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Babylon & Lippy Co.

Household LINENS

DID you ever stop to think how much larger the Thanksgiving Turkey looks? How nicer the Thanksgiving Dinner tastes? How much more inviting the Thanksgiving Table appears when covered with a handsome

White Damask Cloth with Napkins to match?

Your Thanksgiving Table can have this appearance with little cost. We are offering EXCEPTIONAL values in LINENS during Thanksgiving Season.

∴ :-: ∴ SPECIAL VALUES ∴ :-: ∴

$1.25 Table DAMASK... 98c — 75c Table DAMASK.. 59c

$2.50 NAPKINS... $1.98 — $1.25 NAPKINS... 98c

$17.50 Decorated DINNER SETS..... $15.00

Then to make your Thanksgiving Table complete in its furnishings use one of Johnson Bros. decorated dinner sets.

During Thanksgiving week we place on sale a 100 piece Johnson Bros. decorated dinner set at the Special price of..... ....$15.00

Special Wednesday, November 23, Only

$1.50 Belmont Turkey Roasters $1.19

Stores Closed Thanksgiving Day
November 18, 1910 25 19

THE MAIN-COURT GROCERY.

I have disposed of all shop worn goods and moved into my new quarters in the **Main-Court Inn,** and am now prepared to furnish my customers with the

Best Fancy and Staple Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Bottled Beer

for family consumption. Also a full line of

Headley's Chocolates. Cigars and Tobacco.

FREE DELIVERY in City. East Main St.

C. & P. Phone, 205-R. Respectfully, HARRY GOSNELL.

March 25 1910 6 3



The Only Electric Light

RUBBER-TIRE Carriage for Weddings and other special occasions, Tally-Ho, Traps etc., and the ONLY HANSOM in the county, can be had at the

Palace Stables, Westminster, Maryland.

where you will find everything first class and up to date. Ladies' Waiting-room. Both Phones. 60-62-64 East Main St.



Baby Has Nerves Like Grown Folks---

Respect them. Baby can not tell you what is the trouble. Soothe the restless infant with **DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP** and he will sleep well, eat well and act well. This famous remedy is mother's best friend. It prevents Cholera Infantum, cures bowel complaints and Colic, makes Teething easy and safe. Can be given to babies one day old. 25 cents at druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper. Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

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C & P Phone 81-f R. V. LEWIS, successor to S. S. Wilson, Westminster, Md.
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"Secrets of Grave Yards and Crematoriums Revealed." 185 Pages, 24 Illustrations. Tells you more of the future than Mediums, Clairvoyants or Palmists know. Messages from the Spirit world. Communications from your loved ones. Tells the meaning of Dreams. How one buried alive was saved by Mental Telepathy. Key to Ruling Planets. Lucky dates for Marriage or Business Transactions. Know what is the future for you. Only Book of its kind ever published. Sent to any address. Price $1.00. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write plainly. Book will be sent in plain wrapper confidential.

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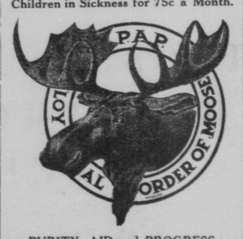
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LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

NOW FORMING IN WESTMINSTER

..INVITES YOU TO MEMBERSHIP..

Be a Moose and Help Your Wife and Children in Sickness for 75c a Month.



PURITY, AID and PROGRESS
Its Watchwords.
Youth, Vigor and Nobility of Purpose
Its Characteristics.

Adapted to the Needs of all good Citizens

The Order For You To Join

INITIATION FEE, BENEFITS and DUES

By special dispensation from the Supreme Lodge, the initiation fee has been reduced to $5.00.

The benefits after six months membership are $7.00 per week in sickness or accident; $100.00 in case of death, and free medical attention to members and their families.

The dues are 75c a month, payable quarterly or semi-annually. No assessments.

AID

In the broad sense of the word the Loyal Order of Moose is an AID to its members. If misfortune overtakes a brother, if sickness or accident or business reverses befall him, It Extends The Helping Hand. For him it speaks the "Good Word," contributes to his purse and helps him to overcome difficulties.

