Babylon & Lippy Co.

The Dependable Store

Inventory Sale Bargains

HERE ARE JUST A FEW.

Beyond a doubt these are the Biggest Values we have ever given.

Ladies' Shoes

100 pairs of Ladies' $2.00 and $2.50 Shoes consisting of Patent, Gun Metal and Tan Shoes, Button and Lace, High and Low Heel, every size in this lot, when placed on sale

Special $1.59

Ladies' Hats

Any Ladies' Trimmed Hat in the Millinery Department

98c

These Hats sold from $2.00 to $5.00.

Percales and Ginghams

This lot consists of several thousand yards of 36 inch Percales, Light and Dark Patterns. 32 inch Dress Ginghams at

Special Price of 9c Yd.

Outings and Flanelettes

Just the suitable kind for Comforts, Shirts and Dresses. These are beautiful patterns in dark shades

At 8c

Cretons

Special values in Cretons, desirable patterns, suitable for Cushions, Curtains and Coverings

At 8c

Comfort Challies

50 pieces of Bright Patterns in regular Comfort Challies

5c Yd.

Carpet Rags

We pay 5c pound in exchange for clean Cotton Rags on hanks.

Ladies' Vests

25 doz. Ladies' Light Weight Vests, without sleeves

At 7½c

Soap Special

7 bars regular 5c Laundry and Hand Soap

25c

Aluminum Ware

50 Aluminum Saucepans. Regular price 60c. Special while they last

29c Each

Men's Shirts

100 Men's Dress and Work Shirts, most all sizes, regular price 50c.

Now on Sale 39c

Children's Sweaters

25 Children's Sweaters, Red and White, at the

Inventory Sale 39c

Umbrellas

30 Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas, many with fancy handles, regularly sold at $1.00 and $1.35.

Special Price 79c

Men's Hats

60 Men's Black and Fancy Hats. See window display

79c

Embroidery Bargains

We have placed on sale an almost endless variety of patterns in Edgings and Insertions. Three special lots.

Prices 3½, 7½, 9c Yd.

THE "UNEMPLOYED"

Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, O., announces that he is going to raise this spring a new "Coxey's army," to march on Washington, to impress the government officials with the need of better legislation. May 1 will be the anniversary of the Coxey army march 20 years ago.

These periodical parades of the "unemployed" have serio-comic elements characteristic of our picturesque American life. Yet there is nothing funny about the general question of unemployment. While the number of "out of works" is constantly aggravated by unwise legislation and needless business fears, there seems to be a steadily increasing inability of our industrial system to provide regular work.

Recent statistics from New York state show that 87 per cent of the manufacturers get help by sticking cards in the windows. The ability to attract labor in this way indicates a consistent idle reserve drifting about the streets.

The smaller type of factories formerly so common were much more steady in operation. Turning off an industrious mechanic was regarded as almost as disgraceful as bankruptcy. To confess that you had no work for him was interpreted by the community as showing mismanagement, or lack of hustling for orders.

Today manufacturing firms fluctuate in number of help employed. The fellow who is dropped begins to search for work with grim determination. After rebuffs, he loses his nerve. Lack of nourishing food, constant worry about his family, give his face a wild look of strain. With frousy clothes he looks like a tramp to the man who hires help.

Many states have established employment agencies. Too often, managed by politicians, they have been inefficient. There is a valuable suggestion in the fact that the labor exchanges recently established in England filled 1500 jobs daily during their second year.

You can always get a bill through Congress for a marble post office in Jayville, by attaching it as a rider to the navy appropriation bill.

Contrary to the impression prevailing among some of the girls, a long purply yellow hat feather does not taste good when the end of it is stuck into your mouth.

The Mexican rebels seem to feel that those Japanese rifles will come in mighty handy when the Federals drop them and run.

This newspaper cheerfully admits that George Goethals can get a job all right without spending a quarter for a want ad in the newspaper.

REDUCING COSTS OF DISTRIBUTION

Social economists, in the effort to find the causes of high cost of living, are giving more and more attention to the expense of distribution. It is being realized that our machinery for delivering the products of the farm and the mill to the consumer is very crude and bungling. On a great many articles the price the consumer pays is multiplied two or three or more times from the value at the farm or at the factory.

This high cost of distribution is not largely in railroad rates. It is in handling over too many times, and still more in piecemeal handling in too small quantities.

It is probable that the system of distribution through a very large number of little retail stores is largely to blame. The small store, doing a little business, with overhead charges high for the total proceeds, has to charge up too large a sum as the cost of clerk hire, rent, insurance, etc.

