DENTON JOURNAL.

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VOL. 57. DENTON, MARYLAND: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1903. NO. 18

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WE have a supply of Western Clover Seed of fine grade, which we are selling at lowest figures.

CARRIAGE and Wagon Harness, Carriage and Wagon Whips. The winter being nearly over we are selling plush Robes and square Blankets at *Ten Per Cent. below cost.*

PLOWS, Forks, Shovels, Spades, &c., in great numbers. Chicken Wire Wire fencing–1½ to 5 feet high.

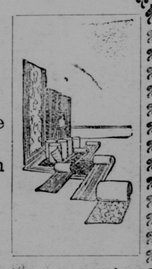
THOSE who have building to be done should get our prices on Building Hardware, Building and Roofing Paper, and other construction material.

STOVE and Kitchen Fixtures Department: Embraces many useful articles in Agate and Granite Ware, Copper-Bottom Boilers, &c.

SMITH & WALLS

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

We have just received a carload of Furniture of all kinds, and are in a position to supply your needs at Bottom Prices.



Rockers, $1.25 up. In Carpets and Rugs have the best line that we have ever had. Rugs from 50 cents to $3.62. Brussels Rugs with fringe, 1 1-2 yard in size, $1.25. Mattings of all kinds, from 12 to 25 cents.

COUCHES from $4.75 up.

$6.00.

BED-ROOM SUITES from $14.00 up.

We have in a carload of STOVES—Wood Stoves from $2.00 to $10.00, Coal Stoves, and the celebrated Ivory Ranges; a crackerjack Cook Stove for $10.50. Lap Blankets and Robes in plenty, at popular prices.

Enameled Beds, $3.75 up. Stands, 70 cents up.

NUTTLE HARDWARE COMPANY,

Downes Building

DENTON.

PIANOS

The Good, the Medium, the Best, including CHICKERING, MATHUSHEK, BUSH & GERTS, WEAVER, LUDWIG, and Second Hand Instruments. All prices—but always the cheapest for the quality.

ORGANS

I have the best makes of Organs at prices that will astonish, including the Mason & Hamlin, Weaver and Carpenter Organs. **Mechanical Musical Instruments** in large assortment including the famous PIANOLA, by which any one can play a piano with the skill of the greatest masters.

VIOLINS and other stringed instruments and fixtures, HORNS and FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, SHEET MUSIC, etc., and everything kept in a first-class

MUSIC STORE

I also sell the WHEELER & WILSON and the DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. Sole agents for the SOLAR LIGHT, the most brilliant and cheapest lamp considering its light-giving qualities. Special attention given to orders by mail. PIANO TUNING given careful attention.

J. W. WHEATLEY,

EASTON, - - - MARYLAND

WRIGHT'S | STORE NEWS.

From Factory to Consumer

Comes our large line of Carpets, Floor and Table Oil-Cloths. Among our floor coverings are Chinese Mattings of beautiful floral designs, in red, blue and green; these range in price from 10c. to 25c. a yard.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES. We have a few more of them which we are offering at reduced prices. BED SPREADS, $1.

SHIRTS. In our line of Shirts we carry the Leading Styles,—50c, $1, $1.25.

Shoes We handle the Lewis A. Crossett Shoes, which are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Prices, $3.50 to $5.00.

All broken lots of Shoes carried over from last season at reduced prices. Gum Boots: were $3; now $2.50.

Our Grocery Department.

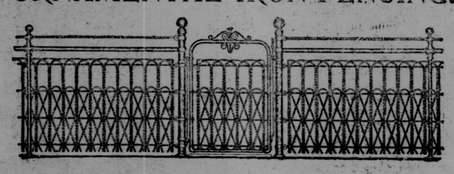
2 pkgs. Force	25c	Quart Porto Rico Molasses	10c
3 pkgs. Mother's Oats	25c	Peck Ginger Snaps	20c
2 pkgs. Arbuckle's Coffee	25c	6 bars Oleine Soap	25c
1 doz. Florida Oranges	25c	Glass Wash Boards	35c
Tarbell's Cheese	16c	Galvanized Wash Boards	20c
3 lbs. best Raisins	25c	5 doz. Clothes Pins	5c
Quart Syrup	10c	2 bottles Blue	9c

Washing Soda, 2c per lb.

