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HOWARD MELVIN BENJ. H. JOHNSON
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MEAN SWEEP FOR WILSON

Democratic Gains In Vermont and Maine Impressive.

OTHER PARTIES IN PLIGHT.

Third Termers to Poll Their Entire Strength From the Rapidly Thinning Republican Ranks — Indications Are That Taft Will Carry but Two States, Roosevelt None.

That the results of the state elections in Vermont and Maine mean a tremendous Democratic victory in November is freely admitted by all except the bitterest partisans. Political experts have done much analyzing, and some claim to have reached novel conclusions. But these facts stand out:

On Monday, Sept. 9, 1912, the Republican and third term parties combined elected William T. Haines governor of Maine over Frederick W. Plaisted, the present Democratic incumbent, by 3,023 plurality; in 1908, a presidential year, a Republican was elected governor by 7,653 plurality; in 1904 the plurality was 25,800, and in 1900 it was 34,132. In other words, in twelve years the Democrats have cut down the Republican plurality in state elections by 31,109.

In this period the Democratic vote has increased from 39,000 to 68,000, whereas the Republican vote has decreased from 74,000 to 71,000. The Democratic vote of this year exceeds that of September, 1908, by 1,000, but the Republican vote is about 2,000 less than that party cast four years ago.

The split in the Republican ranks, following the election of William T. Haines, is pronounced. If the division in Maine in November is as it was in the recent Vermont election six-tenths of the Republican vote will go for Taft, three-tenths for Roosevelt and one-tenth for the Democrats. It is significant that the latter party has to date suffered no losses, as compared with the vote in previous years, from the third term movement. On the contrary, it has gained. The result in Maine may be expected to be something like this: Wilson, 74,000; Taft, 42,600; Roosevelt, 21,300.

The returns from the recent Vermont election show in round figures that the joint Republican and third party vote was 8 per cent short of the Republican vote four years ago, while the Democratic vote in that state shows a gain of 25 per cent over that of 1908. It is of special interest to speculate what will happen next November throughout the nation if the Republican and Democratic vote for the national tickets happens to be affected as the gubernatorial vote this month in Vermont has been affected. The New York Post has done some interesting figuring along this line, and as a net result it is shown that under the contingencies mentioned President Taft would carry only two states in November, Rhode Island and Vermont, all the others going for Governor Wilson. The conclusions reached by the Post follow:

To compute this result we should have to deduct 8 per cent from the vote cast for Taft four years ago and apportion the remaining vote in the ratio of 62 to 38 between Taft and Roosevelt, and we should have to add 35 per cent to Bryan's vote in 1908 and give the "demnition total" to Woodrow Wilson—in other words, give Taft 57 per cent and Roosevelt 35 per cent of Taft's vote four years ago and give Wilson 125 per cent of Bryan's vote four years ago.

The result in round numbers would be as follows, so far as regards Taft and Wilson:

	Taft.	Wilson.
Alabama	14,000	93,000
Arkansas	32,000	109,000
California	122,000	160,000
Colorado	71,000	159,000
Connecticut	66,000	85,000
Delaware	14,000	28,000
Florida	6,000	39,000
Georgia	24,000	90,000
Idaho	30,000	45,000
Illinois	360,000	503,000
Indiana	139,000	422,000
Iowa	167,000	238,000
Kansas	113,000	201,000
Kentucky	135,000	205,000
Louisiana	51,000	79,000
Maine	38,000	44,000
Maryland	66,000	145
Massachusetts	152,000	194
Michigan	192,000	219
Minnesota	112,000	136,
Mississippi	3,000	75,00
Missouri	199,000	448,000
Montana	15,000	32,000
Nebraska	73,000	164,000
Nevada	6,000	14,000
New Hampshire	30,000	42,000
New Jersey	151,000	208,000
New York	497,000	834,000
North Carolina	66,000	171,000
North Dakota	33,000	41,000
Ohio	377,000	528,000
Oklahoma	63,000	153,000
Oregon	36,000	48,000
Pennsylvania	426,000	661,000
Rhode Island	35,000	31,000
South Carolina	2,000	78,000
South Dakota	39,000	50,000
Tennessee	68,000	170,000
Texas	37,000	271,000
Utah	25,000	53,000
Vermont	23,000	14,000
Virginia	30,000	102,000
Washington	61,000	78,000
West Virginia	79,000	139,000
Wisconsin	142,000	208,000
Wyoming	12,000	18,000

How Seeds Travel.

