

Editor CARROLL RECORD: In your issue of Feb. 24th, you ask if I am "opposed to education?" Yes, I am opposed to all this public school cramming system that goes under the name of education. I am in very much the same relation to it as Herbert Spencer, the philosopher of the age, Richard Grant White, the editor of Youmans's Popular Science Monthly, and scores of other noted thinkers and writers.

I have made but little pretension to spread my views in the south, because I knew that education was, to a new fashion, that had not been tried in New England, and that the people were not in a frame of mind to heed my admonitions.

In the leading New England papers, I have disposed myself for many years; have been duly welcomed, and have had some to oppose me, save single-taxers and socialists, whose aims I also antagonized. I long ago prophesied that the public schools would lead to socialism, and, in old Massachusetts itself, and from the American citizens themselves, come volungers for that party. Two cities of that state have mayors elected by socialistic majorities, and a dozen others have mayors who are socialists in disguise.

Our contributors have opposed to compulsory education, but fails to quote him on the benefits of education; for instance, Mr. Mann wrote this, "Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is, at once, best in quality and infinite in quantity." We scarcely think the author of the above would have agreed that education creates socialism, consequently, education is dangerous and should not be generally disseminated, and this is the substance of Mr. Livesey's argument.

Seriously, Mr. Livesey, we suspect that the present compulsory education bill will be defeated—using your style of expression, because the legislature is "not in the frame of mind to heed admonition"—but it will be because of antagonism to the public school system, rather than because of "cramming" education into people, and this interfering with their personal right to remain in ignorance, as it is the cramming of too much education into the masses, for those who prefer the masses to remain in easy, ignorant subjection; because—and this is a pet argument of Mr. Livesey's—negroes would receive education along with the whites, consequently there might, in the future, be some left to disfranchise through an educational qualification to the right of suffrage.

I troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. It also cures sprains and bruises in one third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, scalds, and all other ailments of the side and chest, glandular and other ailments are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25c and 50c. R. S. McKinney.

Compulsory Education Needed. We clip the following from the last issue of the Elmira Free Press: In your valuable paper of Feb. 10th, in reference to the compiling statistics for data to intelligently legislate on a new Ballot law, it is approximately estimated that there are 28,000 illiterate voters in the State of Maryland, and on the same page of your paper I find a tirade against compulsory education and the "Christianity" Bill, and the writer, thereof asking in the name of Christianity and Patriotism not to disgrace the State with compulsory statutes. Can any one conceive of a greater disgrace to the State than this? It is a condition of ignorance and illiteracy to exist in this age of free education? Is this a type of free education, whose sole object commends 28,000 illiterate voters to go to the ballot box and do the bidding of designing and unscrupulous politicians? This is no disgrace. Is it true education in the name of Christianity and patriotism? It seems to be a disgrace to compel people to learn to read and write so they may vote intelligently. If not, why not?

As an advocate of education, and a thorough believer in an educated citizenship—whether it be white or colored or Chinese—the Record publishes the above, as strengthening, rather than injuring, its side of the subject. For fallacious reasoning and ill-considered enmity to public school education, this effort of Mr. Livesey, as well as others which have been published from Garret to Kent, is hard to match.

We ask an analysis of his position, as stated above, after which, the case may safely be submitted to the public without argument, and without fear of the verdict being on his side.

He evades the direct question when he says he is opposed to the "public school cramming system." This is a separate question entirely. Many of the strongest advocates of public schools, oppose the "cramming," or overloading, of the school curriculum, and some oppose public high schools on practically the same grounds. Until he announces himself squarely, having had the chance, we must assume that he opposes the public school system and all forms of public education, and unfairly hides behind the "cramming" and "compulsory" buzzwords for the purpose of hurling his darts at the real object of his attack.

Mr. Livesey is facetious, as well as bold. He says "I have made but little pretension to spread my views in the south, because I knew that education was, to a new fashion," etc; but, "in the New England papers I have disposed myself for many years." The word "disposed" is very good; that is, he has played, around himself, skipped around without restraint, so to speak, over the pages of New England papers. That is a very people have, very frequently, with newspapers, and our contributor has expressed it very neatly.

That "education is a new fashion, in the South," is also good, but not quite so good as the other one. We are glad that it is a new fashion, instead of a fashion of the disporting kind, because we are left with the encouragement that it may be a sort of new, never-gone-old, fashion, that is not just amusing itself by hanging around awhile.

