DENTON JOURNAL.

1845. A Family Newspaper:—Devoted to Local and General Intelligence, Agriculture and Advertising,—Independent on all Subjects. Subscription, One Dollar per Annum, in Advance. 1902.

VOL. 56. DENTON, MARYLAND: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1902. NO. 31

Good-bye to Profits

OF AL the Dress Goods on the market none are more desirable than FOULARDS in Silk and Satin. We have too many of them—over-stocked. Must be sold. They come in various hues and tints for street or evening wear. Their beauty is eloquent, speaks volumes. It is not our way to let goods linger long. You have probably not purchased your best dress yet. That being the case, study these prices.

$1.00 Foulards. 84c.

75c Foulards, 65c.

60c and 65c Foulards, 50c.

From our window display you can form no idea of the lawns we have to show. You wil need something thin this summer. We are prepared to surprise you with the most beautiful and dainty designs.

Some Ladies' Ready to wear Hats, in the height of fashion, are being sacrificed at following prices.

$9.00 Hats at $6.00.

8.00 Hats at 5.00.

6.00 Hats at 3.00.

We are using the knife with a vengeance now. We have too many Baby Caps, and have cut them one-half in price. Babies' Lace Bonnets, 70c to $1.25, reduced to 50c.

Agent for Standard Patterns.

J. R. JARRELL,
Ladies' Head-to-Foot Outfitters.

SEASONABLE

CLOTHING AT COST

The values we are now able to give you in good-looking suits—of good quality—surpass any offers made to the public lately in Caroline.

Fine Cassimere Suits are now going swiftly at first cost, and everyone might avail himself of a good opportunity, and get some of the season's most desirable suits at prices remarkably low. When comparison is made of our goods, quality for quality, with others, our prices are absolutely the lowest to be found in the county. In the stock are

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

We will close out this stock of clothing at once. We haven't room for it.

SHOES - - SHOES

In the Shoe Department we have a large line of the best footwear—

The "Walkover,"

the dressy Enameled Kid, the Oxfords, and hundreds of pairs of Ladies' Shoes made on model lasts, in strict accordance with the most attractive and comfortable styles.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

are specialties here. Young men are buying the modern

PANAMA STRAW HATS

in the "Pan-Tourist" shape. But there are hats for each and all. And the hat is something one should select carefully. There is a hat for each face's contour, and you would find it if you would make your best appearance.

J. ED. NICHOLS,
DENTON, MD.

WE LEAD
IN
STYLES AND PRICES.

New Invoice
OF
CLOTHING
STRAW HATS
was received at
EVERNGAM'S
THIS WEEK.

COPYRIGHT 1902 A. B. KIRSCHBAUM & CO

Young Men's Suits.

MEN'S SUIT, best for the money. Stylish three-button Sack Coat, High-Cut Vest, with collar. Trousers have corded seams. Cassimere, with a tinge of green, with faint stripe of red or blue running through. A stunner.. $7.50

MEN'S SUITS—finer. Look at the style. Three-button Sack Coat, with rounded corners; inside facing, lined with Italian Cloth; broad shoulders; stationary front (won't sag). High-cut Vest, with collar. Trousers with ⅜ inch open welt side seams and belt loops..... $10

MEN'S SUITS. Single-breasted Sack Coat, lined with Princess Serge, stationary stiff front (won't hang limp like a rag): broad, high, padded shoulders that make you look erect and military. High-cut Vest. Trousers right in the fore rank of fashion..... $12

We want to tell you about the beautiful Olive Green Unfinished Worsted, with indistinct check or stripe of red, blue or white. Most stunning you ever saw.

Boys' Suits.

BOYS' Double-Breasted and Blouse Suits. Good style and good wear..... $1.50

BOYS' Suits, same as above; better goods..... $2.00

BOYS' Norfolk Suits; all the newest cloth. Yoke back and front; two box plaits; belt at waist. 4 to 8 years..... $3.50

BOYS' Blouse Suits; all wool; Blue Serge, Blue Cheviots and Thibet Cloth in light weight goods. Collars trimmed with red, white or black Scoth braid. Some have stars on collar and shield embroidered blouse, off extra sizes. 3 to 8 years..... $3.50

BOYS' Double-breasted Suit; all-wool fancy Cassimere and Cheviots. All seams sewn with silk; lined with Italian Cloth. Size 5 to 15..... $4.00

BOYS' Vest Suits. All-wool fancy Cheviots, Cassimere, and stylish patterns in neat stripes. Three-button Cutaway Sack Coat; single-breasted vest. Sizes 10 to 15..... $4.50

The Manly Suit. Fancy Cheviots; small collars. Sack coat; single-breasted vest..... $4.50

STYLISH SHOES.