They have been discovering some extraordinary plants in England, plants which puzzled the botanists, to whom they were either utterly unknown or known as growing only in far distant lands. One naturalist picked on the grounds of the Bradford sewage works 160 species of foreign plants. Among these were several Australian burrs, jimson weed, prickly poppies from Mexico, others native to Peru, Siberia and the Azores. All were of a prickly nature. Investigation proved that the dust from wool combing establishments was being used as fertilizer and the washings of wool were run into the sewers. The burrs of these foreign plants had come in the wool and had grown. Other plants had sprung from seed in rags and others been brought in soil on foreign timber.—New York World.

Naturally.

Belle Cholly told me last night that I was the hope of his after years and the chance of a lifetime. Delle—Good! What happened after that? Belle—Why, he very naturally embraced the opportunity.—Philadelphia Record.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

Three Races That Have Left Traces of Their Customs Behind Them.

Science has proofs of the existence of several prehistoric races, but only three of these have left traces of their customs behind them. These are Homo Europeus, Homo Eurafricus and Homo Eurasicus. The first race is extinct. Its representative man resembled the remains of Neanderthal. His forehead was low and retreating and his eyebrows beetled.

Probably the second race journeyed to Europe from the north of Africa. Their traces have been found on the Thames, in Moravia, and in caves of different regions.

Sergy, a close student of human origins, traces the second race to the paleolithic culture of the quaternary epoch in the south of France. In that culture analogies with Mycenaean and prehistoric Egyptian civilization are found. Some families of the race may have been inspired by their adventurous and artistic instincts to wander onward out of their own land to a land specially suited to the development of their dreams of something that they had never been able to produce in their own country. The geographical conditions, the climate and the natural beauty of the land they settled in may have allured them and encouraged them to develop their rude arts.

The third race, Homo Eurasicus, came into Europe from western Asia, and its members were the ancestors of the modern European peoples.—Harper's.

SECRET INK.

Writing Which May Be Made Invisible or Visible at Will.

There are several ways in which two persons can correspond with each other unknown to even the people before whose eyes the very letter is held. Ovid taught young women when writing to their lovers they should use new milk as ink. This when dried is invisible, but by scattering coal dust or soot upon the paper the writing becomes legible. Ansonius adopted this method when writing to Paulinus.

Diluted sulphuric acid, lemon juice, solutions of nitrate and chloride of cobalt or of chloride of copper write colorless, but on being heated the characters written with the first two become black or brown and the latter green. When the paper becomes cool the writing disappears and leaves the paper blank again. Saltpeter dissolved in water and equal parts of sulphate of copper and sal ammoniac dissolved in water are two good invisible inks.

There are also some inks which are invisible when dry, but visible when moistened with another liquid. Thus a solution of muriate of antimony washed with tincture of galls becomes yellow, green vitriol ink washed with the same solution turns black, nitrate of cobalt washed with oxalic acid turns blue, arsenate of potash with nitrate of copper green, solution of gold with muriate of tin purple.

PHEASANT NURSERIES.

Those In French Forest Equal Institutions For Human Beings.

To Louis XIV. France is said to be indebted for the importation of its pheasants, writes Lillie Hamilton French in the Century. On that side of the forest Compiegne nearest to Compiegne itself is a faisanderie covering many hundreds of acres in which the breeding of these birds, begun under his protection and further encouraged by Charles X. and Louis Philippe, is now carried on by a private person, who rents his right to do so from the state.