USE PRATT'S FOOD. It will make your hens lay more eggs than any other Poultry Food known. And we pay the Highest Market Prices for Eggs.

WINFIELD R. WRIGHT . . . DENTON

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCING.



Ornamental Iron Fencing for Yards, Lawns and Cemeteries. A large lot of Stoves and Steel Ranges, Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Building Hardware, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Straw Mattings, Furniture, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines,

PUMP AND DRIVE WELL SUPPLIES

Carriage and Wagon Harness, Paints, Oils, Galvanized Steel and Tarred Felt Roofing, Oliver and South Bend Chilled Plows, Grub Plows, Fence Wire, Poultry Netting.

14 ROOMS FILLED WITH GOODS.

TILGHMAN HARVEY.

a-23] BURRSVILLE, MD.

QUEEN ANNE'S RAILROAD COMPANY.

TIME TABLE.—In Effect Monday, December 29th, 1902.

EASTWARD.—Read Downward. | WESTWARD.—Read Upward.

Saturday Only.	Daily Ex. Sat. & Sun.	Daily Ex. Sunday	Daily Ex. Sunday.	Distance from Balto.	NAME OF STATION.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sunday.	Daily Ex. Sat. & Sun.	Saturday Only.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Miles		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 00	3.15	.....	7 00	....	Lv.....Baltimore.....Ar.	11.40	.....	9.00	7.40
3.55	5.10	.....	8.55	25.00	Ar. Lv. Love Point Lv. Ar.	9.40	.....	7.00	5.40
4.00	5.15	11.15	9.05			9.32	10.53	5.58	5.05
4.07	5.22	11.30	9.14	28.81	.....Stevensville.....	9.24	10.42	5.48	4.56
4.10	5.25	11 45	9 21	30.44	.....Chester.....	9.21	10.38	5:43	4.52
f 4.13	f 5.28	f11.48	f 9.23	....	.....Narrows.....	f 9.18	f10.33	f 5.38	f 4.48
4.18	5 33	12.10	9 28	34.70	.....Winchester.....	9.13	10.28	5.33	4.43
f 4.20	f 5.35	f12.03	f 9.31	35.82	.....Walsey.....	f 9.10	f10.24	f 5.24	f 4.39
4.28	5.40	12.10	9.37	38.07	.....Queenstown.....	9.04	10.18	5.18	4.33
4.45	5.58	12.27	9.55	44.26	Ar. Lv. Centreville Lv. Ar.	9.55	.....	.....	.....
4.00	*4.50	.....	8.35			8.35	10.00	4.50	4.00
f 4 30	f 5.45	.....	f 9.44	40.40	.....Bloomingdale.....	f 8.59	.....	f 5.08	f 4.18
f 4.35	f 5.50	.....	9.52	43.45	.....Wye Mills.....	f 8.53	.....	5.01	4.11
f 4.42	f 5.56	.....	10.00	46.43	.....Willoughby.....	f 8.47	.....	4.52	4.02
....	6.04	.....	....		.....D. & C. Junction.....	f 8.40	.....	.....	.....
4.48	6.06	.....	10.13	50.48	.....Queen Anne.....	8.38	.....	4.39	3.49
5.00	6.12	.....	10.20	53.68	.....Downes.....	8.32	.....	4.30	3.40
f 5.04	f 6.15	.....	f10 24	55.05	.....Tuckahoe.....	f 8.29	.....	f 4.27	f 3.37
5.11	6.21	.....	10.33	57.99	.....Denton.....	8.24	.....	4.20	3.30
5.17	6.27	.....	10.48	60.89	.....Hobbs.....	8.18	.....	4.04	3.14
5.26	6.35	.....	10.58	64.57	.....Hickman.....	8.10	.....	3.22	3.02
f 5.30	f 6.39	.....	f11.02	66.40	.....Adamsville.....	f 8.06	.....	f 3.44	f 2.54
f 5.35	f 6.44	.....	f11.08	68.55	.....Blanchard.....	f 8.01	.....	f 3.37	f 2.47
5.43	6.50	.....	11.18	71 80	.....Greenwood.....	7.55	.....	3.30	2.40
f 5.51	f 6.57	.....	f11.31	75.47	.....Owens.....	f 7.47	.....	f 3.10	f 2.10
f 5 56	f 7.01	.....	f11.36	77.57	.....Oakley.....	f 7.43	.....	f 2.55	f 2.05
6.04	7.06	.....	11.43	81.07	Lv.....Ellendale.....Ar.	7 36	.....	2.48	1.58
f 6.12	f 7.15	.....	f11.51	84.91	.....Wolfe.....	f 7.29	.....	f 2.29	f 1.39
6.20	7.22	.....	11.58	87.57	.....Milton.....	7.22	.....	2.21	1.31
f 6.28	f 7.30	.....	f12.06	91.57	.....Whitesboro.....	f 7.14	.....	f 2.11	f 1.21
f 6.31	f 7.33	.....	f12.11	92.52	.....Overbrook.....	f 7.11	.....	f 2.08	f 1.18
6.40	7.42	.....	12.20	96.82	Ar.....Lewes.....Lv.	7.03	.....	2.00	1.10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