Men's Shoes in Vici Kid, Velour, Kangaroo Kid, Patent Leather and Patent Kid, C, D or E lasts, in the very latest $3 shape toe; also plain toe..... $3.00

Men's shoes in finer grades of Vici Kid, Lewis' Patent Leather, Patent Vici; C, D or E last. Made by the best shoemakers in the country, namely W. L. Douglas and Rice & Hutchins.. $3.50

Men's Shoes; the Gilt Edge Line; Lewis' Patent Leather and fine Kid Skin are the finest and best in men's footwear..... $4.00

Ladies' Shoes. Fine Kid, extended soles. Some have rope stitch; lace or button; B, C and D lasts. Kid tip; latest style heel and toe.... $3.00

Ladies Shoes. The $1.75 and $2.00 kind. We have an over supply of these goods and must move them before Oxford season. Patent or Kid tip, D or E last; lace or button; also plain toe and low heel; very easy on tender feet.. $1.25

MEN'S HATS AND FINE NECKWEAR.

JOHN L. EVERNGAM,
DENTON, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1851

BEST PREPARED PAINT MADE BY HEATH & MILLIGAN Mfg. Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A. IS THE STANDARD MIXED PAINT OF AMERICA

For Sale By

Screen Doors AND **Window Screens.**

DARK DOORS 65c
GOOD HARDWOOD DOORS 85c
HARDWOOD DOORS WITH BRACKETS $1.00

Heavy Mortised Hardwoods $1.25

HEATH & MILLIGAN **PAINTS**
THE BEST PREPARED PAINTS.

THE GREATEST LINE OF **MATTING** ever shown in Denton.

Harness and Building Hardware.

NUTTLE HARDWARE COMPANY,
DENTON, MARYLAND.

R. T. CARTER,

MASONIC BUILDING.

DENTON, - - - MARYLAND

Will write the best Life and Fire Insurance obtainable at the most reasonable rates. Get estimates on all your property.

Walter H. Lord,

Undertaker and Funeral Embalmer Director.

RIDGELY, MARYLAND.

Mr Lord offers his services to the people of the town and surrounding county.

☞ *Embalming a SPECIALTY. Price $3.*

TO THE GRADUATES

Rev. Mr. Richardson Preaches an Interesting Sermon.

A LESSON IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Man's Greatness Is In His Possibilities, and It Only Requires an Honest Effort on Our Part to Be What God Intended.

On Sunday morning last the Rev. James T. Richardson, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached to the graduates of the Caroline High School, who, with the faculty, the local school authorities and the State Superintendent of Public Education, occupied reserved pews. The sermon, which was considered one of the best ever delivered in the church, was based on the following text:

"What is man, that thou art mindful of him?"—Psalms, 8: 4.

The minister said in part: This Psalm was written by David. David spent a great deal of time out of door, especially in his younger days, when, as a shepherd, he cared for his father's flocks. He was not only out of door by day but by night as well. It was not unusual for him to make the hard earth his bed, with his face turned to the deep vault of heaven above him, and to court sleep by pondering the depth of space and the myriad of worlds that inhabited it. David was religiously inclined. He saw the handwriting of God in everything. The text is a rebound of thought. From considering God, the heavens, the moon and stars, the work of God's fingers, his thought rebounds to self, to man—"What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" The text introduces the subject of Anthropology—the science of man, a very important subject, yet a subject of which we know but comparatively little.