Any retailer can meet the need of the times by enlarging his business and reducing overhead charges, and sales expense, dividing up these charges into a bigger volume of

STATESMANSHIP AND WEALTH

The death of "Uncle" Shelby Cullom, for 30 years senator from Illinois, has peculiar interest as a passing ot an old type of statesmanship.

Some one once said that Mr. Cullom was poor when he entered the Senate, and has been growing poorer ever since. This turns out to be wrong, as Mr. Cullom had a fair sized estate, as modern standards go. His simple and unostentious habits of life, however, stamped him as belonging to that older school of statesmanship that maintained Spartan indifference to the allurements of wealth.

The opportunities for money making offered in so long a political career as Mr. Cullom's could easily have made him a millionaire. Up to a decade or two public opinion was very loose in these respects. If a congressman took advantage of his inside information, to buy or sell stocks likely to be affected by pending action, nothing was thought of it. Such occurcenses were too common to attract attention.

"Uncle" Shelby must have seen these chances incessantly for 30 years. He never made loud professions of superior virtue, but somehow these enticements were foreign to his simple and clean nature.

Of course there are many opportunities for money making offered to prominent statesmen that are legitimate. Audiences almost anywhere would have assessed themselves 50 cents a head to see and hear so conspicuous and picturesque a figure in the political theater. But "Uncle" Shelby belonged to an older race of public men who were principally interested in ideas of government, and money making seemed an uninteresting side issue.

Whatever one may think of Mr. Cullom's political opinions, this imperviousness to the subtile influences of cash in politics, this indifference to the money-getting drift of the times, must command respect.

Under Mayor Mitchell the New York police are no longer expected go around to the Capitol once in meet the thugs.

Uncle Shelby Cullom did not die as poor as at first reported, but few aldermen would feel that he made much use of his position from a business view-point.

The courts have decided that a stockholder has the right to see the books of a corporation, but of course he has no right to ask any questions.

Probably the poor will be willing to buy things at Chicago's municipal stores, if everything is of the latest style.

THE BIGGEST THING AT PANAMA

Some one has said that the most interesting thing at Panama is not the Culebra cut, where they have gashed the great continental divide down to the backbone. Nor is it the completed achievement, eclipsing even the Pyramids, hitherto the top of the world's mechanical skill. The most interesting thing is George W. Goethals, chief engineer, now appointed governor of the Canal Zone.

Engineer Stevens, formerly on the job at Panama, said when he quit that they did not need him any longer. All they had to do was to dig a ditch. "What you need now," he added, "is a statesman." Col. Goethals has made his marvelous success by adding to technical skill a gift for inspiring and controlling the polyglot spirits of 45 nationalities working on this job.

The real safety valve of the whole intense energy in play at the Isthmus is in the Colonel's Sunday morning conferences with whomsoever has a grievance. Whether it is the woman with a baby who wants a quieter flat, or the engineer who is grouchy over his pay, somehow it all ends with a big hearty laugh. Goethals has given the impression that he is personally interested in the life story of the man or woman before him.

The average gang of street laborers or government employes have always had the reputation of working in an easy, half hearted way. Somehow the incentive of personal ambition seems to be dull on public work. But the canal is public work, yet every one seems to be in a hurry. Somehow the resistless energy and buoyant enthusiasm of the Colonel have put the spirit of achievement into the whole force.

Such a career is not only an incentive to every ambitious American, but it illuminates many problems of handling men. It is a question of personal enthusiasm. Give the fellows under you some goal to work for, and make them feel that you are interested in their winning, and they will do things.

George Ade won't be welcome in the Senate, which insists that all slang be cut out.

The country loves George Goethals so much that it is willing to pay him about a quarter of what he could earn in private employment.

It is believed that Gen Coxey will be able to persuade the "unemployed" to descend on Washington, if the railroads will provide sleeping cars.

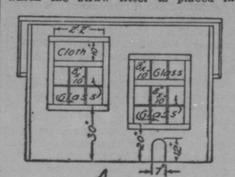
It is the unanimous opinion of Europe that American soldiers should fight, bleed and die in Mexico in the sacred cause of protecting the coupons of their bondholders.

POULTRY

OCOCK PLAN FOR HEN HOUSE

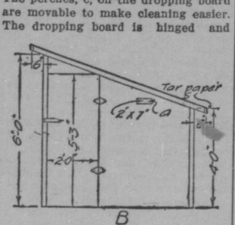
Convenient and Satisfactory Building to Accommodate Flock of Fifteen Chickens in City.

