DENTON JOURNAL

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HOWARD MELVIN BENJ. H. JOHNSON

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1911

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An attempt made in a church to ascertain by vote of the congregation the ten best hymns is reported in the Christian Advocate. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," led the popular vote. There were 112 votes cast for this hymn out of a total of 185. "Abide With Me" came second, with 107 votes; "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," third, with 92 votes. And strange to say—some of us think it to be strange—"I Love to Tell the Story" came fourth, 89 votes. Close after this came "Lead, Kindly Light," 84 votes. The others chosen were "Rescue the Perishing," 80 votes; "Rock of Ages," 75 votes; "Onward, Christian Soldiers," 67 votes, and "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," 61 votes. Four great hymns just failed to get into the list, each of them receiving more than 50 votes—"Love Divine, All Love Excelling," "Just As I Am, Without One Plea," "Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still," and "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." It was no easy task, says the Advocate, to choose among so many favorites, yet many were glad to attempt it. A large proportion of the answers were given by men, who supposedly are not interested in the music of our services. The place of the gospel song, the song with a chorus, is higher in the estimation of our people than many of us have believed, is the conclusion of the Advocate.

Immigration Bureau officials at Washington report their European advices indicate a record-breaking immigration in the present year. It is estimated that fully 1,000,000 foreigners will come to the United States within the year, the tide setting in early in March. The one disturbing feature of the immigration question is the class of foreigners who will come this year either for permanent or temporary homes in the United States remarks an exchange. The prosperity in Germany will hold in that country thousands of persons who under adverse conditions at their homes would come to America. Denmark, Norway and Sweden, on account of favorable industrial and agricultural conditions at home, will not contribute as many of their representatives as in former years, while Finland will contribute more owing to Russian oppression in that country. Canada is making a special bid for English and Irish home-seekers and this country may expect a smaller immigration than usual from those countries.

Maryland and adjacent States will make a strong effort to have the Democratic national convention held in Baltimore next year. That city is making a fine showing toward securing the great gathering. It is a favorite city for various kinds of conventions and in the old days a number of such conventions were held there. Andrew Jackson was nominated there in 1832, Martin Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, James K. Polk in 1844, Lewis Cass in 1848, Franklin Pierce in 1852, both Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge in 1860 and Horace Greeley in 1872. Whig conventions were held there in 1830, 1844, 1852, and 1856, as was the Constitutional Union party convention in 1860, which nominated Bell and Everett.

There is talk that the Western Maryland Railroad will by boat and rail come after the Eastern Shore trade if the company can be convinced that it is worth while. If the Western Maryland comes to the Eastern Shore it will open not only Baltimore but the Middle West to the products of the Peninsula. The facilities provided would be complete, it is thought, and would include rail connection with the docks and landing piers of the company's boats and barges. The expense of switching and reloading would be practically eliminated. We gather from above what appears to be an authorized statement.

In his Baltimore speech on January 17th Senator Bailey, of Texas, pointed out the fact in strong terms that it is a dangerous thing to go against the wishes of the people when these wishes are plainly expressed, and it is hoped, therefore, that the Democracy's representatives in the United States Senate will prevent if possible the passage of the tariff commission bill. Had the Democratic party pledged itself to the support of a tariff commission, in the late campaign and not to tariff reform generally, the result of the late election might have been somewhat different.

The recent advances in the prices of canned goods have greatly encouraged the packers hereabout. The outlook for 1910 is much better than was that for 1909 a year ago. The packing industry means much to our county and nearly all its business interests. It is thought that the depression in the canned goods market will not be as likely to occur in the future, so systematic and thorough is the method now employed to advertise the products of the packing-houses and the more general the knowledge of their value as food. The canned tomato is becoming more and more a staple.

Many of the country's great Democratic leaders are opposed to Mr. Taft's tariff commission plan. They believe that Mr. Taft expects to block real reform in this way—and they don't want to aid in the scheme. They are backed up by the votes of the people taken in November last.

The Democrats need a man as chairman of the national committee who is identified with victory, and therefore the suggestion of Sen a or Smith is received with general approval.

There was a big local option rally at the Lyric, Baltimore, on Sunday last, and another campaign for a State-wide local option measure is launched.