He sets forth one statement, however, that, in his "disporting" none have opposed him except "single-taxers and socialists." Now, if the RECORD opposes his "admonitions," is it an exception to the above—a new experience—or, if not, we would like to

know which of the above animals we represent? If our opposition to Mr. Livesey makes us one or to other—and it must be so, if he says so—we should like to know whether those who probably never heard of Mr. Livesey, yet emphatically disagreed with his views, were also either "single taxers" or "socialists?"

For instance, General Grant said: "The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free Nation. Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of the money appropriated to their support, no matter how raised, shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school." Was Grant a "single-taxer" or a "socialist?" And Garfield said, "Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently secured." Which was he? It is also said to have been almost the first injunction of William Penn, and nearly the last of Washington, to "Educate the people!" How does Mr. Livesey classify the above?

According to Mr. Livesey, how greatly mistaken must have been Addison, who said, "Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another;" and the author of, "The great end of education is to form a reasonable man;" and the one who said, "A boy is better unborn than untaught;" and Pope, who wrote:

"The education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Our contributor likes to quote Horace Mann as having been opposed to compulsory education, but fails to quote him on the benefits of education; for instance, Mr. Mann wrote this, "Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is, at once, best in quality and infinite in quantity." We scarcely think the author of the above would have agreed that education creates socialism, consequently, education is dangerous and should not be generally disseminated, and this is the substance of Mr. Livesey's argument.

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middle-of-the-road man, or Boer sympathizer. We do not base our claim for a share of the public printing, on a reminder that favors should be returned for those extended, or on the threat that the independent press is "loaded" and might kick, should it not be properly conciliated with official favors.

We say to the Journal, that our position is an open one, so strong that there is no argument against it. It is that public printing represents, largely, public information, paid for by the public. It is in no sense property to be disposed of within any one party as a reward for party service or fealty; nor is it information entitled to be published only in the papers of two parties; otherwise, these papers are given an undue and unfair advantage over every other newspaper, which advantage is paid for partly by the friends and patrons of the newspapers discriminated against.

We oppose the present system of publication, not because it creates a monopoly and prevents the state from having its work done as economically as an individual. We claim that certain work should be done wholly by contract—given to the lowest responsible bidder; certain other work—publication of local laws—should be published in local papers only; general laws and financial statements requiring publication, should be given to all papers at a fixed price per thousand of circulation, and all printing or publishing, of whatever character, paid for by the public, should be distributed as wisdom and economy dictates, irrespective of any political considerations whatsoever.

Education and Illiteracy.

We reproduce the following paragraphs bearing on the influence of schools in decreasing illiteracy, from the excellent address delivered by Col. Henry H. Adams at the third annual meeting of the Committee on teaching civics and patriotism in the public schools of New York, held under the auspices of the G. A. R., department of New York, on Dec. 16, 1899:

De Toqueville said "New England civilization is like a beacon light set upon a hill, while diffusing its light and warning its immediate atmosphere, it tinges the distant horizon with its glow." Sharing these honors with the English settlers in the Virginia, and, broadly speaking, New England enterprise, in all departments of human activity, characterized American progress, New England is justly entitled to the more conspicuous place. It has been the New England spirit which has built the great public schoolhouses of the country and carried churches in the vanguard of western development.

In 1690 the governor of the state of Virginia wrote to the English colonial commissioners "I thank God that we have a religious liberty, which, if we shall need them for a hundred years." In the same year the governor of the state of Connecticut writes to the English colonial commissioners "We are devoting one third of the tax receipts of this Commonwealth to the establishment of free education."

The founders of our government recognized the necessity for a liberal education as a prerequisite for the establishment of citizenship, that civic duty was an important factor in the preservation and maintenance of our form of government.

The establishment of the government, for and by the people," the sovereignty of the citizen, the tax-revenue per capita tax, and the marvelous development of the industrial forces, together with the unstrained religious liberty, has attracted 16,000,000 of oppressed people from all parts of the world, who have come to America to enjoy the privileges of advanced citizenship.

While this nation is the youngest of the great powers, it is yet the richest of them all. Since John Alden and Miles Standish set their feet upon the snow of Plymouth, 278 years ago, this country has increased in wealth to such an extent that she stands before the world to-day the richest of nations, with a population of 70,000,000, and a wealth of \$100,000,000,000 greater than that of England.

