ward  
off any threatened attack of pneu-  
monia. It is pleasant to take, and  
which makes it the most desirable  
and one of the most popular prepara-  
tions in use for these ailments. For  
sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist,  
Taneytown, Md.

People of the Day  
The Antislaveryist Again Protests.  
John Kensit, the antislaveryist whose  
protests at religious ceremonies in  
London have made him known all  
over the world, caused a disturbance  
the other day at the ordination of Rev.  
Charles A. Gore, canon of Westminster,  
who was made bishop of Worcester.  
Kensit and his supporters created a  
riot at Westminster Abbey, where  
the ceremony took place, and they  
were quieted only by the threat of  
the vicar general to clear the hall.  
John Kensit, the "ecclesiastical fan-  
go," as his enemies call him, is forty-

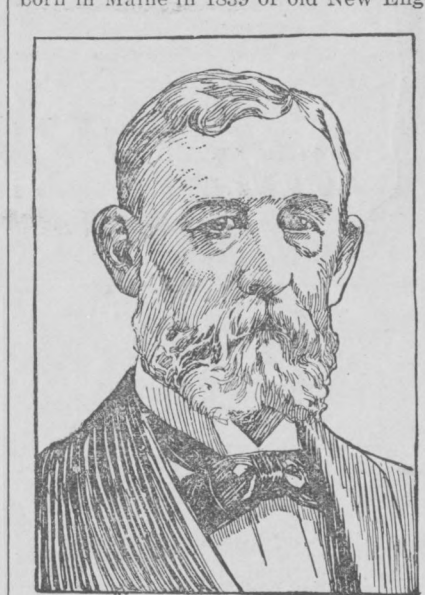


JOHN KENSIT.

eight years of age. He is a book pub-  
lisher and has a little shop in Pat-  
ernoster row, London. In this little  
shop he issues his manifestos against  
the ritualistic practices he so ardently  
condemns. At the time of his first  
protest, about four years ago, he was  
almost alone, but he now appears to  
have a considerable number of sup-  
porters.  
Mysterious Mr. Morgan.  
Occasionally J. P. Morgan jumps  
from a cab at the Twenty-third street  
entrance to the Fifth Avenue hotel and  
rushes up stairs. The knowing ones  
who happen to see him when he does  
this walk mysteriously and say:  
"Ah! Something doing! Wish I knew  
who he came here to see. It might  
give me a line on a railroad consoli-  
dation or the formation of a new trust."  
The "knowing ones" do not know. Mr.  
Morgan only goes to the Fifth Avenue  
hotel to change his clothing when it is  
necessary for him to save the time  
that it would take him to get home to  
do so. For many years he has kept a  
room at the Fifth Avenue just so that  
he can keep an extra wardrobe there  
for use in such emergencies.—New  
York Times.

Thatched the Mortarman.  
Dr. John McDev Woodbury, the re-  
cently appointed street cleaning com-  
missioner of New York, is considerable  
of an athlete. While coming out of a  
hotel a short time ago he came very  
near being run down by a passing elec-  
tric car. After his narrow escape the  
mortarman hurled various oaths at him,  
though the doctor's danger had been  
entirely due to the carelessness of the  
mortarman. Incensed at the man's con-  
duct, Dr. Woodbury leaped over the  
iron gate of the front platform and  
gave the mortarman a sound beating.  
He was arrested, of course, but in  
court the next day was discharged  
with the thanks of the court.

New Jersey's New Senator.  
John F. Dryden, choice of the Re-  
publican majority of the legislature of  
New Jersey for United States senator  
to succeed the late William J. Sewell,  
is president of the Prudential Insur-  
ance company of Newark. He was  
born in Maine in 1839 of old New Eng-



JOHN F. DRYDEN.

land stock. He was educated to be a  
lawyer, but had to leave Yale before  
graduation owing to poor health. He  
early devoted himself to the subject of  
life insurance and in 1875 founded the  
Prudential Life Insurance company.  
He has been the soul and spirit of that  
enterprise and has guided it to success.  
Mr. Dryden is a rich man.  
An Early Bird.  
Taking luncheon together simply to  
talk business has always been a favor-  
ite plan among men of affairs, but W.  
H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long  
Island railroad, begins his economy of  
time earlier in the day.  
"When can we get together for a lit-  
tle talk?" inquired a friend of his, a  
well known Brooklynite.  
Mr. Baldwin thought a moment, as  
though running through his appoint-  
ments for a day or two ahead, and  
then, quick as a flash, "Come down to  
breakfast at my house tomorrow morn-  
ing—quarter to 8."