MR. KERR ON STRAWBERRIES

This Crop is Becoming More and More Important in Caroline.

In a recent address on the strawberry Mr. J. W. Kerr said in part: No other fruit plays so diversified and inconsistent a role as this. Under very ordinary management it is remunerative to the grower, and most acceptably increases his revenues, wholly independent of the tariff. It presents itself at a season of the year when its refreshing acidity is an unfathomable joy. In communities where grown on a large scale it becomes the innocent disorganizer of the household, and a harassing family nightmare. Two cents per quart for picking presents a temptation that mobilizes and leads to the barracks hastily improvised for them all the house help for miles around, without limitations as to color, nationality or religion; nor does it stop at robbing the housewife of help, but all too frequently able-bodied men hired by the year to work on the farm suddenly fail to answer the roll-call of their employers, and hie themselves with their wives and children to the berry fields. It is quite natural, when household customs and outdoor interests on the farm both are so severely jolted, that the cause should be severely criticised and denounced; but that little blushing sinner of a strawberry just keeps on covering itself with blushes so as to better its chances to emulate the smart country girls and boys that are swallowed up in the large cities.

"Between the bays" the strawberry, to put it accurately, is exploited rather lavishly. We find from one to one hundred acres of strawberry plantation, under the management of one man; and inconsistent as it may appear on its face, the larger the acreage the more thorough and business-like from start to finish is every detail and essential, which as a rule at the final wind-up of the season, writes the broad strawberry smile on the Christian-like countenance of the man behind the check-book. The large growers, by force of circumstances, affecting soils more particularly, but market peculiarities to some extent also, may differ in the minor lines of procedure, but in the essentials of the work their operations are in exact accord. In explanation, one grower may possess a liberal acreage that nature has fitted in important particulars for the successful growing of some varieties, fastidious in soil requirements, and such kinds, to the exclusion of varieties more generally adaptive to different soils, are most successfully and profitably utilized. Again, the grower may not have on his farm the kind of soil upon which such varieties can be depended for a good and profitable yield. Ask this grower to explain the absence in his plantation of such kinds, and he will truthfully tell you that they don't pay—him. In the county where I livethere is one of the largest growers on the peninsula, a man noted for his enterprise and clear-cut business thoroughness; this man grows and picks from 20 to 30 acres annually of the Gandy, a late variety that will never disclose its full capabilities unless on a moist, rich soil. The gentleman I have in mind bought such land adjoining him at a nominal figure because it was wet and swampy and overgrown with bushes. Cleared up and a good system of underdrains installed, made it ideal land for growing the Gandy strawberry to perfection. There are other late ripening kinds that doubtless are more satisfactory on land affording less moisture, but on somewhat low, dark, loamy soil, with clay subsoil, the Gandy holds the blue ribbon.

None of the large growers, so far as I am aware, use the planting machine for setting their plants. While for certain kinds of vegetable plants this machine is used to some extent strawberry growers prefer the disk marker to open the rows, setting the plants by hand to the bar side of the furrows thus prepared. The plan of cross-marking the land and setting the plants at the angles of the squares—sufficiently distant from each other to permit the passage between them of a narrow cultivator, and cross-cultivating—while it lessens the expense of hand hoeing considerably, is making no great gains in popular favor. What is everywhere known as the matted row plan is given the preference. With the strawberry, as with all other fruits, results are dependent upon the efforts bestowed in their production. In the matter of cups and crates wonderful progress has been made. Did the strawberry growers of today have to pay as much for cups and crates as was the case fifty years back, their business would promptly collapse. Think of it, $30 per thousand for quart cups, $2 each for thirty-two quart crates! The Gift quart cup at that period could be had at $10 per thousand in the flat; the growers putting them together themselves. Under present conditions the forty-eight quart crate is most popular, and is furnished, including the forty-eight cups and divisions, for less than 40 cents each. The old go-as-you-please plan of shipping—every man—for himself, single-handed, bushwhackerlike—had a much longer lease of existence than it deserved. Metaphorically, the tail had to wag the dog before escape from the old grooves was practicable. Almost at the extremity of the peninsula a few years ago a fruit and vegetable exchange was organized and conducted on sound business principles. Results were a genuine revelation. Today branches of that exchange in nearly all the peninsula counties are substituting system and method for the "any-way-so-you-get-there" practice that formerly attenuated the bank accounts of the shippers. These exchanges are in constant touch with the market conditions of all the cities and large towns that are in timely reach of perishable products, and the goods have daily consignment to points where prices are most inviting. At some points, strawberries, as well as other fruits, are sold at public auction by the exchange, thus introducing a mild form of speculation that imbues the buyers and the growers with the excitement of expectancy. The loaded wagons are driven to the stand of the auctioneer, the berries are hurriedly examined by the buyers that locate at these points. If the bids are satisfactory the grower accepts, and returns home with the money in his pocket. If the growers suspect any understanding among the buyers to co-operate in fixing prices they ship through the exchange instead of selling at the railroad station. The inauguration of these long-needed reforms insures to every member of such exchanges a fair and just value for his fruit. If it is in extra fine quality and condition the quick perception of the buyers is prompt in acknowledgement. On the other hand, when the fruit grades low the grower receives a very impressive admonition to mend his ways.