I have never seen a place so shut in and protected by wire fences and locked gates, stone walls and more gates, special guards in special houses, police dogs, guns and traps. There is even a thick kind of double mattress made to cover the guards, who in winter must sleep out of doors in watching for poachers. I have never seen institutions for human beings better planned in the way of nurseries and attendants, hygienic laws and systems of feeding.

The pheasants when finally shot must have a wonderful flavor, and in a single day as many as a thousand are often shot within those walls, each one of the thousand having cost its owner the sum of 40 francs to raise.

GARRICK'S MOBILE FACE.

It Drove Sir Joshua Reynolds Into a Fit of Temper.

This story of an artist's despair while working on Garrick's portrait is often printed, but it is reproduced in "David Garrick and His French Friends," with a footnote saying that the experience was made the material for a French vaudeville sketch:

It was no easy task to transfer to the canvas features so changeable. Garrick, as a model, threw painters into despair. Let us listen a moment to Northcote relating Sir Joshua Reynolds' experiences:

"When the artist had worked on the face till he had drawn it very correctly, as he saw it at the time, Garrick caught an opportunity, while the painter was not looking at him, totally to change his countenance and expression, when the poor painter patiently worked on to alter the picture and make it like what he then saw, and when Garrick perceived that it was thus altered he seized another opportunity and changed his countenance to a third character, which, when the poor tantalized artist perceived, he, in a great rage, threw down his palette and pencils on the floor, saying he believed he was painting from the devil and would do no more to the picture."

Cannon Ball Trees.

One of the most remarkable plants in the world is the cannon ball tree, to be found in British Guiana. The natural height of the tree reaches to eighty or a hundred feet or even taller. The fruit is a hard globular capsule, seven inches or more in diameter, containing numbers of flat, circular seeds rather larger than a dime. It resembles a thirty-two pound shot, is brown in color and very rough.

That Loaded Revolver.

"And you didn't know it was loaded?"

"No, judge, I swear I didn't."

"But before pointing it at the deceased, why did you not look into the barrel to see whether or not it was loaded?"

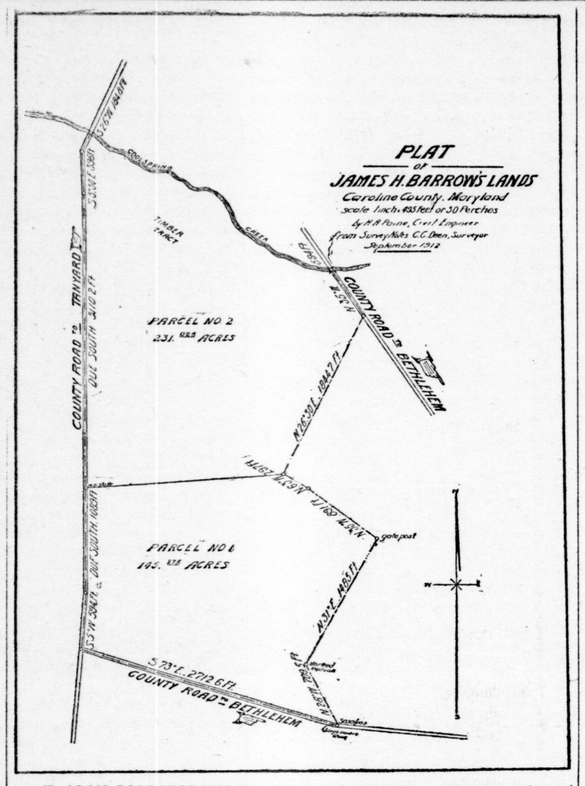
"Why, judge, that would have been a fool thing to do! It might have exploded and killed me."—Houston Post.

Drew a Crowd.

"I once woke up, if not to find myself famous, at least to find myself attracting considerable attention."

"How was that?"

"I had fallen asleep on a hotel veranda with my mouth wide open."—Washington Herald.