## THE MOON'S CHANGES

THEY HAVE NO INFLUENCE WHAT-  
EVER UPON THE WEATHER.

Some Superstitions That Still Exist  
Upon the Subject—Moon Theories  
That Are More Survivals From a  
Past Credulity.

A belief prevails that the moon's  
phases and changes have a controlling  
influence over the weather, but so great  
an authority as Professor C. A. Young  
of Princeton has assured us that the  
moon has absolutely nothing to do with  
the weather.  
Such a belief is in the strict sense of  
the word a superstition—more survival  
from a past credulity. It is quite  
certain that if there is any influence  
at all of the sort it is extremely slight,  
so slight that it cannot be demon-  
strated with certainty, although numerous  
investigations have been made express-  
ly for the purpose of detecting it. We  
have never been able to ascertain, for  
instance, with certainty whether it is  
warmer or not or less cloudy or not at  
the time of the full moon. Different in-  
vestigations have led to contradictory  
results.  
As to the supposed connection be-  
tween changes of the moon and  
changes of the weather, it should be  
enough to note that even within the  
United States the weather changes are  
not simultaneous (in Kansas and  
Maine, for instance, as they should be  
if they were due to the changing  
phases of the moon. Since, however,  
a change of the moon occurs every  
week, every weather change must  
necessarily occur within about three  
days and a half of lunar change, and  
half of them would fall within about  
forty-five hours, even if perfectly in-  
dependent.

"Now, it requires only a very slight  
prepossession in favor of a belief in  
the effectiveness of the moon's changes  
to make one forget a few of the  
weather changes that occur too far  
from the proper time. Coincidences  
could easily be found to justify a  
pre-existing belief."  
From a very remote antiquity, in the  
twilight of natural astrology, a belief  
arose that changes in the weather were  
occasioned by the moon. That this  
belief still exists is clear to any one who  
is acquainted with current literature  
and common folklore. In fact, it  
must be admitted that even intelligent  
and well informed people have been  
known to accept the theory.

The belief that the weather is affected  
by the changes in the moon is still held  
with great vigor in England, and one  
of our proverbs is, "So many days old  
the moon is on Michaelmas day, so many  
flooding after." If it rains on St. Swith-  
in's day, we are told to expect rain for  
forty days after. An equally wise old  
saying is that if Christmas comes dur-  
ing a waxing moon we shall have a  
very good year, and the nearer to the  
moon the better, but if during a waning  
moon a hard year, and the nearer the  
end of the moon so much the worse.

Another belief is that the position of  
the moon depends upon the day of  
the week on which the new moon  
changes to fall. New moon on Monday,  
or moon day, is everywhere held as a  
sign of good weather. Friday's new  
moon is much disliked, while Saturday  
is unlucky for the new and Sunday for  
the full moon.

In Scotland the farmers believe that  
a misty moon is a misfortune, and an  
agricultural maxim among them teaches  
that  
If the moon shows like a silver shield,  
You had best not be afraid to reap your field,  
But if she rises lashed round  
Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

Another weather guide connected with  
the moon is that to see the old moon  
in the arms of the new moon is re-  
garded as a sign of fair weather, and so  
is the turning up of the horns of the new  
moon. In this position it is supposed  
to retain the water which is imagined  
to be in it and which would run out if  
the horns were turned down. The  
country people in the English Midlands,  
Is that pinholes are either the result  
of this very application or they are de-  
fects in the plate, mostly this last, for  
I find one well known make always  
has pinholes in my hands, while others  
mostly very few from dust as they are  
packed, but I always give a little tap  
on a bit of wood as I put in holders, so  
as to jerk off any possible particles.  
To brush is to cover with numberless  
particles, and the brushing sets up an  
electrical action which causes the dust  
to adhere strongly.