We sometimes read of marvelous results and achievements by special methods of cultivating or growing this fruit, and while such sensational revelations may be true, in a prescribed sense, where the entire story is told, instead of inspiring the confidence that would beget widespread imitation, it is soon lost in the flitting shadows of forgetfulness. In localities where the growing of this fruit is made a business, every principle of economy and progress is worked out in finest detail by men whose financial prosperity demonstrates quite clearly that they not only excel in the business requisites but also in that penetrating and comprehensive study of plant nature that insures to each variety, situation and soil fertilization such as its individuality craves, and must have to make it profitable. By the unerring scales of practical test they determine the value of novelties, and the new variety is thus accurately analyzed as to its merits. Where plant growing as a business proposition is also combined with fruit growing, a very small per cent. of the annual new productions are observable. You find that disturbing desire for new kinds far more pronounced and conspicuous among the small growers than those higher up.

Law for Small Debts.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun suggests a bill to facilitate the collection of small debts and make such collections less expensive and certain. Following are provisions, among others: It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to obtain credit for more than $5, if he has not means to pay or prospects of paying within a reasonable time; a court should be established for the trial and summary settlement of small debt cases where the sum involved does not exceed $200; any person shall be at liberty to sue in this court on the same principle as that of a magistrate's court, without the necessity of employing an attorney; the minimum sum to be sued for shall be $5; the fees of the court shall not exceed ten per cent. of the amount sued for, with a minimum of $1; it shall be competent for the court, after hearing both sides, to make an order for payment of the sum owing either by instalments or in a lump sum, and to make an order that payment may be made by the employer of the debtor out of his earnings; all fees and costs shall be paid by the debtor where he is found by the court to be in default; on filing of complaint by the creditor the court shall issue a summons to the debtor to appear at a stated day and time, and should he not so appear the court may pass judgment in default; there shall be no appeal from the decision of the court unless the debtor shall first pay in to the court at least twenty-five per cent. of the amount owing; the court shall hold regular sittings on so many days per month as may be found necessary.

The Parcels Post.

The express companies are working up as much opposition as possible to the parcels post, which Congress will likely pass. The companies are trying to enlist the country merchants. Some merchants in the rural districts are persuaded that through the parcels post the great department stores in the cities would ruinously compete with their business. In this the express companies are proving too much. They are proving that their charges are so exorbitant as to obstruct transportation, and that they are not affording the facilities that would be provided by the parcels post to merchants and their customers in town and country. As to the apprehensions of the merchants in the interior, there is reason to believe that they would gain rather than lose by cheapening the intercourse with their customers. The only losers would be the great monopolistic express companies—the inside rings that, with the connivance of railroad presidents and directors, are skimming the cream of transportation at the expense of railroad shareholders and the public generally.

Helping the Prisoners.

The forty-first annual report of the Prisoners' Aid Association has just been issued and shows a great amount of excellent work accomplished by this charitable organization during the past year. The object of the association is to aid worthy men who have fallen into trouble. The Association, through its officers, makes daily visits to the jails in the larger towns of the state and whenever a young man or girl is found who has fallen into trouble for the first time, the Association immediately takes up the case and if found to be worthy, secures the release or parole of the prisoner. The society also maintains a temporary home in Baltimore, for persons who have been liberated from prison and who wish to make a new start in life. Employment is found for these people and every aid is given them to reform and live right.