Aid and protection at a timely moment are often of incalculable value. It may be that impending moral injury can be averted; that a home can be saved from blight; that honor can be preserved untarnished. Material calamities may be averted if there are those who will reach forth the protecting arm or utter the word of warning. The Loyal Order of Moose is a shield of offense and defense, not only for every brother, but also for those who are near and dear to him. Against all the ills and discouragements to which man is heir, it is a Tower of Protecting Strength.

WHAT THEY ARE

The Order of Moose is not an insurance organization. They are the clan whose blood circulates. Their cardinal virtues are to aid the sick, bury the dead and inject sunshine into dark places. They are not Saints, simply disbursers of practical Christianity. There are no Moose in Potter's Field or County Shroud. They live by the way and lend unto the Lord, for they give unto the poor. Their Mission is to do good. They hold high above all other things as high as hope's great throbbing star, above the darkness of the tomb, the love of wife and home and friend.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR

The membership will run into the hundreds, and the installation will take place soon. After closing of the Charter the fee will be raised to $25.00. Now is your opportunity to save money. If you are interested, write to or call on

GEORGE W. RHEIN,
Deputy State Organizer,
Room 203 Hotel Main-Court,
Westminster, Maryland.

nov 4 3t

NO. 4544 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

George H. Murray, et al vs. William A. Murray, et al.

Ordered this 11th day of November, A. D. 1910, that the sales of the properties mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Charlaine W. Murray, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 12th day of December, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county once a week in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of December, next. The report states the amount of sales to be $16,215.00.

OSCAR D. GILBERT, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
OSCAR D. GILBERT, Clerk.
nov 11 3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carrol county Md., letters of Administration on the estate of ELIZA A. YINGLING,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 7th day of June, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 7th day of November, 1910.

JOSEPHUS F. YINGLING,
CHARLES H. HUNT,
Administrators.

nov 11 4t

No. 4528 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, Maryland. In Equity.

George L. Stocksdale Assignee of Mortgagee, Plaintiff, against William F. Gray, Jennie C. Gray his wife, Mortgagors.

Ordered this 4th day of November, in the year 1910, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by George L.Stocksdale, Assignee of Mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of December, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 28th day of November, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $250.

OSCAR D. GILBERT, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
OSCAR D. GILBERT, Clerk.

RATIFCATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County:
October Term, 1910.

Estate of Barbara E. Freeman, deceased.

On application it is ordered this 7th day of November, 1910, that the sale of Leasehold Estate of Barbara E. Freeman, late of Carroll county deceased, made by Harvey C. Freeman, Administrator of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Administrator be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd Monday, 12th day of December, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 5th day of December, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $2,500.00.

JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
WILLIAM L. RICHARDS,
ROBERT N. KOONTZ. } Judges.

True Copy,—Test:
William Arthur, Register of Wills.

nov 11 3t

WARNING NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon our farms or premises, by hunting with dog or gun, by trapping, or in any other manner, as we will enforce the law against all offenders

C. C. Penn,	Jesse W. Hood.
A. F. Conaway,	W. H. Gosnell,
C. P. Baker,	Chas. T. Penn.
M. A. Poole,	S. C. Poole.

nov 4 2t

WARNING NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon our farms or premises, by hunting with dog or gun, by trapping, or in any other manner, as we will enforce the law against all offenders.

Joshua Gist	Howard Close,
John Stevenson,	Nevin Royer,
Robert Gist,	Alfred A. Mitten,
John Hymiller.	Elias Ogg.
Margaret Turtle.	nov 4 3t

WARNING NOTICE.