There are many theories as to man's nature. If we were to ask the Materialist, "What is man?" he would tell us that man is so much matter; organized matter. That man's superiority and capabilities are due, not to difference in matter, but its organization. If we were to ask him "From whence came man?" he would exploit the theory—beautiful as a theory—of evolution. If we would insist upon "first causes," his only resource would be, that away back in the dim ages of the past, out of nothing came something, and out of this something that came from nothing evolved man. Should we ask the Christian Scientist "What is man?" he would tell us that man was mind. If we insisted on the reality of the phenomena of matter, we would be told that the materiality of man, as we see it, is the outcome of imperfect knowledge and error; in other words, is the manifestation of mind disease. That the body is to the real man what a knot or some other imperfection is to the tree proper. The Pantheist would tell us that the sum total of all things was God. That man is to God what a bubble on the bosom of the sea is to the sea. But these answers are not satisfactory. They do not appeal to nor correspond with our experiences, but we are not left in the dark in regard to the matter. We have a sufficiently explicit account of man in the old family record—the Bible. The Bible reveals to us a personal God—the creator of man and all things else as well; that man is of dual nature; that man has both a body and a soul; that he is both material and spiritual; that he is both mortal and immortal; that the soul is the treasure and the body but the vessel containing the treasure. The whole man by nature is depraved, not totally depraved, but depraved. We come into this world, not sinners, but with sinful tendencies. There is such a thing as total depravity, but we are not born thus. Penal sin is the result of voluntary transgression. Total depravity is the result of persistency in voluntary transgression. God, through Christ, has made an atonement for all involuntary transgression. Through this same atonement He provides a source of strength whereby we may not only resist and overcome the tendencies to sin, but even—to a great extent—the tendency itself may be removed, so that man consists not only of a soul, as well as a body, but he may be pure and sinless in all his nature.

Man's mission is to rule or "have dominion." To rule with man is instinctive. 'Tis not a matter of acquisition nor of development. This instinct to rule is not confined to sex nor age, 'tis universal. The infant in the crib manifests the disposition to rule and generally succeeds for a time at least. The desire to rule needs no encouragement, but rather to be held in check or curbed. The Book tells us over what we are "to have dominion." "The fish of the sea, the fowls of the air and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." God has made man to have dominion over all the work of His hands; He has put all things under man's feet. Man has demonstrated his willingness and ability to fill this position given him of God. The beast of the field may be a hundred fold stronger than man, but man is the master. The birds of the air in speed far excel man, but man rules. The fish of the sea goeth ways that man cannot follow, yet he is man's prey. The instinct of the brutes confines them to fixed grooves of activity. The intellect of man is fertile in plans and schemes by which with comparative ease he circumvents the lower orders of creation and masters them. But man has dominion over the elements as well. The sea is made to serve him as his highway. Instead of separating him from his neighbor, it is made the means of communication. The winds furnish him power to propel his laden ship from shore to shore. Though the winds may be "contrary" and blow in the wrong direction, yet, he masters them and forces them to do his bidding. Fire, the fierce, destructive, unrelenting monster when allowed to have its own way, is forced by man to be his daily servant. Man is ever searching for new kingdoms to conquer—often with success both in the finding and the conquering. He has discovered a whole world of life in the form of microbes that he destroys or utilizes at his pleasure. He makes electricity tangible, snatches it from the heavens and makes it his abject slave. And yet man is not satisfied. He desires to rule his fellow-man. Until the mellennium, at least, organized government is a necessity. Therefore, until that time a few men must rule the remainder of the human race. Thus opens up a field for the ambition to rule men. Man's dominion over man is conditioned, and therefore limited. There is no such thing as the divine right of certain men to rule other men. The right to rule men is in superiority or fitness. The majority of those to be ruled are alone the judges of this superiority or fitness, and delegate the power to rule. On first sight it would seem that the universal instinct to rule should not have included man's dominion over man as the opportunity to exercise that right is so very limited. But is it so limited as we sometimes think? It is the privilege of every man and woman to rule or control self. This kingdom is small, but it is more than many of us have succeeded in mastering. The first lesson in ruling is to rule self. Man alone, of all the animals, can control self. Self-control is the surest proof of greatness. The wise man has said "He that ruleth his own spirit, is more mighty than he that taketh a city." As men, our mission is to rule, beginning with self.