Again we are advised to soak a min-  
ute or two in water before developing  
and brush again to remove air bubbles  
and allow developer to penetrate. This  
is bad advice. There are never air bub-  
bles in my experience—if the develop-  
er is flooded on the plate, and the water  
in film holders and weakens developer  
and prevents penetration.  
Again the advice is to pack plates  
after exposure film to film in the plate  
boxes, waiting an opportunity to devel-  
op. Exposed plates packed film to film  
for each other and if they remain a  
week or two are spoiled. I have used  
the brown paper plates are packed in to  
put between each as I return to plate  
boxes and find that all right, but in  
the case of a hand camera with sheaths  
there is a better plan. Obtain a supply  
of sheets and before leaving home put  
all plates into sheaths and replace in  
plate boxes all that are not put in  
camera. When it is required to  
change, it can be done in any dim light,  
and the whole dozen exposed are re-  
moved at once to an empty box, while  
the new supply is taken bodily and  
put in camera. The sheaths thus al-  
ways remain between the plates until  
removed in one's own developing room  
and effectively protect from mutual  
fogging and exposure while changing.

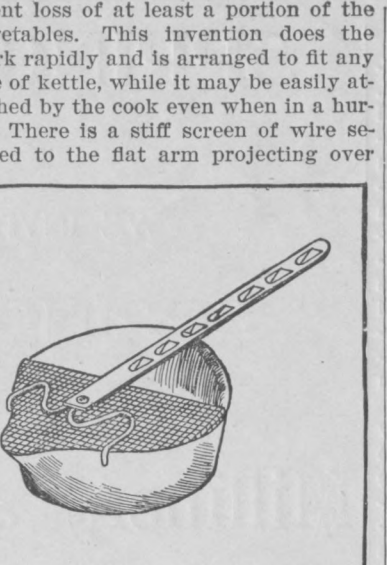
## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Only One Right Way to Cook.  
Few cooks understand why vegeta-  
bles should be cooked in boiling salt  
water, why meat should be seared be-  
fore roasting, why cereals require long  
cooking, why yeast, soda, cream of tartar  
and baking powders are used to  
raise bread and cake batters. They do  
know if they combine certain ingredi-  
ents certain results follow, but they  
rarely comprehend that too much or  
too little material in a teaspoon or  
measuring cup will ruin the combina-  
tion.

The art of cooking and seasoning veg-  
etables is a lost one, judging from the  
flat, tasteless messes often served even  
in pretentious houses. Meats are over-  
done, underdone or burned, and fish is  
sometimes a watery horror or a fried  
nightmare, while cereals are lumpy or  
pasty and toast is scorched. How rare  
is a cup of good tea or coffee! The first  
is boiled more often than steamed, while  
the second is muddy and rank in flavor.  
Now, there is only one right way to  
cook, while there are countless wrong  
ways, and it concerns the health of the  
nation that the right way should be  
taught, line upon line, precept upon  
precept, in season and out of season—  
Good Housekeeping.

Leftover Toast.  
Most housekeepers consider leftover  
toast as hopeless in a palatable way,  
and it is broken up and fed to the  
chickens or thrown into the refuse pail.  
If it is buttered, placed upon a tin or  
grate plate and set upon the top of the  
kettle in the oven for a few minutes  
until thoroughly warmed through, it is  
twice as good as at first. It is much  
improved in crispness and flavor and is  
a fine accompaniment for the morning  
cereal. For variation break an egg over  
each place, add a spoonful of  
cream, and allow to remain  
in the oven until the whites are set.  
Salt and pepper and serve immedi-  
ately.