T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
SOLICITOR.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline County, passed in a cause in which James H. Barrow is plaintiff, and Carrie H. Larrimore et. al. are defendants, being No 1504 Chancery, the undersigned trustee will offer and expose at public sale to the highest bidder in front of the Court House door in Denton, Maryland, on

Tuesday, October 1st

1912, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that farm or tract of land known as the James Barrow land, situate, lying and being in the Fourth Election District of Caroline County and State of Maryland, where Harry J. Majors now resides, about a mile and a half from the town of Bethlehem, a station on the B. C. & A. Railroad, bounded on the north by Cool Spring Creek, on the east by the county road leading from Cedar Lane to Tan Yard and lands recently purchased by Alex. Noble and Twiford Williams, on the south by the county road leading from Bethlehem to Hog Island, and on the west by the county road from Frazier's Flats Farm to Tan Yard, containing

376.3 Acres

of land, more or less.

This farm will first be offered in two parcels as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1. All that part of the above farm bounded on the north by Parcel No. 2, on the east by part of the lands recently purchased by Alex. Noble and Twiford Williams, on the south by the county road leading from Bethlehem to Hog Island and on the west by the county road from Frazier's Flats Farm to Tan Yard, containing

145.275 Acres

of land, more or less.

This parcel contains about 110 acres of cleared land, the remainder being wood land. There is plenty of wood for the use of this parcel and also some valuable timber. This parcel is unimproved.

PARCEL NO. 2. All that portion of the above farm bounded on the north by Cool Spring Creek, on the east by the road leading from Cedar Lane to Tan Yard and a part of the lands recently purchased by Alex. Noble and Twiford Williams, on the south by Parcel No. 1, and on the west by the county road leading from Frazier's Flats Farm to Tan Yard, containing

231.025 Acres

of land, more or less.

There are about 100 acres of cleared land on this tract. There is sufficient wood and timber for the use of the farm in addition to the timber which does not go with this parcel as hereinafter stated.

IMPROVEMENTS:

The improvements on Parcel No. 2 consist of a

Comfortable Dwelling in good repair, a large Barn, a large Stable, each in excellent repair, an Implement Shed, Wagon Shed, Cow Shed and other necessary outbuildings.

A Valuable Pine Timber Tract

covering about fifteen acres on the back part of Parcel No. 2, and lying between two branches which make up from Cool Spring Creek, will next be offered, the purchaser to have two years within which to take off the timber. The purchaser of this timber will get also the

GUM AND POPLAR TIMBER

in the branch adjoining the tract.

Hauling distance one mile from steamboat wharf and two miles from railroad station.

This very fine farm of 376.3 acres with all improvements and timber as above set forth will then be offered as a whole and sold in whichever way the most money is realized.

Possession given on January 1st, 1913.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree of the Court are as follows; one-third cash on day of sale and the balance on January 1st, 1913, or all cash at the option of the purchaser; deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

Title papers at expense of purchaser.

T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
F. P. COVEY, Auct. Trustee.

N. B.—Purchasers of this land can secure reasonable loans from T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH, Denton, Md.

FERTILIZER TALKS

Number Twenty-Eight

Wheat has not been a profitable crop in Maryland, although Maryland grain is of high repute.

We haven't been raising bushels enough to the acre.

Here are the government figures—

The United States sows over forty-nine million acres to wheat. Maryland sows nearly eight hundred thousand acres.

While the United States average yield of winter wheat is 15.8 bushels and Maryland's average is 17.4 bushels, still that is unsatisfactory. New York averages 23.7 bushels. Nothing is "good enough" unless it is best.

Kansas sows the largest acreage to winter wheat—4,300,000 acres.

North and South Dakota (7,221,000 and 3,000,000 acres respectively) and Minnesota (5,900,000 acres) lead in spring wheat—fifteen million acres in three states. But the yield is 5 bushels, 12.8 bushels and 16 bushels respectively.

Maryland Can Add Fifty Per Cent. To Its Wheat Yield

Cowpeas, clover, lime and honestly-good fertilizer will do it—the fertilizer least essential, but it being very essential that growers get what they pay for.

Horsey, Roe & Co.'s goods are just exactly what they claim to be—and there never has been a pound of "filler" put in any goods we make.