Man is of two worlds—this present world and life and the one yet to be. All else perishes with this present life, while man lives on forever. We now live in a house of clay, but we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. "'Tis not all of life to live." Life begins here, but extends through all eternity. All our present conduct affects the life to come. You drop a pebble in the Choptank and the vibration thus started, is felt around the world. The effect is infinitesimal yet real. So the act we perform, the word we speak, the thought we think, affects all eternity. In fact our eternity is determined by what we do, say and think in this present life. Thus we see that nothing is small, trifling or insignificant. This life is made up of small things and what the future is to be depends on this present life, for we are creatures of two worlds. The two worlds, the two lives, are intimately connected. This gives man an importance that even the archangels have not. In purity, man is made a "little lower than the angels;" in possibilities he is made a little "higher than the angels." We may study the heavens and the immensity of space and the worlds that inhabit space until we are lost in wonder, but man, made in the image of his God, is of more value than all else besides, not only because of what he is, but because of what he may be with the possibilities that are his, not only in time but also in eternity.

"What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" Man is the last and crowning handiwork of God. His greatness is in his possibilities. His littleness is in his neglect of these possibilities. This is true of the race. It is true of the nation. It is true of the individual. As our privileges, so our responsibilities. How great are our privileges of church and school! How sad it is to see so large a per cent. of our citizens dwarfing themselves because of neglecting the opportunities that Providence has thrust upon them! It is a great thing to be a man; to be a woman; a true, manly, man; a true, womanly, woman; there is nothing greater. It is thus within the power of each one of us to be great. It requires but an honest effort on our part to be what God designed that we should be. God will aid us. He has given an example, an ideal, in the person of His Son. Let us measure up to the full standard of manhood as it is in Christ Jesus.

RAISE BEEF CATTLE

An Admonition It Would Be Well for Our Farmers to Heed.

DO NOT KEEP SCRUB STOCK

The Outlook Is Very Bright for Much Better Returns for the Stock-Raisers of the East, Says an Authority.

The high prices now existing for all kinds of meats should induce the farmers of this section to consider the advisability of raising more beef cattle. The dairy interests are now predominant, but the fact that the East is supplied with meat from the far West is a condition not very creditable to Eastern farmers. The butchers in the cities and towns are ready to rebel against the Western beef, but the stern fact is apparent that they cannot rely upon our farmers to supply "choice steers." This condition is due to the utter disregard of the farmer to the use of the beef-producing breeds. In the West, on the ranges, whether the cows are scrubs or grades, the bulls are Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus or Galloways, and the calves are, therefore, valued for their rapidity of growth and capacity for producing the largest carcass in the shortest possible period of time.

On the dairy farms of the East the favorite breeds are the Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernsey, Ayrshires, and the grades of these breeds, according to the object of the dairymen, some giving special attention to the production of butter, while others sell milk direct to the dealers. Where the great mistake is made is in the keeping of scrubs, or half-bred bulls, the calves being sold when a few days' old, being considered of no value whatever, sometimes going into the market as "bob" veal. If the beef producing bulls were used even the calves from the dairy cows would be much more valuable, and if retained on the farm until marketed would pay a fair profit. The Western farmer aims to get his steer into market when it is only two years' old and believes in generous feeding as well as skill in breeding, as only an animal that is well-bred and adapted for the purpose is capable of giving such good results. The Western packers make a large profit from the by-products, such as blood, hoofs, hair, horns, hides, bones, etc., but such materials can be as easily saved and marketed by our Eastern butchers, for they well understand the importance of so doing. The difficulty is that the Eastern farmer will not raise choice steers. It is true that thousands of cattle are raised and sold on Eastern farms, but only a small proportion are bred for quality, due to the use of inferior sires.

The farmers who have given their attention to the production of beef cattle do not always secure as large returns for milk and butter, but they get better results in that direction than do many farmers who buy their "fresh" cows, and who keep three cows that do not give as much milk as can be derived from two good ones. The pure-bred beef-producing breeds grow and fatten quickly. While the cows of such breeds are not considered the equal of the milk and butter producing animals, yet they give more milk than grade or scrub cows, and grade cows, where the bull is a pure-bred animal of one of the beef-producing breeds, will sire valuable calves that will be worth more in two years than the milk that was received from their dams during the period of their growth from birth to the shambles.