It is therefore most admitted that one of the great secrets of successful progress in America is the rapidly spreading educational facilities. To-day we have 230,000 public schools throughout the land, within whose walls daily gather 14,000,000 of children. These institutions are maintained by the state at a cost annually of \$183,000,000.

If by such measures, together with the educational influence of 70,000,000 of newspapers published, distributed through the realm every seven days, that the rapid decrease of illiteracy in the United States has taken place, the census of 1870 recorded the illiteracy of the nation at 20 per cent; the census of 1880 gave a decrease of 17 per cent, approximately, while the statistics of 1890 reduced our illiteracy to 13 per cent.

Banker Routs a Robber. J. K. Garrison, Cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "The best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung trouble, when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial free at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

THE RECORD MISQUOTED. The following appeared in the last issue of the Garrett Journal: "The Carroll Record one of the best and brightest of our eastern exchanges, of the independent persuasion, is fighting for recognition from the state in the matter of State printing and publishing the general laws. The Record takes the position that the present state administration owes its position in a great part to the attitude of the independent press of the state towards Gov. Smith and the democratic state ticket last fall, and indeed this claim is not without foundation; for who can have been so bold as to speak, over the pages of New England papers. That is a very people have, very frequently, with newspapers, and our contributor has expressed it very neatly.

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Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.

Fine Soaps, and Toilet Articles.

Cigars and Stationery.

Comp. Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Coughs and Colds. Price 25c a Bottle.

Rob't S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm has no other office in the State of Ohio, and that he will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who can prove to his satisfaction that he has been defrauded by the use of the above-named medicine.

HULL'S Cash Jewelry Store has now on display, a fine line of JEWELRY. Our selection of WEDDING PRESENTS cannot be surpassed.

Gold, Silver & Silver-Plated Watches, Ladies and Gents' Watch Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Clocks, etc.

1847 Rogers Silverware, a full line—also Sterling Silverware and Novelties.

Griffon Cutlery, including Safety Razors.

The X-Ray Cough Syrup, is the most efficient and reliable remedy for Colds, Coughs, La Grippe, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of the throat, chest and lungs.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate and Personal Property.

ONE-HALF ACRE OF LAND, more or less, situated in the town of Uniontown.

THE UNDERSIGNED, executor of the last Will and Testament of Margaret S. Ferguson, late of Carroll county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, MARCH 24th, 1900, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the premises, the property whereon the said deceased resided at the time of her death, containing

THREE GOOD WORK HORSES, one a good leader, one a mare in foal and one a good family mare.

ONE PAIR OF GOOD MULES, one pair are young mules, 4 years old, work gentle and older and the other pair are old and collis, one a family horse, 8 years old, and the other a 2 year old.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public sale on the farm of Geo. K. Dutcher, situated on Spring Grove Mills, about one mile from Double Pine Creek, Md., on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1900, at 9 o'clock, a. m., sharp, the following valuable personal property to-wit:

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F. M. YOUNT, TANEYTOWN, MD.

Table Oilcloth, Best quality, worth 20c—15c a yd.

Rochester Nickel Coffee Pot, Regularly 85c—at 60c each.

Meat Plates, Johnson's Best White Granite, Regular price 25c—this month 19c.

Tin Muffin Pans, 8-inch sheet, worth 20c—at 10c.

Tin Milk Pans, Large 10 size—special at 5c each.

Preserving Kettle, Fire-proof ware, 10c; worth double.

Parlor Lamps, Decorated dome shade, regular \$1.00 Lamps—special 60c each.

Glass Dishes, 15c, 18c and 20c Glass Dishes—your choice for 10c each.

Table Spoons, Tin Table Spoons, regular price 8c—special, 5c a dozen.

Soap, Procter & Gamble's Oleine Laundry Soap, 5c.

SHOES, Women's Wool Buckle Arctic Overtures, first quality, all sizes from 3's to 8's, 99c per pair.

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YOUNT'S MARCH SALE of House-furnishings.

Table Oilcloth, Best quality, worth 20c—15c a yd.

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Our Improvements are now being made.

No Interruption to Business.

Miller Bros' POPULAR CASH STORES, Westminster, Md.

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Rochester Nickel Coffee Pot, Regularly 85c—at 60c each.

Meat Plates, Johnson's Best White Granite, Regular price 25c—this month 19c.