f Stops on signal to take on or let off passengers.

W. D. UHLER, Assistant General Manager.

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.

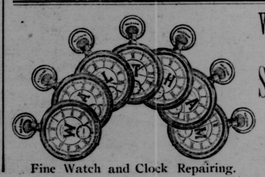
I SELL INSURANCE THAT INSURES.

The Agency has had the above for a guiding principle for many years. It represents the best companies and the strongest, financially. When you patronize this Agency you carry insurance that is

ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND SURE.

Some of the companies are: The Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; the Home, of New York; the Delaware, of Dover, and the Planters' Mutual, of Washington county, Md., etc. If you cannot find time to visit here, write me, tell me what property you want insured.

GILBERT HAGADONE, DENTON, MARYLAND.



Fine Watch and Clock Repairing.

Wedding and HOLIDAY GIFTS

—SPLENDID LINE OF—

Silverware, Watches, Jewelry

and CLOCKS. Thousands of articles of quality and utility. From these every one can make appropriate selections. C. H. BULLOCK, Journal Building, Denton, Md.

AN ABLE SERMON

By the Late George H. Hepworth, the Preacher-Journalist.

GOD'S GREAT LOVE FOR MAN

He Has Supplied Us With All the Material for a Successful Career, and It Is Our Fault If We Do Not Use It Rightly.

There can be no heaven without a heavenly frame of mind. Your environment is a mere detail in the problem of happiness, your mental attitude being the element of chief importance. If you are overcritical, oversuspicious, uncharitable in judgment, you would be miserable, and would deserve to be miserable, even though you were enveloped in eternal sunshine and lived amid tropical splendor. On the other hand, if you are generous with your sympathy, helpful because you find satisfaction in being so and have trained your eyes to look for the good rather than the evil in the world you will create the blessings for which you pay, and impart encouragement and hopefulness, even though the sunshine gives way to shadow and the air you breathe is misty with tears.

Each man is a little world, and he governs it as dictator. I had almost said that each man creates his own world, and in a certain sense this is true. Its prosperity, its contentment, its happiness depends, and I say this with all due reverence, more on himself than on God. My meaning is plain. God has supplied all the material for a successful career, and has done so with lavish affection. The mission of the man is to use this material and to use it in the right way. He can do so, or he may refuse to do so. He is, therefore, master of his own destiny. He is like a workman to whom an architect has given the plan of a building which will shelter him from inevitable storms, and furnished him with everything necessary for its construction, but who must himself do the work. If he labors faithfully he will soon have a house in which he will rejoice and of which he may be proud, but if he does no work he will have no house, and when the tempest comes and he is unprepared for it he must not say that God's favoritism gives all to one and nothing to another, for it is his own fault that he is homeless. He has had the ability but not the inclination to provide for himself, and is simply reaping a crop from the seed which he planted with his own hand.

If you want heaven, therefore, you must make it for yourself. You can render life very hard and intolerable by thinking along the wrong lines, just as the boatman makes his journey hard by pulling against the stream. He who has the habit of constantly complaining, who grumbles because things are awry, but does nothing to set them right, whose attitude toward life is that of the fault-finder, can no more be happy than he who gashes himself and then wonders why he is wounded.