The Ocock chicken house is a convenient and satisfactory house for city lots. It will accommodate 15 individuals if good care is given the flock. A dirt floor is shown at the left in C. At the right in C is a board floor on which the straw litter is placed in



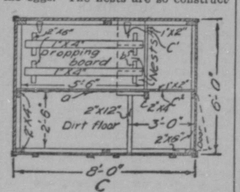
Showing Cloth Screen.

winter months. A piece of 2 by 12 inch material is used as a partition, to prevent the straw from getting over on to the dirt, and is shown in D. The perches, c, on the dropping board are movable to make cleaning easier. The dropping board is hinged and



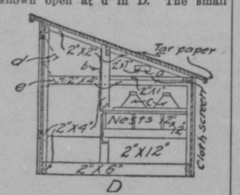
Opening Above Screen.

should be swung up as high as the cloth screen during the day, especially during the winter and early spring. The nests are open under the dropping board and have small doors on the side next to the flooring for removing the eggs. The nests are so construct-



Showing Dirt Floor.

ed as to be removed any time for cleaning. A cloth screen extends the full length over the dropping boards roosts, and floored portion. The frame work being shown at c1, c2, in C. A drop curtain of canvas is in front to be used on cold nights; this is shown at a in C and at b in D. An opening is made in each end of the house above the screen and is shown at a in B, also at a in D. A cloth screen is hinged above the window in A and is shown open at d in D. The small



Keeps Straw in Place.

three-light glass sash above the six-light sash is also hinged and is shown open at e in D. The roof, side wall and ends are covered with tar paper inside in the half which is devoted to the roosts, nests and part of the floored space. The boarding of this house is nailed up and down.

ECONOMY IN THE BEST FEED

Nothing Gained by Purchasing Supplies for the Poultry Because They Are Called Cheap.

(By A. G. SYMONDS.)

No matter what food is given the fowls be sure it is the very best that can be procured. It does not pay to buy poor grain or poultry food of any kind. Some people think it is economical to buy poultry supplies because they are cheap.

The best is none too good, is a rule as applicable here as anywhere else. Only the very best grains should be sanctioned. Only the choicest brand of beef scraps, fine cut clover, alfalfa, and other foods of this sort should be used. There is nothing that will repay one better for good care and food given them than a flock of hens. See to it then that in the matter of foods given them only the best be procured and only the best be fed.

Value of Charcoal.

For all kinds of digestive troubles, charcoal is one of the best remedies.

No matter how a citizen fills out his income tax blank, he can be sure that he has violated the law.

Prices for seats on the stock exchanges of the country are going up with the rise in the market, but you can still get a free ticket for admission to Monte Carlo.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

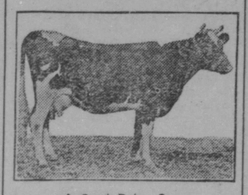
DAIRY FACTS

FEW POINTS OF A GOOD COW

Important Characteristic of Animal Is Judged by Size and Color of Eyes —Other Points.

Nervous temperament in a cow does not mean a high state of nervousness or irritability, but the animal has nerves such as make the various parts active, giving tone, vitality and activity to the many parts of the body. This important characteristic is judged by the size and character of her eyes. Her face should be broad between the eyes and well dished.

The eye should be prominent, bright, clear and mild, but not at all sluggish looking. The prominence



A Good Dairy Cow.

and openness of the joints of the backbone is a very important indication. The backbone should be covered with no surplus flesh, for if it is, the cow is using to fatten herself that which should go into the milk pail. The ribs should be wide in themselves, and should have plenty of width betwen them. This can be measured by inserting the fingers between the ribs. Persistency in chewing the cud is a very important point with dairy cows.

IDEAL FEED FOR DAIRY COW

Importance of Succulent Ration, as Well as Good Supply of Pure Water Is Apparent.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

"When I get my cows into grass again there will be more milk."

This is a statement frequently heard during the last month that the herd is confined to the yard. When once on pasture the yields show a marked increase even though the animals may have had plenty of good grain and forage previously.

What is there about grass which makes it such an excellent and very satisfactory food for a milk cow? Is it not its succulent nature?

Succulence means full of juice and the juicy ration for the dairy cow is the correct one from all standpoints. Large quantities of water are required by the cow in order to make large quantities of milk.

A large part, in fact all but about 10 or 12 per cent. of milk is water, and consequently the cow that produces 8,000 pounds of milk in a year makes use of something like 7,000 pounds of water, or a little over, for milk alone to say nothing of what is required for her body.

Thus the importance of a succulent ration, as well as a pure supply of drinking water is apparent.

Realizing the great stimulus to production which grass is, the dairymen anxious for large yields should seek to pattern his ration as nearly as possible the year around after this natural food.