There is another factor to be considered—labor. After a calf is weaned it requires but little labor on the the part of the farmer. The dairyman rises early and works well into the night. He must milk his cows, cool his milk, ship it to market, feed the cows, clean the stalls, and, in order to finish his work in time for the railroad trains, his wife, daughters, sons and hired man must assist. Much of this labor of the members of the family is not valued by the farmer as an expense because it does not call for a cash outlay, and he, therefore, bases his profit on the difference between cash received and cash expended, when the fact is that his family is working for nothing, for if he placed a fair estimate upon the value of the labor he would make no profit at all as it is well-known that even with cheap family labor, many farmers barely keep out of debt, much of their misfortune, however, being due to their prejudice against, or wilful disregard of the pure breeds. If the calves were well-bred, and raised on the farm to a marketable age, they would displace one-half the number of cows and largely reduce the labor required.

Hundreds of dairymen will admit that they do not average $20 a year, per cow, as clear profit, and a steer should exceed that sum. Not all steers go to market when two years old, but are also kept until they are three and four years old, but they make great gains in weight during the extra year, and are sold just as soon as they cease to rapidly increase in weight. They are well bred, and are weighed every month, every pound of food supplied being noted in a book. It is the systematic method that gives the profit and Eastern farmers now have an opportunity of making larger profits on cattle than ever before if they care to venture into the production of "choice" beef.

Queen Anne Inaugurates the New Method.

The first piece of modern road construction on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is now in immediate prospect. Queen Anne's is to take the lead, with a lively agitation for better highways in Cecil on one side and Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico and Worcester on the other. The Queen Anne's County Commissioners have set aside $500 to buy materials for a piece of road to be constructed after the best modern methods. Mr. W. Irvin Walker, a resident of Queen Anne's, is the chief promoter of the movement. The stretch of road to be improved is part of the highway between Chestertown and Centreville. The heaviest traffic between the two county-seats is said to pass over it. Residents both of Kent and of Queen Anne's will therefore be able to observe the value of better road work and the results to be reached with a specified sum. Mr. Walker has had the active co-operation of the Maryland Geological Survey's Highway Division, and those residing near the place where the work is to be done have assured him of the necessary labor. The Road Inquiry Office at Washington will also assist by securing to Queen Anne's the loan of the machinery necessary for the best results. Mr. Walker was in Baltimore and consulted with Mr. A. N. Johnson, the highway engineer of the Maryland Geological Survey. On Tuesday morning he inspected with Mr. Johnson a piece of slag road near Baltimore. He talked with the Washington office by telephone and was assured of the desired assistance in that quarter. Mr. Johnson went to Washington alone on Wednesday to make the necessary arrangements. He will come to Centreville on Monday, and in company with Mr. Walker and the county commissioners will inspect the road to be improved. Upon the results of this inspection he will report specific recommendations to the commissioners when they meet on Tuesday.

Beautiful June Mornings.

June is also the month of morning mists, and some day, when we venture forth earlier than usual, we hardly trust our eyes. The most familiar spots seem to have been transformed into some enchanted fairyland. It has been cold during the night, and now, a warm breeze having started up, the whole distance has draped itself in mist, not one of those fogs to which we have grown accustomed in large cities formed out of the impurities which offend our nostrils and lie heavily on our chest, but a mist made out of the moisture of pure country air.

And what a poetic background this wall of shifting vapor forms to the scene that lies before our immediate vision. Everything seems weird and mystic at such moments. How the dew sparkles in the tangled meadow-grass; each blade seems to be governed with countless diamonds. And in the adjoining pastures, where the grass has already been cut, a few silvery patches attract our attention. They are cobwebs delicately spanned over a tuft of grass, like a tent, under which Oberon and Titania might have held their revels. And even in broad daylight we should not wonder if gnomes and pizies should pop out from these fragile coverlets. There is so much in Nature to remind one of those tender fairy beings which people Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Does not the inch-long yarn of the cedar-cones remind one involuntarily of a "shock of wild hair on some elfin pate," and might not the plumed seeds of the dandelion serve as a parachute for some fairy bent on a aeronautic expedition?

Low Rates to Boston.

On account of the meeting of the First Church of Christ, Scientists, at Boston, Mass., on June 15-18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Boston from all points on its lines on June 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, good going on those dates and good to return until June 25, inclusive, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $1.00.

For the Land's Sake.

Use King's lime and Newport fertilizers this season, and you won't regret it. For prices and terms consult J. H. BARROW, Preston, Md.

Good opening for mercantile business at Tuckahoe. Fine opportunity for business. Store house ready. Apply at once to T. W. SMITH, Ridgely, Md.

Mattings, reduced in price, at J. H. Nichols'.