According to physicians, there is an epidemic of la grippe throughout Maryland, and as a result some of the business establishments, not only stores, but also factories, are handicapped on account of the large number of employes who are ill and unable to work.

There are some dull seasons, but they are not so dull that you notice them with those who advertise.

IN THE CHURCHES TOMORROW

Elijah the Prophet Appears in Israel—1 Kings 17.

It was a dark day for Israel when Jezebel "set herself, with her husband's tacit connivance, to extirpate the religion of Jehovah from the land of Israel, and to substitute in its place open and avowed paganism—the worship of Ashtoreth and of Baal. Splendid shrines were built, especially one of vast size in the capital; and the rites and ceremonies of the new cult were exhibited on a grand scale, with sensuous accompaniments of all kinds—music, statuary, processions of robed priests, victims, incense, bands of fanatics worked up to frenzy by religious excitement, and the like." They had "forsaken thy covenants, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword."

A brave, strong prophet dared to stem the tide alone. And he dared because he knew that God had commanded him and stood with him, and worked thro' him. It is probable that Elijah belonged to the northern kingdom but was living in Gilead, and that the parents of Elijah, or Elijah himself when a young man, had gone from Galilee to Gilead to escape the persecutions of the Baalites, and its dangerous moral deterioration. Reared amid exalted and solemnizing scenes, the young prophet must have meditated long on the glorious past of his country, and must have been filled with horror as tidings came of the introduction of rankest heathenism, of Jezebel's abominations, the fierce cruelties and reeking licentiousness of Ahab's idolatrous capital. Indignation burned within him like the flames of Vesuvius or Martinique, till it suddenly burst forth upon the king and his court.

The word of the Lord came unto him. In what way we do not know. Perhaps in the ways his word comes to us; perhaps in more vivid ways. But in either case he became sure it was God's word. After the announcement of the famine three and a-half years slowly passed away before Elijah again appeared before the king. But the silent work of these years was as essential as the announcement.

Having taken one course of lessons, God sends Elijah to another school. This was best not only in order that Elijah might learn other lessons but in order that he might be safer. Ahab was seeking everywhere for him. But he kept out of Ahab's dominion. Every town, large or small, required in those times a wall for defense. His first need after his long walk through the poverty-stricken land would be water. The gift of water to the thirsty is always regarded as a sacred duty in the East. Note the wisdom of this way of becoming acquainted, by asking a simple favor; as Christ asked the Samaritan woman for a drink from the well. As she was going to fetch the water Elijah called to her, and said: "Bring me a morsel of bread." This, too, was a modest request.

This would have been selfish had not Elijah known that the meal and oil would not fail. The request was also, for the widow, an education in faith. "According to your faith be it done unto you." All through the remaining years of the famine she would need this training, as day by day she cooked the last visible handful of meal and used the last drops of the oil. She as a widow may have needed the same faith for years to come.

The widow's faith was still further rewarded during Elijah's stay. One day her young son sickened and died. In the bitterness of her grief she cried out upon the prophet, thinking that his presence had directed God's special attention to her house, and this calamity had been sent her in punishment for her sins. Thereupon Elijah carried the lad to his own upper chamber and stretched himself upon him as if to impart his own vitality, imploring God for his life. And God heard him; the soul returned to the boy's body and he was delivered to his rejoicing mother, who testified eagerly her faith in the prophet as a man of God, and her faith in the divine messages he uttered.

Elijah suffered with the people. The reformer, the preacher, must partake of the sufferings of those whom he would help. Like Christ, he must be tempted "like as we are, yet without sin." He must gain the victory in the same kind of battles, and learn lessons in the same schools.

He "learns that the mightiest of God's servants are just as dependent upon him in every way as the humblest and weakest of his people."

All these experiences were preparing Elijah for his great work of reform. Every act of guidance from God, every strange experience unexpectedly working out good, every promise fulfilled, every prayer answered, culminating in the raising of the dead boy to life, increased the prophet's faith, strengthened his courage for the time when he must "beard the lion in his den," and arouse a whole people to new life.