Tin Muffin P

Our Home Circle.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject of interest to the home circle, whether of a social, decorative, culinary or general character. Also articles pertaining to agriculture, stock raising, the dairy, and other kindred topics. Contributions may be received not later than Tuesday morning to be guaranteed insertion the same week.

From California Pearl.

(For the Home Circle.)
As Aunt Polly has asked me to write another letter, I will try to tell you about several things. Our science lesson for the month of Feb. has been Botany and I find it very interesting. One day the teacher went fielding with us, and indeed it is fine fun to get out of the school room, and we go several blocks looking for the different shaped leaves and taking notes of them in our note books.

The first of February was the middle of the school term and was also promotion day, and many of us were promoted. The 22nd, we celebrated Washington's and Lincoln's birthday by spending an hour saying patriotic songs, hearing speeches and singing patriotic songs. I'll tell you our new Flag Raising song.

Now raise the flag on high,
Its stars set in the sky,
Above the school,
Let all the foot of the
Proclaim from morn till night,
Our country and the right
That these shall rule.

By shore and mountain crag,
Our school salute the flag—
Flag of free,
O let it ever wave,
Above the pure and brave;
A land that has no slave,
From sea to sea.

One country ours to day,
One country ours always;
Flag that we love,
Flag that we battle tried,
For which our fathers died;
The stars and stripes our pride,
Praise God above.

The war ship Iowa has been for several weeks, lying out in the ocean not far from shore. The Adams and the Philadelphia were also here, but the first of the new year the Philadelphia gave her flag to the Iowa, and was taken to the dry docks for repairs. The sailors are often on shore, "having a good time," they say, but believe me, Dear Home Circle, an American sailor off of a war ship don't behave half as well as those of the Hyge. I often see them with a fine looking horse and buggy driving through the city and on country roads; there will be three or more in the buggy, one holds the lines, another uses the whip and as they fly past leaving a cloud of dust behind, you'll hear one say, "Give it to him, Sam, I'll get our money's worth." Well, I can't help thinking the poor horse has more sense than they put together. And a drunken sailor! O, there are so many of them!

On Christmas morning, about 4 o'clock, there was a hard shock of earthquake felt here, and I saw in the daily paper that in a sailor's lodging house there were a number of officers and men spending the night. They had spent a jolly evening and got in late, but they felt the shock and one of the officers jumped up and seeing the inmates of the house getting into the streets, he cried, "Shine's struck a rock, lad; man, the boats and save the ladies." A little boy was also awakened by the shock and said, "My goodness, that Santa Claus coming." The earthquake did no damage except to shake everybody up. It lasted 15 seconds.

This is the Lincoln song we sing:
O'er the land to day is ringing,
Praise of Lincoln's name,
Fountain of glory shining,
Lincoln's deathless fame.

CHORUS:
Yes, we love the name of Lincoln—
Lincoln good and true;
Under God he saved the nation,
Saved for me, for you.

He had sworn to do his duty,
Trusting God to do the right,
And our flag in all its glory,
Save from foemen's spite.

Guard, O Lord, our flag and country;
Make us true to these;
Let us be like noble Lincoln—
All for Liberty.

PEARL ECKENRODE.
Letter from Dora E.

(For the Home Circle.)
Dear Aunt Polly:—Your letter in the last RECORD was just delightful, and I was so glad to see it, but I haven't been asleep, and have almost made my eyes hurt by looking for an answer to my last letters. I should have written again, but the teacher says you must always wait until your letter is answered before writing an other, when you are sure it has been received, so I waited.

Since last writing I have been promoted to the 8th grade, and it keeps me busy to keep up with the classes; we have all the studies we had in the other grade and the Master Piece and American Citizenship besides, and the number work is pretty hard. On the 21st, we celebrated Washington's birthday and Lincoln's also. The large hall was decorated with smilax and potted ferns and palms, while we all wore flowers, either red, white or blue. There were speeches and patriotic songs. The Lincoln song is sang to the tune of "Hail the Fort." My sister gave it in her letter to the RECORD, and the song to Washington to the tune of "Marsella in the Cold, Cold Ground."

Mr. Venous has been where Potomac stream is flowing Virginia's border through,
Where the white sailed ships are going,
Sailing to the ocean blue.
Hark, the sound of mirth and merriment,
Silent every one,
While the solemn bells are ringing,
By the tomb of Washington.