The world is beautiful to him who looks for beauty, but nothing is beautiful to one who insists on sitting in the shadow and brooding over the ills from which he suffers. It is possible to be wretched in the most fortunate surroundings, and equally possible to be serene and blest in adversity and sorrow. The heart and mind are the magicians who mar our lives and the outlook of mind and heart is largely your own product. You can control them both to a very great extent.

There are some thoughts which it is as fatal to cherish as it is to swallow poison; some thoughts which produce spiritual indigestion, with all the painful consequences thereof. They are to be avoided as evil companions are to be avoided. You have no more right to indulge in them, in a world like this, provided as it is with every opportunity to grow God-like, than you have to make your home in a dark, damp cave on the mountain side and declare that your fate is hard and there is no sunshine anywhere.

I like to believe that I am captain of the ship in which I am sailing toward eternity. The dignity, the grandeur of human nature, is worth thinking about. You are not driftwood, at the mercy of the current. You have the stars above you and even the stormy ocean is the pathway to heaven. Faith in God, His wisdom and love; faith in the Christ as the expounder of a philosophy of cheerful endurance and peaceful resignation; faith in the possibility of finding in all experiences a stepping-stone to higher things; above all, faith in that immortality which will give back the lost and provide wider spheres of usefulness to the ever growing soul—these thoughts will make us wealthy in spite of our poverty and fill us with that serene joy which is sometimes hidden beneath a sorrow. They are pearls of great price, and they are within your reach if you will make an effort to possess them. You can darken or brighten your life by the standpoint from which you look at it. This life amounts to nothing unless you can see the loom of another life on the horizon line.

Old Age Ailments.

In a paper recently read before the British Medical Association Dr. Keyworth dealt with the ailments of old age. It is certain, he said, that they are largely due to more food being taken than the eliminating organs can get rid of, and a reduction in the amount of food should always be made as maturity glides into senility. If an old man has a good appetite and can digest well, let him have his usual three light meals a day; but, as a rule, the healthiest old people are the spare eaters. Brain workers can enjoy a fair degree of health by living on light food which does not require much force to digest or much muscular activity to assimilate. On a diet of well-made bread in variety, vegetables and fruits, with a fair quantity of eggs and milk, very little animal food, many disorders of old age may be avoided and life prolonged. Indigestion denotes not a disease, but an admonition; it means that the individual thus admonished is not taking appropriate food. For inactive and aged persons three-fourths of the nutrient matters consumed should be derived from vegetable, cereal and milk produce, and one-fourth only from the animal kingdom, and many men of 60 and upward corroborate this statement. The lecturer concluded: A word about exercise. Long livers have usually been early risers and good walkers. Nothing so effectually promotes the more equable distribution of the blood and averts the constant tendency to local congestion in the brain or abdomen as walking exercise. Its salutary influence on the functions of the lungs and skin is well known, and a good walker can generally do without the stimulus of alcohol; so that a healthy old man may say:

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter—
Frosty, but kindly.

Governing the Tongue.

Will you please inform me, through your question column, how a person gifted with a troublesome mouth can keep out of trouble? I am constantly getting myself and others into trouble with my great big mouth. I want a remedy for it, and think advice from you will help me.

I also think your answer and this letter will go home to a number of others, as several of my own friends need the same advice. "It takes two to make a quarrel," you know. PERPLEXED.

The prescription is simple: Never speak when you are angry. A wise mother broke her 4-year-old boy of fits of passionate crying by warning him that the bad angels would get into his heart through his mouth if he opened it to scream. The little fellow would grow purple in the face, clench his fists and tremble all over in the effort to keep his teeth clenched against the invisible enemy. In a few weeks the paroxysms abated sensibly. "I tell you, mama, I fighted the devil hard that time!" he would say with returning good humor. In a few months he had the imp—and himself—in perfect control.

Try the same plan. Quarreling comes by speaking. Many years ago I made and kept the resolution never to reprove a servant or to correct a child while I was angry, and to force myself to speak softly and slowly when most sorely tempted to "free my mind." For one with a hasty temper and a nimble tongue the precaution is necessary.