Strainer For Kettles.  
Here is a device which should be  
very much appreciated by the house-  
keeper, for whose special convenience  
it was intended. In pouring the cook-  
ing water off the potatoes or other veg-  
etables it is common practice to hold  
the tin cover over the top of the kettle  
and pour the water into a colander, and  
by the hole in the other hand, but the  
kettle is likely to slip or the cover  
may become displaced, with conse-  
quent loss of at least a portion of the  
vegetables. This invention does the  
work rapidly and is arranged to fit any  
size of kettle, while it may be easily at-  
tached by the cook when it is a hun-  
dry. There is a stiff screen of wire se-  
cured to the flat arm projecting over  
the rear edge of the kettle. This arm is  
notched at frequent intervals with fin-  
gers projecting downward from the  
notches to engage the rim of the kettle,  
while a firm grip on the edge is obtain-  
ed by hooking the wire springs over  
the front edge on either side of the  
pouring lip if one is provided. No mat-  
ter what the size of the kettle or sauce-  
pan, this strainer will cover a sufficient  
portion of the top to retain the solid  
contents while the liquid is being pour-  
ed off. To attach it to the rim of the  
kettle the arm is tilted to one side and  
the hooks placed against the rim mid-  
way between the hole fastenings. Then  
the arm is forced around to a point di-  
rectly opposite, the difference in the  
arcs of the swinging arm and the ket-  
tle rim causing the finger underneath  
to grip the rim tightly. The inventor is  
Leonard H. Des Isles of Cambridge,  
Mass.



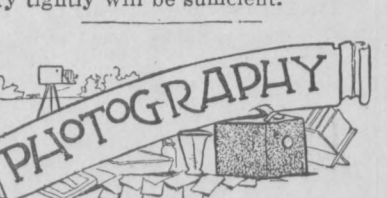
EASY TO DRAIN WATER OFF.

To mend leaks in tin kitchen utensils  
use fresh putty and work it until it is  
soft. Scrape the old putty out of the  
leak until it is perfectly clean, then take  
a little of the putty, press it over the  
leak hard enough to force a portion of  
it through on the opposite side of the  
vessel, smooth both sides down nicely  
and set the vessel away two or three  
days until the putty becomes perfectly  
hard, when it will be ready for use and  
will be found very durable. Leaks in  
the washbowl can be effectually stop-  
ped in the same way.

Leaks In Utensils.  
To mend leaks in tin kitchen utensils  
use fresh putty and work it until it is  
soft. Scrape the old putty out of the  
leak until it is perfectly clean, then take  
a little of the putty, press it over the  
leak hard enough to force a portion of  
it through on the opposite side of the  
vessel, smooth both sides down nicely  
and set the vessel away two or three  
days until the putty becomes perfectly  
hard, when it will be ready for use and  
will be found very durable. Leaks in  
the washbowl can be effectually stop-  
ped in the same way.

Cover the Shelves.  
The shelves or drawers of a linen  
closet should be neatly covered with  
white paper, and a few sprigs of lavender  
or mild sachet powder should be  
placed in bags among the pieces to  
take away any odor of soap there may  
be. In using the articles last from the  
laundry should be slipped under those  
already in the closet, as by doing this  
and always taking them out from the  
top they all get the same amount of  
wear.

Holes In Kettles.  
Holes in porcelain or iron kettles can  
be stopped by the old fashioned way of  
drawing a cotton cloth through the  
hole and driving a wooden peg through  
the center of it, allowing it to project a  
trifle on either side. By giving the peg  
a sharp blow with a hammer it will be  
shattered somewhat and, with the cloth,  
will remain in place. If the hole is  
small, the cloth alone if drawn through  
very tightly will be sufficient.



PHOTOGRAPHY

Most photographic manuals advise  
dusting the plates with a soft brush  
before placing in the dark slides or  
holders, with a view to the prevention  
of pinholes. My experience, says Ed-  
win Holmes in the English Mechanic,  
is that pinholes are either the result  
of this very application or they are de-  
fects in the plate, mostly this last, for  
I find one well known make always  
has pinholes in my hands, while others  
mostly very few from dust as they are  
packed, but I always give a little tap  
on a bit of wood as I put in holders, so  
as to jerk off any possible particles.  
To brush is to cover with numberless  
particles, and the brushing sets up an  
electrical action which causes the dust  
to adhere strongly.