CHORUS:
Tolling and knelling with sad sweet sound,
O'er the waves that tones are swelling,
By the tomb of Washington,
Long ago a warrior slumbered,
Our country's father slept—
Long among the angels numbered,
They the heroes soul have kept
In the children's hearts loved him,
And his name revered
So while willows wave above him,
Sweetly still his name you'll hear.

We are studying Botany for science now, and have been fielding twice and I find it very interesting. A tree or flower has much to tell about its bark, leaves, buds, branches, etc. Wild flowers are not so plentiful this year, because we need rain very badly. I saw in the paper that all the

churches were going to pray for rain to-day. The grass on the hillsides and in the canons, which was so green and beautiful, is now beginning to wither and dry for want of water. The weather is just delightful, and is warm and bright as in summer.

On Sunday I noticed in the car I came home from church in, that there were more white dresses and shirt waists worn than woolen ones, and a parasol and fan were needed for comfort. Peach and blackberry blossoms are beginning to open, and orange and lemon trees are in bloom. Just now love flowers very much and just now there are lots of frezias, oxalis, callas and pansies.

This year we had no China Lily and I only saw two in bloom. The bulbs are shipped here from China, but as they had the bubonic plague there, people were afraid to have any thing from there. I was very sorry because there were such a fragrant flower. I hope your pepper tree will grow. There are lots of berries on the trees, here, and the wild birds are very fond of them.

I am sorry Aunt Dorothy is ill, and hope she will soon be well enough to write a long letter to the Home Circle. And where is Hey? Is she sick also, that she has been silent so long? Isn't it soon time for spring to come, so she can tell me about the flowers and grasses at Seragay Maples? I am anxious to hear; and how is Aunt Charity?

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DORA ECKENRODE.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in all the time. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to cough cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MARRICK, General Merchant and Druggist, Matt. Bedford county, Pa. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist Taneytown, Md.

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We read so much nowadays, about beautiful homes, and it is all very nice to have them, if possible. But just now, as we are expecting spring to arrive shortly, I would like to speak a few words about the adornment of the outside, especially the planting of flowers. It only takes a little more time to attend to them and keep them in order, but this is all the better for our health. It gives us a chance to get out into the fresh air. At best we stay indoors too much, and fuss and stew over the hot stove. Let us have plainer and more wholesome food, and thus save time in the way of out-flowing and fruit.

We lately saw some beautiful pictures of gardens in California, the most magnificent palms, roses and various other plants. Of course, not having the same climate, we can not expect to equal them here, but we can get inspiration to do our best, so let us each plan to do a little more of our own plants, if possible. If we are made better by having more pretty things to enjoy, and also increased health, who knows how regular our climate will be? There is no need to be inspired to improve their own premises, and we all love to see a well kept place, as we travel about the country. Plant flowers, and thus make home a pretty place.

ANT POLLY.
Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?
This is the Lincoln song we sing:
O'er the land to day is ringing,
Praise of Lincoln's name,
Fountain of glory shining,
Lincoln's deathless fame.

CHORUS:
Yes, we love the name of Lincoln—
Lincoln good and true;
Under God he saved the nation,
Saved for me, for you.

He had sworn to do his duty,
Trusting God to do the right,
And our flag in all its glory,
Save from foemen's spite.

Guard, O Lord, our flag and country;
Make us true to these;
Let us be like noble Lincoln—
All for Liberty.

PEARL ECKENRODE.
Letter from Dora E.

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are discovered by the glow of opportunity! Then we see that the common place, the literary side of life is not too broad to exclude the poetry that lies inherent in all, and will come forth in the heat of great occasions.

The race waits for the highest possible achievement in the realm of the soul, the reaffirmation of sublime facts. Heroism is one of these that in its complex nature defies analysis, and recognized by the instant response of humanity. It throws itself without question into the gulf of necessity. No matter how costly the sacrifice, no noble the victim, it gives itself without stint or question and the race is lifted up toward its star. A new step is gained. There is something better to try for in this beautiful world. So we would celebrate that generous ardor of youth that stops not to quibble or debate, but, being of the soldiers of God and hearing the word of command, goes forth to victory or to death, which is, perhaps, a higher victory.—Christian Register.

A Fiendish Attack.
An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures back ache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at R. S. McKinney's Drug Store.