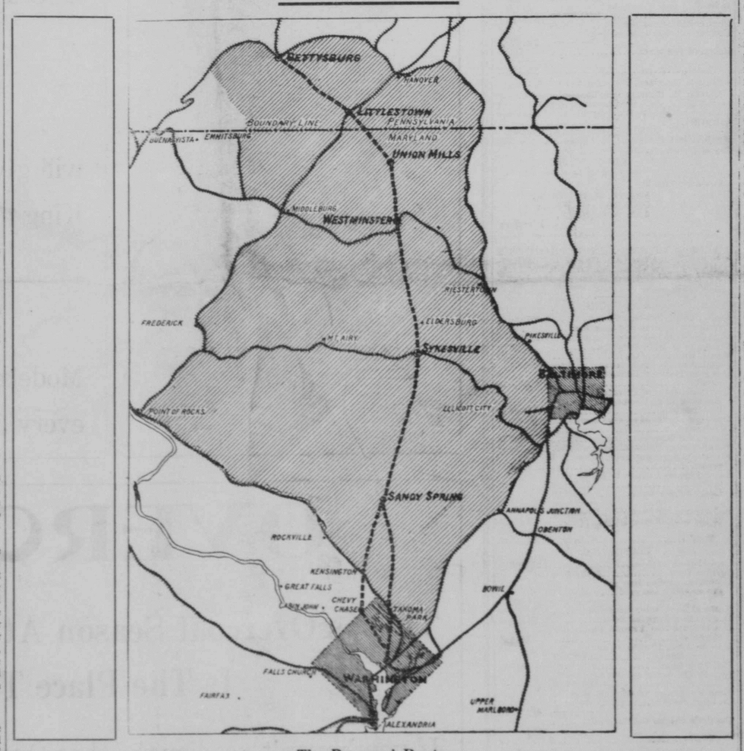
All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon our farms or premises, by hunting with dog or gun by trapping, or in any other manner, as we will enforce the law against all offenders.

Augustus Barnes,	Douglass Condon,
Howard Price,	Beal Condon.
Harry Trayer,	Chas. Jenkins.

nov 4 3t

Virgin Country To Be Opened Up For Development

Washington, Westminster and Gettysburg Railroad Now Under Construction.



The Proposed Route.

Eight Washington business men stood on a muddy embankment, just outside of Brentwood on Saturday afternoon and watched a brawny laborer drive the spike holding in place the first rail of the long-awaited railroad connecting the National Capital with the famous battlefield of Gettysburg.

In that little group of Washingtonians were William H. Saunders, president of the Washington, Westminster and Gettysburg Railroad; E. P. Thomas, vice president; I. H. Saunders, secretary and treasurer; Thomas B. Redmond, general manager of the company, and A. B. Farquhar, A. A. Chapin, Allan Farquhar, Claude Livingstone, and Henry L. West, officers and directors of the road.

There was no pomp connected with the occasion—no ceremony. There was no golden spike to be driven by governors of States—no applauding crowd. But these eight men knew that with that moment one of the greatest financial projects this city has ever known was put under way.

A short distance away were piled railroad materials in sufficient quantity to push the road miles into parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania never before given the slightest transportation advantage. This occasion meant not only a triumph for Washington financial genius, with the first of $3,500,000 being expended, but also a triumph in that virgin territory was being opened up by its means.

Long Been Needed

For more than thirty years the necessity has been felt in the Capital of the United States for more direct and adequate railroad facilities connecting the great battlefield of Gettysburg, upon which, in preserving landmarks, erect ing monuments to the fallen dead, and converting it into a magnificent park has been expended more than $7,000,000.

Populated by more than 85,000 people, this paradise of Maryland and Pennsylvania has never had any form of transportation further than that of the wagon of the farmer himself. It has been visited by railroads, it is true, but all running almost directly east and west. Wide sections of country have lain between, dormant in productive and manufacturing interests, for lack of an outlet to the north or south.

A few miles to the west, and again to the north, and the vast coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, too, have awaited means of conveyance to Washington and points south. The annual tonnage of the city alone, amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons annually, has been carried far to the east, transferred to the main trunk lines of the coastline roads, and by such a roundabout course finally brought to the consuming point.

This day is past. With the completion of the Washington, Westminster and Getysburg railroad all will be changed.

Tourist Traffic Large

In point of tourist traffic alone, this new railway develops every feature of a sound commercial proposition. During the past twenty years, Washington has developed a remarkable growth. It is today expanding in every direction, and this growth has been and is now commensurate with the growth of the country at large.

It is needless to say that no other city in the United States can present such a varied number of attractions for the visitor. Washington offers magnificent public buildings, broad avenues, spacious parks, all, perhaps, unequaled in the world. The world accepts the invitation extended, as the constantly increasing influx of visitors testifies.

As the real convention center of the United States, and a mecca for foreign delegates from all parts of the world, the city entertains thousands of tourists every year. A large percentage of these visitors visit Getysburg. A few years ago, when Washington witnessed the gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic, 100,000 old soldiers made the journey to the historic battlefield.