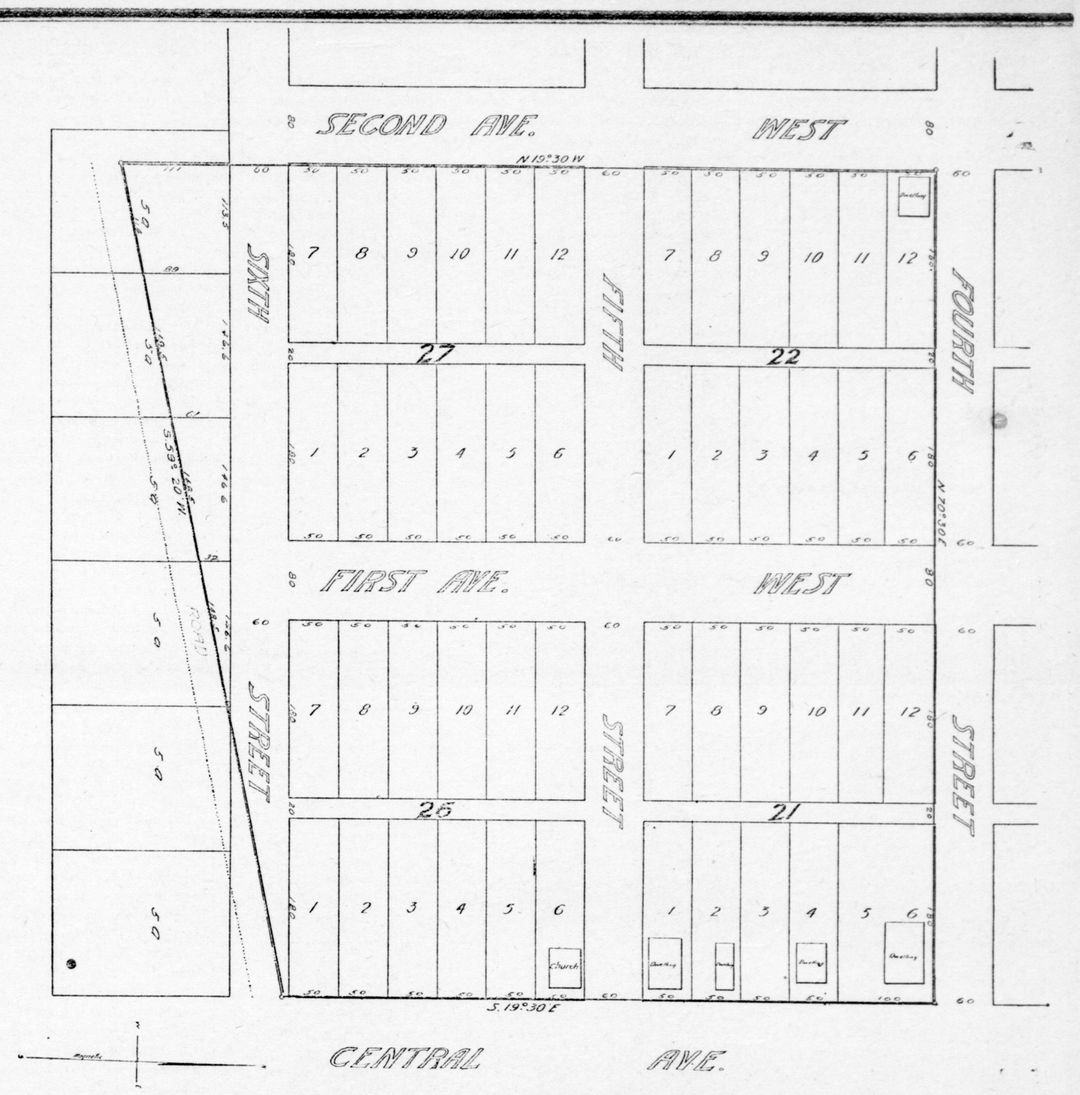
If you are willing to sow sand and trash on your land, do so—but pay out money only for real fertilizer and add the sand at home.