The Country Supper.
The last meal of the day is apt to be a light one in towns, where the 6 o'clock dinner does not prevail and where the housekeeper, having spent the forenoon in cooking, clearing up and getting a hot dinner, does not deign to also prepare an elaborate supper. She wants to go to the club or receive calls and otherwise recreate herself. It is a noble thing, but I think that in winter at least a hot supper at the conclusion of the day's toil is not only very grateful to the children, but is really a necessity for children who do not return to the school meal, but eat a lunch at the school house.

The children come in ravenously hungry, and the first question being, "most invariably, 'Is supper ready?' Have it ready, that they may satisfy their hunger and come to the table in an amiable frame of mind. If you ever wonder what a meal to be cooked when you thought yourself half starved when they see the table isn't set, many children eat light breakfasts, their lunches are not always appetizing, and no wonder they are savage after the walk home.

Supper should not always be fried potatoes and corn. Try to have something specially good, but one that is nutritious and appetizing. If you don't want to cook meat and vegetables, a dash is quickly prepared, so also is a stew of cold meat cut in dice and thickened and seasoned, and both good nicely with creamed potatoes. Greatly to be recommended are old and young eggs, and wheat pancakes are delicious for supper. Eggs are quickly cooked, and baked apples and gingerbread are something old and young enjoy, and wheat pancakes are delicious for supper. Eggs are quickly cooked, and baked apples and gingerbread are something old and young enjoy, and wheat pancakes are delicious for supper.

Give the children cream rather than tea and coffee. Hot milk, slowly whipped, is a beverage young and old enjoy. The milk must not be scalded, but made as hot as it can be conveniently drunk. It is more refreshing this way than when used cold.

Don't always warm up the potatoes the same way. There are a springy ways of cooking potatoes. Sprinkle about the potatoes occasionally with water. But give the children a good hot supper when they get home from school, even if it makes you a little extra work.

Removing a Ring.
Most girls who have had baby rings have had trouble in removing them from their fingers. "There is really no necessity for all this ado about removing a tight ring," said a jeweler. "It is as easy as pie, if you know the secret of success. Lies in knowledge how to do it. Here is a recipe that I have found unerring for removing a tight ring, and there is no pain or danger in the operation involved. either: Thread a needle fine in the eye, and thread that is strong, but not too coarse, then pass the head of the needle under the ring. Care of course, must be used in this, and it would be best to soap the needle before beginning. The needle having been passed through, pull the thread through a few inches toward the hand—so."

By this time the jeweler had passed the needle and thread under the ring on his own finger and was preparing to illustrate the little lecture. "Wrap the long end of the thread around the finger toward the nail in this manner, then take hold of the string end, and unwind it—so. The thread, thus pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it, however tight or swollen the finger."

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to cure his sick child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was cured. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Suggestions to Housekeepers.
A cook-book asserts that pickled turnips are quite as palatable as pickled beets. The turnips are to be washed but not cut in any way, as then the flavor escapes. Boil till tender, then take off the outside, slice them, and pour hot spiced vinegar over them.

Baking powder biscuit should be handled as little as possible. Do not make them stiff if you want them tender. If mixed with water the fire should be hotter than if they are made with milk.

A good rule for piecrust is one cup of flour and a large spoonful of shortening, with a pinch of salt. Take out a little of the flour for rolling out, and after rubbing the shortening into the flour, mix with as much very cold water as will make a soft dough, easily rolled out. This will make one pie with two crusts.

Crust for meat pies requires less shortening than is needed for regular pastry. A little yeast powder in the flour makes the crust lighter. Line the sides of the pan, but not the bottom, with the pie crust.

When in baking you touch your finger to the oven door the instant application of a little thick munge will alleviate the pain and heal the whole people feel as one. It is the most potent of great irritants. Chivalric souls still exist. They are in the next street, the next house, perhaps in our own home. How glorious when they

sensitive for plain English. As a matter of fact the East Indian word kitchee was changed to ketchup. It was evidently revolting to people of culture to say ketch instead of catch, and the word was changed to catchup. It was then obvious that nothing to be caught about it, and that it must be derived from catsup, the association of ideas possibly coming from the resemblance of the word to a tortoise shell. This was the "kit" evolved into a "cat" along purely linguistic lines.