But at what a cost. Leaving the city in the morning, with uncertain train connections at several points, the visitors were given scarce an hour to look at this wonderful expanse of ground, where, fifty years ago, they had fought a battle destined to go down in history as the world's bloodiest and saddest conflict. Within a few months it will be possible to transport a like number of visitors by an eighty-mile trip without a change of cars.

Gettysburg itself is now a city approximating 6,000 population. Here on the first three days of July, 1863, was fought the crucial battle of the war between the States. The battlefield covers an area of nearly four square miles, now by government and State expenditure converted into a national park. It is little changed from its appearance fifty years ago. The headquarters of Gen. Meade, and the house from which he directed the movements of the Yankee forces still stands as does the old stone house where Gen. Lee slowly watched his forces hold their defense to the last.

The intermediate country is, with the exception of Baltimore county, the wealthiest section of Maryland. Westminster, situated about half way between the terminal points, is the county seat of Carroll county, and the richest town in the State, excepting Baltimore. The farmers are industrious and prosperous. Their lands are fertile, and their only difficulty under present conditions is that of being forced to carry their products ten and twenty miles over country to an available transportation point. Along the line are such other prosperous communities as Sandy Spring, Laytonsville, Mount Airy, Myersville, Westminster, Littlestown and Two Taverns. In total, some eighty stations and post offices will be touched.

Big Commercial Outlook

The commercial side of the undertaking is one that by the most casual investigation is shown to be the most important. The United States census reports for the present year not being available in their entirety, comparatively few watches are put to the final test of their endurance. Fashions change in watches as they do in every thing else, and men tire of their old watch and want another and they are more likely to buy a watch before the old one stops.

WOMAN TRAPPER

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer)

Near the little town of Haven, 15 miles south of Hutchison, Kan., a few days ago there was a neighborhood gathering of pioneers which recalled the life and activities of a Kansas woman in the early days in which human interest, romance and adventure played important parts.

Mrs. Warren Jewell, the wife of an early settler on the plains, was easily the center of interest in the little group of Reno county pioneers who gathered to talk over the old times of 38 years ago.

In 1872 Mrs. Jewell, then Miss Sarah Seley, was known as the "lady trapper of the Ninnescah." The Ninnescah in those days was a treacherous stream ploughing through the great plains country to the south of this city. Sarah Seley came to this county with her parents in the early 70s. Both her father and mother died soon after they settled in Albion township.

Miss Seley, left alone in the world, took a government homestead claim and earned the money to make the necessary improvements by hunting and trapping along the Ninnescah River. She had a complete trapper's outfit of steel traps and deadfalls, and during the winter of 1872-73 she earned enough from the sale of skins and furs to pay for the improvements on her little homestead claim.

The money thus earned by trapping and hunting paid for breaking up 15 acres of land on her claim the first year, enabled her to have built a sod house, in which she lived for several years, and to set out an orchard, one of the first to be planted in that part of the country.

Every day Miss Seley would drive for miles viewing the traps and deadfalls she had set the day previous. She was always armed with a hunting knife and a large revolver. She killed and skinned the game she caught, including wolves, coyotes, mink and such other small game as inhabited the great prairie region of the southwest.

When not engaging in trapping Miss Seley earned considerable by teaming, driving her own team and hauling freight a distance of 40 miles between the little settlement near her sodhouse and Wichita. Far and wide she was known as the "lady trapper," and she was respected by all the pioneers of that time for her pluck and heroic disposition.

Of course romance had a part in this little drama on the plains. While trapping coyotes and wolves the prairie maiden also trapped the heart of a young settler on an adjoining claim. Warren Jewell had taken the homestead next to that of Miss Seley. He had constructed a little dugout on his claim, "Just big enough for two," but was doing his own housekeeping and living a bachelor's life.

"It was not a pleasant way to live," he told the little company of old settlers who a few days ago met at his home to talk over old days again. "I needed another 'Jewell' in that little dugout to make my happiness complete and it was the same old story, whether enacted on the bleak prairies of Kansas in the early 70s or in the palaces of the rich today.

"I fell in love with that plucky girl living alone on the adjoining quarter section. We were wed, joined our fortunes, consolidated our claims, and I am willing to confess that all the wealth I possess and all the happiness I enjoy are due to the help, the assistance and love of that little woman, the lady trapper of the Ninnescah.