Grass alone, of course, would not be satisfactory for winter feeding for it keeps the body of the cow too full of water and allows her to suffer from the cold, but in conjunction with more fat-forming foods, such as grains and fodders, grass would be a part of an ideal winter ration.

The nearest approach to grass, however, is silage and it is for this reason that silage is held in such high esteem by those who feed it.

DAIRY NOTES

What? No silage left?

And now comes the time of scant pastures.

Streaky butter is one result of working it when too soft.

Ill treatment has spoiled many promising dairy heifers.

The dog that brings the cows up the fastest should be the first shot.

Do not mix warm new cream with cold cream until it has been cooled.

One way of developing a gentle cow is to begin with the heifer and the calf.

Early morning is the best time to have "good luck" in churning, if the weather is hot.

It's either a darkened stable or milking early and late these days. Flies give the cows no peace.

The cost of a good sire is entirely forgotten in the satisfaction and profit derived from the offspring.

The cows need protection from the hot sun almost as much as they need protection from the cold wind.

If the milk sours before the cream rises you will make a poor quality of butter besides losing much cream.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Relieves Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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SALE BILLS PRINTED ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

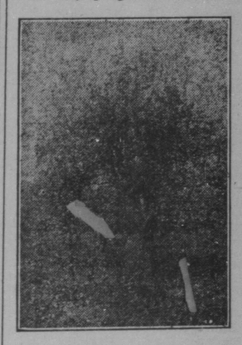
PUT NEW LIFE IN YOUR OLD TREES

A Comfortable Living From the Neglected Orchard For the Enterprising.

HERMAN BECKENSTRATER.
Maryland Agricultural College.

Seven hundred barrels of apples from a ten-acre orchard, netting between two and three thousand dollars is not bad farming. Yet this is what the Hanson Brothers, of Ellicott City, secured the past season from an old orchard that six years ago was practically worthless. What they have accomplished can be repeated to advantage with many of our neglected orchards.

The first step in bringing into usefulness an old orchard is a thorough cleaning up. Most old orchards have not been well pruned, as is shown by decaying branches, tops that are too thick and high, and a great growth of water sprouts. Thin out the top to admit light and air and increase the vigor of the tree. Scrape off the loose, shaggy bark which harbors insects, using a short-handled hoe. With a sharp knife remove in the winter or early spring, all signs of canker, body blight, or dead spots. Head back close and paint the wound to prevent loss from evaporation. This will also make spraying and picking easier. A thorough spraying with lime sulfur solution in the late fall and then again in the early spring is desirable.



BROUGHT TO LIFE.

Old orchards are usually in sod. Nothing will renew their life more effectively than breaking up this sod and cultivation for a number of years. Before plowing fertilizer should be applied. Stable manure is very desirable, but if not to be had in sufficient quantity, 500 pounds per acre of fertilizer may be used. A good mixture to use is 125 pounds nitrate of soda, 100 pounds ammonium sulfate, 700 pounds acid phosphate, 180 pounds muriate of potash, and 900 pounds of kainit. These substances should be thoroughly mixed before using.

Apply the fertilizer early in the spring and plow it under. Cultivate your land after every rain, as soon as it is in workable condition. Early in August sow to the acre 30 pounds of crimson clover or 1½ bushels of cow peas. Plow them under the spring following. This will improve your orchard. For further information, write for Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin No. 178.

YOUR APPLES SAVED BY WINTER SPRAYING

Kills San Jose Scale and Insures First Class Marketable Fruit.

T. B. SYMONS.
Entomologist, Maryland Agricultural College.

Fruit growers should now be planning for early spring spraying for the San Jose scale. All fruit trees should be sprayed with lime sulphur solution. The formula is as follows:

Best stone lime.....	50 lbs.
Sulfur 98% pure.....	100 lbs.
Water	50 gallons

This solution may be obtained from dealers or be home-made. Full direc



SAVING THE APPLE CROP.

tions for mixing together with a Spray Calendar will be gladly furnished on application to the Maryland Experiment Station.

No matter how good the solution may be, if the spraying is not done thoroughly the results will be disappointing. All parts of the tree should be hit with the spray; especially the ends of the branches, as the insects always seek the new and tender wood. Good spraying cannot be done unless you have good apparatus in the form of a pump, nozzles, hose, etc. Where there is much spraying, a good power sprayer should be secured. Small orchards can be treated with a double acting or barrel pump.

President Wilson seems to be doing most of the work down at Washington, but the Congressmen go around to theh Capitol once in awhile and say "Present."

Col. Goethals would make a splendid manager for some big city, but the voters would not respect him if he did not get some graft away from them.

If a loud noise is heard at Vera Cruz, it is not John Lind talking to the reporters about the Mexican situation.

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