Is this the Nineteenth Century?
In a State Supreme Court recently—we shield the state from the disgrace by not giving its name—a judge said: "If a railroad company kills a child, its parents should be satisfied with a dollar's damages. Children are a source of expense to their parents and are of no pecuniary benefit." An expression like this, uttered by a judge in the deluded mother on the banks of the Ganges, though her mistaken sentiment that leads her to the sacrifice of her babe clothes her with a noble and heroic virtue, to which the hearer of this civilized American judge, in this nineteenth century, is a hive of barbarism and health-enslaving.

There is a widespread under-valuation of the worth of human life. The lives of men are crystallized into wealth—which others than they cherish—and when death closes the scene of the individual's exhaustive activity, the event is as unimportant as was the slaughter of captives that were laden with the wheels of Alexander's chariot.

There is a brutal contempt for sanctity of life abroad, and as the spirit of greed and avarice, driving men to sympathies and benumbing the nobility of manhood, this contempt becomes more and more flagrant. But there are few men, and even fewer nations, that are degraded, to whom the life of a child is not beautiful and does not appeal for protection. It is a warped manhood and anything but a nineteenth century ideal that can give birth to a thought like that which this judge expressed upon the bench. It is treason to humanity and an insult to our civilization.—Epitomist.

Water Tanks.
How to Prevent Freezing—Keep the Windmill Working.
In regard to the freezing of windmill tanks a Pennsylvania correspondent of Rural New Yorker maintains that there will be no trouble in the very coldest weather, providing the tank has some little capacity and is kept well supplied with water. He says: I have two tanks in my windmill derrick, one above the other, 20 and 40 barrel capacity, and in many years' use I have never been troubled as far as freezing is concerned. Last winter, however, the water in the upper tank froze and I was obliged to pump down to below zero—and the tanks kept empty. I believe the theory of the manufacturing is that if the water in the tank is frozen over when water is drawn a space of warmer air is formed than the outside temperature; when, when you draw the water, the tank warms up and the water is pumped up as follows in the same journal: I have had considerable experience about the matter, and the first time I ever got into the matter, it was in the fall of 1873 and is long ago good work today as it did the day it started. This mill was put up for the purpose of furnishing water for my winter stock and also to supply the wants of my house from cellar to second story. The tank would have been elevated higher than the second floor in order to give sufficient pressure. I placed a 45 barrel tank in the top of my barn and pumped all water into this, using only one pipe to do this pump in the well, and ball faucets in the drinking tanks used about the barn. So you can readily see that all water goes directly from the well to the tank in the top of the barn, excepting when a pipe is drawn at the house while the mill is pumping, as in the case it would be, as you know, that in that early day of windmills I feared that the tank would freeze, and, thinking an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, I packed the bottom of the tank at least one foot high with sawdust and wood shavings, and made a cover for the tank, so much so that I replaced it with a 60 barrel tank without any protection whatever and have had no trouble from freezing. The secret of its not freezing is in the fact that the tank is constantly being agitated and a constant change of the water. The cause of the first tank freezing was the dampness confined just enough to cause a mold, and not enough air could get in to dry it out.

The greatest danger with freezing windmills comes from the pump to the tank. Of course a certain amount of pipe must need protection. The water will stand still in all probability in the coldest of weather, as in many instances there will be a dead calm at that time. I have been very successful in this matter. I have a 45 barrel tank in the top of my barn, and I have a 60 barrel tank without any protection whatever and have had no trouble from freezing. The secret of its not freezing is in the fact that the tank is constantly being agitated and a constant change of the water. The cause of the first tank freezing was the dampness confined just enough to cause a mold, and not enough air could get in to dry it out.

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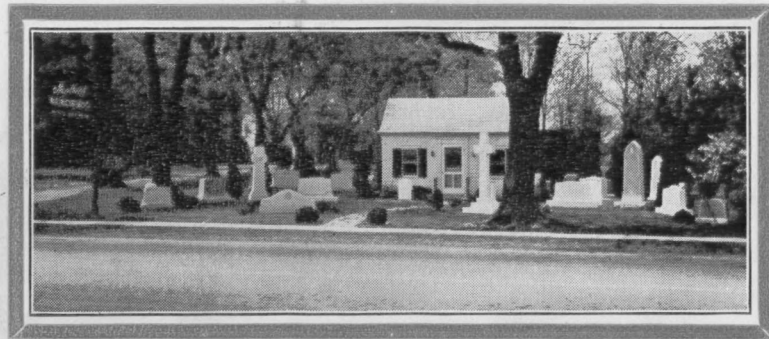
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