We Caroline folks must get our wheat crop up to 31 bushels an acre.

HORSEY, ROE & CO.
Greensboro Station.
E. H. MALOY, Manager.

JOHN W. MASTEN,
Contractor and Builder,
DENTON, - - MARYLAND
Satisfactory work guaranteed.

DR. DAWSON O. GEORGE,
DENTON, MD.
Has opened his office and is practising his profession. (9-3-12)



TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Town Lots in Ridgely, Maryland

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline County, in Equity, passed in a cause therein pending wherein Sallie A. Cooper et al. were plaintiffs and Ann Eliza Nichols et al. were defendants, on the 28th day of August, 1912, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the land and premises in said proceedings mentioned, and as such will offer and expose at public sale to the highest bidder in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, Maryland, on

Tuesday, October 8th, 1912

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that tract of land situate, lying and being in the Seventh Election District of Caroline County, in the town of Ridgely, and contained within the following metes and bounds: Beginning at the intersection of the west side of Central Avenue, as laid out on the plat of the village of Ridgely, with the south side of Fourth Street of said town, and running thence with and on the south side of Fourth Street westerly to the east line of Second Avenue west, thence south with and on the east side of said Second Avenue to the public road leading from Hillsboro to Greensboro; thence with and on the north side of said road easterly to Central Avenue; thence with Central Avenue to the place of beginning, containing about

14 ACRES OF LAND

more or less, save and except therefrom about two acres of land which has been heretofore sold.

The property will be offered in lots, according to a plat, as above set forth, and all the lots will be sold save and except Lots Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 in Block 21; Lot No. 12 in Block 22, and Lot No. 6 in Block 26, which have been heretofore sold or reserved.

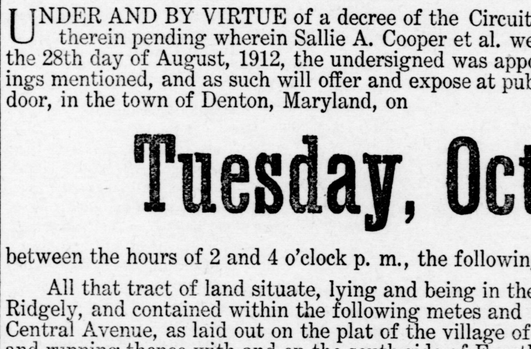
A rare opportunity is here presented for obtaining some of the best building lots within the corporate limits of Ridgely. These lots are splendidly located and are very desirable sites for homes.

TERMS OF SALE

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are: One-third cash on day of sale; the residue in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Title papers at expense of purchaser.

ALBERT G. TOWERS, Trustee.

FRANK P. COVEY, Auctioneer.



Each and Every One a Speed Shell

The speed that breaks your targets nearer the trap. That's why *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells have won 13 out of the 15 Handicaps held in the last three years.

The speed that gets that mile-a-minute "duck" with a shorter lead—that's why it takes over 50,000 dealers to handle the demand for *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

The Shooting fraternity are speed wise. They know loose smokeless powder won't drive shot. They know that the drive depends on the compression.

The powder charge in *Remington-UMC* shells is gripped in steel. This lining is designed to give the exact compression necessary to send the load to the mark quickest. It insures speed—the same speed in every shell.

The steel lining is moisture proof—no dampness can get through. Jar proof—no powder can get out. Waste proof—no energy is lost.

Shoot *Remington-UMC* Arrow and Nitro Club Steel Lined Expert factory loaded shells for Speed plus Pattern in any make of shotgun

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
299 Broadway 6 New York City

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
A. W. SHORT & SON
DENTON, MARYLAND

In connection with the Tomb-stone and General Marble business, we have opened, at the corner of Third and Gay Streets, a

GENERAL FURNITURE STORE

where we have put in a complete line of New and Second-hand Furniture. Give us a call and tell us your needs. If you have any old pieces of furniture that you do not want we will buy it.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

of all kinds bought and sold.

Old Furniture repaired and polished to look like new, at reasonable rates.

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