St. James, who knew as much of the human tongue as anyone who ever lived, left upon record the declaration: "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." Clamp a gas bit upon the "great big mouth" and keep it shut until the temper cools down.

Leave the bitter words unspoken,
So shall thou be strangely glad
When there lies no backward shadow
On dead faces—wan and sad.

—*Baltimore Herald.*

Busy People.

Inactive and lazy people have never been known to accomplish much. Neither God nor man can use them to very good account. It has therefore almost become a proverb that "if you want a thing done, get a busy man to do it." In substantiating this principle, one of our exchanges quotes the following list of instances in which God called busy men to his special service:

Moses was busy with flocks of Horeb.

Gideon was busy threshing wheat by the wine-press.

Saul was busy searching for his father's lost beasts.

David was busy caring for his father's sheep.

Elisha was busy plowing with twelve yoke of oxen.

Amos was busy following the flock.

Peter and Andrew were busy casting a net into the sea.

James and John were busy mending their nets.

Matthew was busy collecting customs.

Saul was busy persecuting the friends of Jesus.

William Carey was busy mending and making shoes.

John Milton was busy mastering classics.

Adoniram Judson was busy investigating religious truth.

Charles Spurgeon was busy as a teacher.

Don't you think that is pretty good company to be in?

THE RURAL ROUTES

The Postoffices on Wheels Very Numerous.

THE DUTIES OF THE CARRIERS

Some Interesting Statistics About a New and Very Important Branch of the Mail Service.

The appropriation by Congress for the free delivery of the rural mails for the fiscal year July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, is $7,529,400. The service is no longer treated as experimental, but provision is made for it on precisely the same basis as for the older branches of the postoffice work. The establishment of new routes is proceeding as rapidly as possible under existing conditions, and it is estimated that soon the total population served by free delivery of rural mails will be 5,820,000, while the total number of country residents eligible for the advantages of such delivery is estimated to be 21,000,000.

This service, when fully inaugurated, will very nearly meet the requirements of article V. of international postal convention at Vienna, on July 4, 1891, by which the members of the Postal Union undertook the delivery of mail "at the residences of addresses in the countries of the union where a delivery service is or shall be organized."

The rural free delivery is organized under the first assistant postmaster general, by whom the direct supervision of the work is committed to the general superintendent of the free delivery system. The principal officials are a superintendent in charge of installation, a superintendent in charge of inspection of the service established and of the investigation of complaints, seven special agents in charge of divisions and sixty special agents and seventy-five route inspectors detailed for active service in the field.

The delivery of mails by rural carriers is extended in response to petitions presented by the people desiring the service upon forms prepared by the department, which include a diagram of the proposed route. It is required that the route shall be from twenty to twenty-five miles in length, so laid out that the carrier will not have to traverse the same road on his return as on his outward trip, and so adjusted that at least one hundred domiciles shall be included in the service. Such a petition, when presented to the department with the approval of the congressional representative of the district or of one of the senators from the state in which the service is asked for, is investigated by one of the special agents in the field, who transmits the papers, with a map of the route or routes to be followed, to the superintendent in Washington for his adjudication.

Applicants for the position of rural carrier are subjected to a very simple examination in respect to their qualifications for the service and the esteem in which they are held by the inhabitants along the routes they are to serve. The limits of age are from 17 to 55 years, except in the case of physically competent veterans of the civil war or the Spanish war.

The annual pay of the rural carrier is $600, payable monthly, out of which he must provide his own horse and vehicle. The practice of wearing uniform is not obligatory, but is generally followed. Carriers are permitted to carry passengers and unmailable packages for pay, provided this does not interfere with the proper handling of mails, under certain restrictions; also a carrier may act as news agent and carrier for newspapers. The carrier delivers and collects mail all along the route, usually from approved boxes provided by the patrons along the roadside at such height that he can reach them without alighting from his vehicle. As a rule, the carrier leaves the postoffice at which his work begins as soon as possible after the arrival and distribution of the principal morning mail and returns in time to dispatch his collection by the evening mail. He cancels all letters collected by him, mailing them in the postoffice from which his service originates unless they require delivery en route. He is empowered to register and deliver registered letters and to give receipts for money orders. He carries a supply of stamps for sale and is authorized to affix the requisite postage to unstamped letters and packages, provided the necessary money is deposited in the road side box with the mail.