Again we are advised to soak a min-  
ute or two in water before developing  
and brush again to remove air bubbles  
and allow developer to penetrate. This  
is bad advice. There are never air bub-  
bles in my experience—if the develop-  
er is flooded on the plate, and the water  
in film holders and weakens developer  
and prevents penetration.  
Again the advice is to pack plates  
after exposure film to film in the plate  
boxes, waiting an opportunity to devel-  
op. Exposed plates packed film to film  
for each other and if they remain a  
week or two are spoiled. I have used  
the brown paper plates are packed in to  
put between each as I return to plate  
boxes and find that all right, but in  
the case of a hand camera with sheaths  
there is a better plan. Obtain a supply  
of sheets and before leaving home put  
all plates into sheaths and replace in  
plate boxes all that are not put in  
camera. When it is required to  
change, it can be done in any dim light,  
and the whole dozen exposed are re-  
moved at once to an empty box, while  
the new supply is taken bodily and  
put in camera. The sheaths thus al-  
ways remain between the plates until  
removed in one's own developing room  
and effectively protect from mutual  
fogging and exposure while changing.

## BITUMINOUS MACADAM.

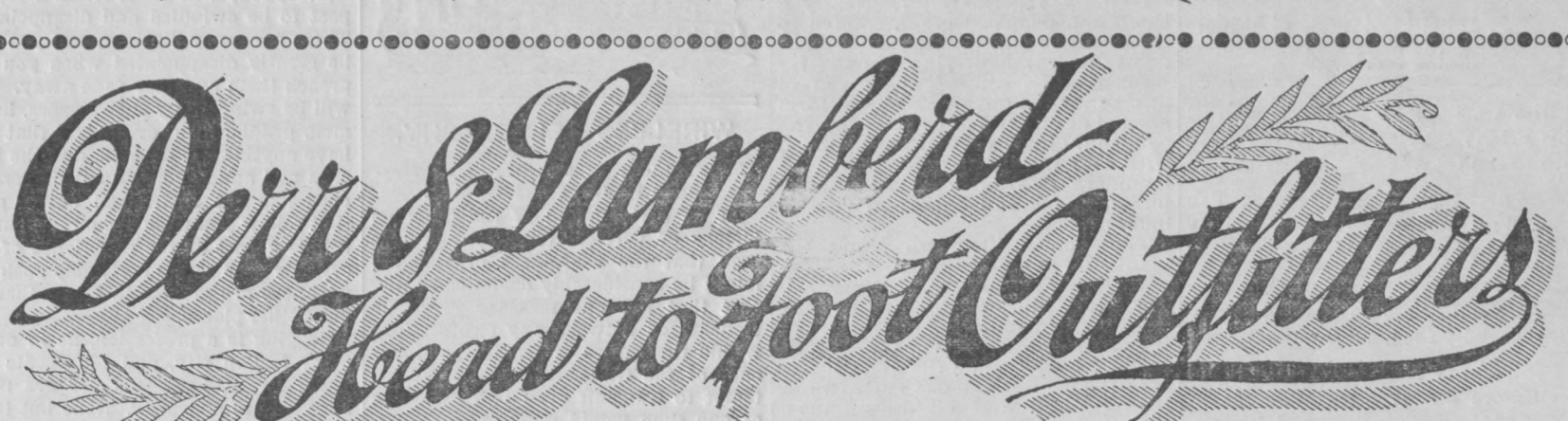
It Promises to Make the Best Pav-  
ment Ever Invented.

During the past year a new kind of  
road improvement has been inaugu-  
rated which promises to turn out the best  
and cheapest permanent roadway ei-  
ther for highway or pavement for cities  
ever yet invented. It has been used in  
Canada for several years, and with  
large success at Hamilton, where it is  
known as "tar macadam." Here it is  
called "bituminous macadam" and has  
been improved and given a very dura-  
ble form.  
During the past season well on to  
100,000 square yards have been laid in  
different New England cities and in  
some cities of the middle states and  
middle west. Just recently a contract  
was awarded an Ohio pavement com-  
pany for laying three miles of this  
bituminous pavement on the state road  
in Cuyahoga county, leading out of  
Cleveland, at an expense of \$90,000.  
Wherever it has been laid, either in  
this country or in Canada, it is said to  
have given unvarying satisfaction. The  
manner in which it has been laid in the  
New England cities has given it a per-  
manent form which is likely to make it  
one of the strong competitors of the  
asphalt trust, for it is as smooth as  
asphalt, more elastic, less noisy and  
promises to be more durable and more  
easily kept in repair, although costing  
about half the price per cubic yard of  
sheet asphalt. In New Bedford, Low-  
ell, Somerville, Cambridge, Holyoke  
and other places where it has been laid  
it has given the utmost satisfaction.