THE LIFE OF A WATCH

(From the New York Sun)

The life of a watch, jewelers say, depends largely upon the person carrying it and the care taken of it. As to the care of a watch, some jewelers say that it should be oiled once a year, some once in two years; perhaps once in 18 months would be about the right thing.

All jewelers say that a watch should be wound at the same time daily, this is essential to make it give the best and most uniform results. If a watch is permitted to run down it may on rewinding keep different time and require regulating. With the watch wound regularly and kept running there is set up and established in the mainspring a certain tension. If this strain is wholly released by letting the watch run down the spring may on rewinding take on a somewhat different tension. This difference may be extremely slight, but it may be enough to affect the running of the watch.

While some watches are long lived, many are short lived, the long lived watches being, of course, those of fine quality that are also well cared for. But there is the limit to the life of any watch that is kept constantly in use. The best of watches, like the best of everything, will wear out in time.

A watchmaker had lately brought in to him for repair a watch 125 years old that had been running practically continuously. It might be difficult to say of just what duration its intervals of rest had been, but it was supposed to have been run practically continuously, and though it had stopped at least once it was still in fairly good condition and good for some future use. But this was an extraordinary case. Most watches, however excellent they may have been originally, would with constant use wear out in far less time.

Sometimes there are brought in to jewelers fine old and once valuable watches whose owners, desiring now to buy a new watch, wish to offer the old watch at some price in exchange; but it is of no value except for the weight of the metal contained in its case. Every jeweller has an accumulative collection of such old works, which are of no value whatever, except that at long intervals there may be found among them a wheel or a part that may serve in some other old time watch brought in for repair.

So watches do wear out; and as to the life of a watch, a jeweller said, a good average watch, with fair care, ought to wear from 30 to 40 years, and a fine watch 50 years; it might last 75, but 50 years would probably be nearer the figure.

It may be thought that a superior watch would last longer than that, but really the wonder is that this delicate piece of mechanism running year after year ceaselessly should run so long. And as a matter of fact, comparatively few watches are put to the final test of their endurance. Fashions change in watches as they do in every thing else, and men tire of their old watch and want another and they are more likely to buy a watch before the old one stops.

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT

"Senator," said a traveler to Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, as they were riding through that state toward Helena, "what are those holes I see on the opposite bank of the river?"

"Well," replied the Senator, "out here we refer to them as holes in the ground, but in the East they are known as permanent mining investments."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

"This year of 1910 is drawing to a close. The records of population and harvests, which are the index of progress, show vigorous national growth and the health and prosperous well-being of our communities throughout this land and in our possessions beyond the seas. These blessings have not descended upon us in restricted measure, but overflow and abound. They are the blessings and bounty of God.

"We continue to be at peace with the rest of the world. In all essential matters our relations with other peoples are harmonious, with an ever-growing reality of friendliness and depth of recognition of mutual dependence. It is especially to be noted that during the past year great progress has been achieved in the cause of arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the wise custom of the Civil Magistrates since the first settlements in this land and with the rules established from the foundation of this Government, do appoint Thursday, November 24, 1910, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, enjoining the people upon that day to meet in their churches for the praise of Almighty God and to return heartfelt thanks to Him for all His Goodness and loving kindness.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred an thirty-fifth.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

By the President.
Alvey A. Adee, Acting Sec'y. of State.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

The year 1910 has surely proved to be an "off year" politically. People who before November 8 talked confidently of the beneficial effects of a Democratic House have had little to say since the Democratic landslide which swept the country, nearly carrying the Republican stronghold of Pennsylvania with it. Now it is realized that when the newly elected Representatives take their seats in about one year there will be much agitation in Congress which will be likely to keep the business world guessing and unsettled. But a year is a long way ahead and in the meantime there will be a short session of the present Congress at which the possibilities for good may outweigh those for evil and consequently "there is hope."

Quite unexpectedly a Democrat was elected to Congress in one of the mill districts of this city. The defeat of the Republican candidate was due entirely to local conditions and the tariff did not enter into the result. The November election afforded the people of that section of the city the first opportunity to express their resentment concerning the troubles that accompanied the strike of the street railway men last Spring. At the polls they defeated a worthy citizen who in no way was responsible for local disturbances during the strike. Democrats were also elected in a number of other Pennsylvania districts and no doubt all of these new members of the House will stand with their party when tariff legislation is attempted.