Each carrier must furnish a bond for $500 and furnish a substitute similarly bonded, who will perform the duties when the carrier is disabled or absent. The substitute receives the carrier's pay.

The latest patterns in Wall Paper, 5c a piece; Gilt, 8c a piece. Window Shades, 22c. each. Thomas & Messer, 1015 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Lumbering in the Northwest.

The manufacturing of lumber and shingles employs far more men than the actual logging. Sawmills were first put into operation in the Northwest more than 50 years ago, and today the industry is on a basis where the most improved methods of manufacture are in use. Without exception, the saw and shingle mills are built either on the side of the water or on foundations of piles built in deep water. This is a necessity, as the logs, after leaving the railways, are made into immense booms and floated down the rivers to the coast. There they are hauled from the water and fed into the vast lumber-consuming machinery of the mills, to be turned out in the form of a finished product.

Almost all the great cities on the North Pacific Coast owe their prosperity, if not their foundation, to the lumber industry. In the redwood trade San Francisco and Eureka, Cal., are the principal ports. At the former city the greatest amount of business is done, and the great mill companies have agencies there, through which they handle their cargo and shipping trade. In Oregon, Portland is the lumber metropolis, and produces an annual output of about 300,000,000 feet of lumber. In Washington, Tacoma, Seattle, Fort Balkely, Ballard, Whatcom and Everett are the leading cities. The latter city is a wonderful example of the growth of a municipality whose entire prosperity depends on the lumber trade. In a little more than 10 years the city has grown from nothing to a large population and to the distinction of being the largest producer of lumber and shingles on Puget Sound. This is due to the fact that it is in the very heart of the richest timber belt of the country, and that it is the most natural outlet for the production of the lumber district of Washington. It is on the Snohomish river, a stream whose surface is continually covered with immense booms of logs floated down from points high on the stream.

That the lumber industry of the Pacific States, great as it is, has only made a beginning, is made clear by the census reports, which show that the cut of those States in 1900 was only 9.5 per cent. of the country's total lumber product—less than the output of the single State of Wisconsin.—*Alvin Howey-King, in Review of Reviews.*

Cardinal Gibbions on Lent.

In a sermon last Sunday Cardinal Gibbons referred to the Lenton season. He said:

"And now, my brethren, we have entered the threshold of the holy season of Lent, and I address you in the language of the apostle, 'Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.' Consecrate to God this propitious period of Lent with all the acts of your daily life.

"Begin each day by earnest devotion. 'The just man will give his heart early to the Lord that made him and will pray in the sight of the Most High.' The morning consecration of your daily life will sanctify the whole day and will impart a sacred perfume to all its subsequent actions. As you begin, so will you end the day by exercises of devotion, thanking God for the blessings He has vouchsafed to you and for having so often rescued you from dangers and temptations.

"Be diligent in assisting at all the public exercises and functions of the church as far as circumstances will admit. Listen with attention to the word of God. Frequent the sacraments. Be generous in almsgiving. Practice a spirit of interior mortification. Abstain from theatres and other amusements and diversions, which may be harmless in themselves, but which ill become the penitential time of Lent. Sanctify your daily vocations and your domestic duties and conversations.

"In in a word, endeavor to fulfill the admonition of the apostle: 'Whether you eat or drink or whatever else you do, do all for the glory of God.' Whatever you do in word or in work, do all things in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, giving to God and the Father through Him."

Rapid Telegraphy.

The delight with which the Emporer of Germany watched a test of the Pollak-Virag system of telegraphy the other day will be understood by those who are familiar with that invention. In point of speed it appears to be much superior to all other equally well known plans for machine transmission. When it was tried between Chicago and New York in December, 1899, during a visit of the inventor to America, long messages were sent with ease under unfavorable conditions, at the rate of 70,000 or 80,000 words an hour. A still better showing has been expected, and may some time be realized. In the recent demonstration in Germany a speed of only 50,000 was attained. Yet, think what that means! A President's message or other public document 12,000 words long could be sent over a single press wire inside of 15 min-