State Commissioner Needed.  
What is needed by our people in the  
matter of public roads are education  
and agitation, with a view to securing  
the appointment by the next legislature  
of a commissioner of public roads, says  
the Goldsboro (N. C.) Argus. Such a  
man must be a competent man. He  
must not only know a good road when  
he sees it, but he must be able to build  
a good road. He must also be a man  
who can talk to the people, who can  
tell county commissioners how to place  
bonds—an educator, in fact. He must  
be every county in the state at least  
twice a year. In order to secure a  
competent man he must be paid a liv-  
ing salary—say \$2,500 a year, or about  
\$25 a county. And such a man will be  
well worth to any county many times  
that sum each and every year.

What Good Roads Will Bring.  
We need good schools in our country  
districts, but we cannot have them  
without good roads; we need better  
church privileges in the country, but  
we cannot have them without good  
roads; we need better mail facilities in  
the country, but we cannot have them  
without good roads; we need better so-  
cial advantages in the country, but we  
cannot have them without good roads;  
we need more accessible markets for  
country produce, but we cannot have  
them without good roads.—General Roy  
Stone.

## THE MODEL WEEKLY STORE NEWS.



1902. We Announce 1902.  
OUR SPRING OPENING  
FOR  
NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND.  
And every day during the following week, at which time we shall display the latest Easter Fashions  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.  
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS  
Are Invited to be Present!

## NEW MILLINERY FOR SPRING.

Our formal opening will not  
take place until next week, but  
so many pretty things have  
come to us already, it is impos-  
sible to withhold this display  
longer.  
All the newest and latest  
shapes are to be seen, including  
all the styles to wear with  
costumes.  
Our styles of course are ex-  
clusive.

## Patent Leather Belts.

25c Kind, 19c.

Also many other new style leather  
and silk belts; just the latest nov-  
elty at all prices from 25c to 75c—  
come get a new Belt.

## NEW CORSETS.

All our new Spring shapes and  
styles are here. "American Lady"  
and "Thompson's Glove Fitting"  
sets give ease and comfort, as well as  
a perfect form. Our \$1.00 grades  
give you more value for the price  
than any other Corsets made.  
Every lady getting a new gown will  
surely want a new Corset—try one of  
these very popular styles—\$1.00.  
Our "Model" Corset is the best 50c  
Corset made—long or short waist.

## NEW BLACK GOODS.

Hundreds of new styles and weaves in black wool goods  
for spring wear, from the low grades to the very finest—all  
moderately priced.

## Not a Matter of Sentiment.

Road improvement is no longer a  
matter of sentiment, but is a question  
of ways and means, and a question  
of taxpaying in country or city grumbles  
at fair appropriations for this purpose.

## A CLEVER PLAN.

## How Ray Township Got Its Good Gravel Roads.

Probably Ray township, in Macomb  
county, Mich., has the best gravel  
roads of any township in that state,  
says H. S. Ray in Good Roads Maga-  
zine. "This is the result of the efforts  
of Gil R. Lovejoy, who is such a strong  
advocate of good roads that he wouldn't  
be contented until the highways were  
what they should be.

Mr. Lovejoy prevailed upon the board  
to buy a gravel pit, then he urged ev-  
ery farmer to haul a load of gravel  
home every time he passed the pit and  
put it on the road in front of his own  
farm.  
Once begun, the farmers saw what  
an improvement gravel is over the  
usual scraped back, worn-out earth. The  
board then purchased two more pits in  
different parts of the township and, at  
the suggestion of Mr. Lovejoy, offered  
\$1 a day to farmers with teams to haul  
gravel in the winter and place it on  
one side of the road one winter and on  
the other side the next.