An immediate effect of the elections was to depress the market value of stocks. The market had been lifted by manipulation prior to the elections and many persons looked forward to an advance during which they might sell stocks and reap profits. As usual when most persons think the same way stocks took an opposite course and declined sharply. News was not very encouraging for the bulls, as one steel company passed a dividend during the week and the statement of the United States Steel Corporation shows a further decrease in unfilled orders, which brings that item to the lowest record, even without taking into consideration the greatly increased capacity of the company. Another large industrial corporation announced an issue of $15,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, which is probably the forerunner of other flotations. Many industrial and railroad corporations are in need of funds and they have been waiting for a propitious time to borrow. It will be helpful to the whole country if these corporations are able to obtain new capital on favorable terms.

With few exceptions the railroads as if by concerted action are refraining from placing orders for steel rails and new equipment until there is a settlement of the rate controversy, and such a settlement may not be made before January 1. This policy has direct effect upon the steel industry and upon the activity of those companies which are engaged in the railway supply business.

Some textile manufacturers who state that their business has not been satisfactory since last year are looking forward to much activity in 1911. They assert that there has been a disposition in the trade and among merchants of all kinds to keep stocks just as low as possible. The manufacturers now reason that there is bound to follow a good demand for goods on account of the exceedingly large crops and that the full force of this demand will be witnessed next year; in fact, some of the Philadelphia manufacturers say that their orders for Spring delivery are very much in excess of those of last year at this season.

Settlement of the strike of the expressmen in New York city will be helpful to trade anywhere, as the strike was far more than local in its influence. Delay in the delivery of goods ordered was experienced in a territory far beyond New York.

In the shoe industry manufacturers in the East are said to be well cleaned up. Orders require prompt delivery and consequently reserve stocks are running low. In commercial circles there is a disposition to look upon the brighter side and the expectation is that a good year's business is ahead before the next Congress begins to agitate for legislation that may be unsettling. Banks of New York made the best statement on Saturday last that they have made for many weeks, showing a net gain of about $2,000,000 in cash holdings, a fact which is appreciated in commercial circles.

—Phila. Press

MIXED MOTIVES

William Jay Schieffelin, vice president of the Men's League for Woman's suffrage, said at one of his striking suffrage meetings in Bar Harbor:

"If we studied questions with the sole desire of getting at the truth, then no doubt, we should all be suffragists. But we can never approach a question, it seems, without taking sides, without becoming partisans, and as partisans, in our wish to vanquish the other party, truth becomes a little obscured.

"Few motives, in this world, can be pure. That is our great trouble."

Mr. Chieffelin smiled and resumed.

"A clerk wept bitterly on the beach one stormy day while out on the boiling sea tossed a cockleshell of a fishing boat wherein sat his employer. As the clerk watched with wild eyes the little boat now buried under the white foam, now shooting foward gallantly, now hurled again, he clasped his hands and cried in great anguish:

"If that boat sinks, I'll lose my job." —New York Times

This column edited by The Just Government League of Maryland. Headquarters corner of St. Paul and Pleasant streets, Baltimore, Md.

"Equal Suffrage Benefits the Family," is the title of a recent article in The Home Journal and the article starts with the following extract:

"No utterance from the suffrage States for years past has attracted so much attention or been so widely quoted as a recent remark of Governor Bryant B. Brooks of Wyoming about the good influence of equal suffrage on the family. Writing in a popular magazine, Gov. Brooks expresses himself as follows:

"In the first place, let me say that nothing can be so far from the truth as that woman suffrage has the slightest tendency to disrupt the home. Indeed, it has the very opposite effect. As a result of it politics is talked freely in the home circle, and political questions are settled by intelligent discussion.

"This has a great and good influence on the growing generation. The children come up in an atmosphere that encourages intelligent consideration and debate of public problems, and are then better equipped to deal with public questions when they reach voting age."