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WOMEN, sell guaranteed hose. 70 per cent. profit. Make $10 daily. Full or part time. Beginners investigate. Strong Knit Box 4029, West Philadelphia, Pa.

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Many a Denton Reader Will Feel Grateful For This Information.

When your back gives out;
Becomes lame, weak or aching;
When urinary troubles set in,
Your kidneys are "in a bad way."
Doan's Kidney Pills will help you.
Here is good evidence to prove it:

Mrs. J. F. Wright, 519 Goldsborough Street, Easton, Md., says: "I could not say anything that would praise Doan's Kidney Pills too highly. Three years ago I was in poor health as the result of kidney trouble and the doctor had given me up as incurable. I had difficulty in breathing and for weeks my back pained me so severely that I was unable to walk across the floor. Many other symptoms of kidney complaint made my life a burden and none of the medicines I tried seemed to have any effect. I finally heard about Doan's Kidney Pills and procuring a supply I began their use. They gave me prompt relief and before long I was able to attend to my work. You can refer anyone to me who wishes to know about Doan's Kidney Pills." 42

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's, and take no other.

Best Awl of All

For mending harness, saddles, shoes, straps, canvas, etc. Sews or mends anything; whole repair shop. Indispensable to farmers and horsemen. Automatic natural tension wax, carrying waxed thread. Original and only perfect lock-stitch, diamond point needle, groove running full length protects the thread, exclusive feature; always ready. universal demand. Write today.
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I will rent the dwelling on Franklin street, now occupied by me, and reserve a room therein, taking board with the new tenant. T. FRED GAREY.

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Dwelling on Second street, in Denton. Possession given at once.
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j28 Denton, Md.

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The ordinary cost spraying about 150 large size peach trees yourself for the San Jose scale:

One Pump and Fixtures	$16.00
One-half barrel Concentrated Lime and Sulphur	6.00
One Day's Work with 3 Men	3.00
One Day's Work with Team	2.00
Total	$27.00

There is also a loss of time in ordering and getting goods home. Clothes ruined, hands and face very often badly burned, work done by inexperienced hands and often only half done, and often pump ruined for another season's use.

Cost of getting A. G. Gelletly to do the work:

One Postal Card to notify A. G. Gelletly that you wish him to spray your trees	$ .01
Mixture Supplied, Work Done by him	7.50
Total	$7.51

The above is the comparative cost of doing the work yourself or getting A. G. Gelletly to do the work.

None of your time lost, none of your clothes ruined and work done better and 75 per cent. cheaper than you could do it yourself in that amount of trees. The cost of spraying is regulated by size of trees.

A. G. GELLETLY,
DENTON : : : MARYLAND

☞ But you must notify me early to make this saving.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers, of Caroline county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

DANIEL F. CONNELLY,

late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 18th day of August, 1911, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1911.

ANNIE F. CONNELLY,
Administratratrix of Daniel F. Connelly, deceased.

Andersontown Store News

Having been unable to dispose of my entire stock of goods as soon as I had hoped, I shall continue here through the Spring season. This will necessitate my laying in a stock of

SPRING GOODS

And while I cannot continue the sale of these goods at less than cost, they will go at a very small margin. I shall, however, continue my

EXTREME LOW SALE

on all Heavy Goods, such as Underwear, Outing Flannels, Heavy Dress Goods, Blankets, Comforts, Hats and Caps, Shawls, and Heavy Footwear of all kinds, including Felt and Rubber Boots. And even though we have only a few more weeks to protect ourselves from the cold weather, the prices I am offering will justify you in laying in for another season.

COME AND LOOK OVER MY STOCK

And while you are doing so you will be better able to compare the prices of my Spring Stock with those at other places. Can also give you a guaranteed price on Wire and Field and Garden Seeds.

E. T. ORME :: Andersontown, Md.

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For Sale on Easy Terms.

A ten-room dwelling-house, where I now reside; one hundred and twenty-five-foot porch; located on north side of Main street, East Denton; in block between Seventh and Eighth streets; lot 100 feet front; 196 deep to an alley; good barn, 20 by 30 feet, on alley; chicken-house; 8 by 16 feet; wood and coal house, 12 by 14 feet; 9 fruit trees—apples, peaches, pears and plums; shade trees.

PURNELL JOHNSON,
Denton, Md.