The first winter the farmers turned  
out strong, and the town had to pay  
for 2,700 days' work, which was a big  
start.

Each year for several years the town-  
ship has made an appropriation of from  
\$1,000 to \$1,800, and today practically  
all of the roads of the township are  
graveled.

This is a cheap but a sure way to get  
better highways, not, of course, equal  
to those scientifically built by the use  
of road machines, but a big improve-  
ment over scraping the dust and mud  
from the ditches into the roadway ev-  
ery year.

## BITUMINOUS MACADAM.

It Promises to Make the Best Pav-  
ment Ever Invented.

During the past year a new kind of  
road improvement has been inaugu-  
rated which promises to turn out the best  
and cheapest permanent roadway ei-  
ther for highway or pavement for cities  
ever yet invented. It has been used in  
Canada for several years, and with  
large success at Hamilton, where it is  
known as "tar macadam." Here it is  
called "bituminous macadam" and has  
been improved and given a very dura-  
ble form.  
During the past season well on to  
100,000 square yards have been laid in  
different New England cities and in  
some cities of the middle states and  
middle west. Just recently a contract  
was awarded an Ohio pavement com-  
pany for laying three miles of this  
bituminous pavement on the state road  
in Cuyahoga county, leading out of  
Cleveland, at an expense of \$90,000.  
Wherever it has been laid, either in  
this country or in Canada, it is said to  
have given unvarying satisfaction. The  
manner in which it has been laid in the  
New England cities has given it a per-  
manent form which is likely to make it  
one of the strong competitors of the  
asphalt trust, for it is as smooth as  
asphalt, more elastic, less noisy and  
promises to be more durable and more  
easily kept in repair, although costing  
about half the price per cubic yard of  
sheet asphalt. In New Bedford, Low-  
ell, Somerville, Cambridge, Holyoke  
and other places where it has been laid  
it has given the utmost satisfaction.

State Commissioner Needed.  
What is needed by our people in the  
matter of public roads are education  
and agitation, with a view to securing  
the appointment by the next legislature  
of a commissioner of public roads, says  
the Goldsboro (N. C.) Argus. Such a  
man must be a competent man. He  
must not only know a good road when  
he sees it, but he must be able to build  
a good road. He must also be a man  
who can talk to the people, who can  
tell county commissioners how to place  
bonds—an educator, in fact. He must  
be every county in the state at least  
twice a year. In order to secure a  
competent man he must be paid a liv-  
ing salary—say \$2,500 a year, or about  
\$25 a county. And such a man will be  
well worth to any county many times  
that sum each and every year.

## What Good Roads Will Bring.

We need good schools in our country  
districts, but we cannot have them  
without good roads; we need better  
church privileges in the country, but  
we cannot have them without good  
roads; we need better mail facilities in  
the country, but we cannot have them  
without good roads; we need better so-  
cial advantages in the country, but we  
cannot have them without good roads;  
we need more accessible markets for  
country produce, but we cannot have  
them without good roads.—General Roy  
Stone.

## Full Showing of NEW SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

We are now showing practically our complete  
assortment of Spring Dress materials of every  
sort, including many exclusive designs and  
weaves.

## Printed Satin Foulards.

Many new and exclusive designs in these very popular  
dress silks, have just been opened—you should see the styles  
and colorings at 75c and 89c.

## Black Silk Morie, \$1.00.

This is among the newest and most wanted silks of to-day  
the quality is superb, and the Morie effect is beautiful—we  
have it also in cream at \$1.00 yard.

## Silk Warp Sublime, \$1.00.

One of our most desirable fabrics in black and all the  
light shades now so stylish—38 inches wide and half silk, for  
\$1.00 yard.

## New Black Goods.

Hundreds of new styles and weaves in black wool goods  
for spring wear, from the low grades to the very finest—all  
moderately priced.

## Not a Matter of Sentiment.

Road improvement is no longer a  
matter of sentiment, but is a question  
of ways and means, and a question  
of taxpaying in country or city grumbles  
at fair appropriations for this purpose.

## A CLEVER PLAN.

## How Ray Township Got Its Good Gravel