Other prominent men in the States where women vote have noticed the same fact. Hon. W. E. Mullen, Attorney General of Wyoming, wrote to A. C. Thomas, of Jefferson, Ore.:

"I have your letter asking whether equal suffrage has been a success in Wyoming. I must confess that when I first settled in Wyoming I was greatly prejudiced against it. I have observed the practical results, and have changed my mind. I am now convinced that woman suffrage is a rational principle and a benefit to the State.

"It stimulates interest and study on the part of women, in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the home; more papers and magazines are read, and the interests of the State and home are promoted. As a mother, sister or teacher of young boys, the influence of woman over the minds of the youth in the land, in creating wholesome ideals of citizenship, is very great. The more she knows about the obligations of citizenship, the more she is able to teach the boys."

Ex-Governor Albert W. McIntire, of Colorado, writes in the official publication of the Business Men's Association of Everett, Wash., for September, 1910:

"Actual experience proves that, where both vote, the added common interest in public matters between husband and wife helps amazingly toward making them comrades, because thereby the broadening influence of his wider horizon is extended to her."

The editorial closes with this paragraph:

"Women not only are half the population, but are mothers of the whole of it, and are expected to train up the boys and girls to be good citizens. It seems almost self evident, then, that anything which will lead the mothers to inform themselves more generally upon public questions must be a good thing for the country and for the race."

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League of Maryland, wrote for the October Progressive Stenographer an article on "The Relation of Woman's Suffrage to the Home and Morality." This paper is a strong argument for the needs of woman's influence as a voter, not only in the home but beyond it. The Just Government League is preparing to have several hundred copies of the article printed in pamphlet form. These pamphlets will soon be ready for distribution. They can be procured in any desired number by request at the headquarters of the League either in person or by mail.

The suffragists now count five states in which women on equal terms with men, for at least the last election on Tuesday, November 8, Washington adopted a new constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women.

COLLEGE GIRLS TO WEST

To Take up Land and Become Cowgirls in Montana

(Ann Arbor Cor. Detroit Journal)

Two of the coeds of Michigan University will leave for the West this month to take up government land and be cowgirls in good earnest, intending to return to Michigan when they can to complete their education. They are Lulu Jefferson, from Williamston, and Bertha Thompson, from Battle Creek, the first a junior and the last a senior in the literary department.

Miss Jefferson has already taken up her land and has lived one of the necessary six months on it to claim the property. She will live there for the next six months with her sister. The ranch is in Montana and Miss Thompson will probably accompany her West and take up land somewhere in the same section. They were roommates here.

There is another "cowgirl" here, Miss Rogers, from Burley, Idaho, who made the trip to the Far West last Christmas vacation in order to spend the requisite few days there at that time.

Another young lady who was graduated from here several years ago took up land in the West which has turned out to be very valuable. She will return a year from this fall to take her master's degree from the university. When she left she was half dead from tuberculosis, but she went into the West, had a rude log hut erected and went to work. She was particularly fortunate in the location she happened to select, and now because of irrigation canals that have been put in near her she is able to sell her ranch for a sum that puts her in the independent class, and best of all she writes, that she has perfectly regained her health.

THE YEAR'S CROPS

Bumper crops, led by corn, with the greatest harvest ever gathered, was produced by the farmers of the United States during this year. In a general review of crop conditions issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture says:

"The harvests of 1910 have been practically completed with results exceeding the expectations during the growing period. Preliminary estimates have been made of the production of most of the important crops, from which it appears that the aggregate production of crops in 1910 are approximately 7.6 per cent greater than the crops of 1900, and about 9.1 per cent greater than the average annual production of the preceding five years. Prices for important crops averaged on November 1 about 5.4 per cent lower than a year ago.

"The production of other crops in 1910, expressed in percentage of the average production in recent years (not compared with full crop,) is estimated as follows:

"Peaches, 113.1; hops, 106.9; broomcorn, 105.4; cranberries, 105.4; sweet potatoes, 104.6; asparagus, 102.5; peanuts, 102.5; cabbages, 100.2; lima beans, 100; Kaffir corn, 99.1; pears, 98.9; beans (dry,) 98.8; cantaloupes, 97.3; watermelons, 97; onions, 96.5; hemp, 95.5; tomatoes, 93.7; cloverseed, 93.6; strawberries, 91.5; grapes, 88.2; apples, 85.8; millet seed, 85.7; raspberries, 78; blackberries, 76.6.

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