

KENNEBUNK ENTERPRISE

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS
OF YORK COUNTY

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
ANNIE JOYCE CREDITFORD
Editor and Publisher
Printed at The Enterprise Press Office
Kennebunk, Maine

Subscription, One Year, in Advance \$1.00
Three Months, .25
Single Copies, 3 Cents.

Advertising Rates made known on application.
Correspondence is desired from all interested
parties, relative to town and county matters.
A first-class printing plant in connection. All
work done promptly and in up-to-date style.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 25, 1908.

A BIT TOO SHREWD.

One Venture In Which the Captain
Overreached Himself.

One of Uncle Sam's customs officials,
noted for his success in unmasking
smugglers, said the other day in a dis-
cussion of a customs officer's duties:
"One must be shrewd, but not too
shrewd; otherwise one overreaches
himself, like Captain Harrow of Isles-
borough.

"Captain Harrow of Islesborough
was trading at Key West in a small
vessel. Business took him up the coast
to Tampa bay, and he bought twenty
dozen chickens from a farmer at \$4 a
dozen.

"The chickens were all sizes—some a
few days old and no bigger than can-
ary birds; some fat and large, like
turkey gobblers. The captain expected
to make a lot of money out of them.
He was very shrewd at a trade.

"Well, at Key West a hotel man
came aboard and looked the chickens
over.

"They are fine birds," he said. "How
much?"

"If you pick them out yourself,"
said Captain Harrow shrewdly, "I'll
have to charge you \$6 a dozen. If I
pick them out, I can let you have them
for \$3."

"All right. You pick them out," said
the hotel man.

"Captain Harrow picked out a dozen
chickens of the canary bird size.

"Here you are, twelve prime broil-
ers," he said, with a leer.

"Go ahead," said the hotel man calm-
ly, "another dozen."

"The next dozen was of necessity
larger.

"Go on," said the hotel man. "Keep
on picking them out."

"And the third dozen was larger still.
The captain looked at his patron anx-
iously.

"Keep right on."

"The next dozen was fine and plump,
and the next comprised the biggest
and fattest of the chickens.

"Keep right on picking them out,
captain."

"Then at last Captain Harrow saw
how he had overreached himself. The
hotel man bought his whole lot of
chickens at \$3, and thus the captain
lost on the speculation \$20 in cash, to
say nothing of feed and labor."—Cin-
cinnati Enquirer.

THE WORLD DRYING UP.

Possibility That the Human Race Will
Die of Thirst.

We are to die of thirst. Comparatively
few persons know the suffering
involved in a thirst for which there is
no help at hand. The consuming thirst
more than the pain of any wound
makes the battlefield a hell. Yet death
by thirst is the doom forecast for the
race by grim scientists. Geologists
find that the fresh water supply of the
globe is falling. They have data which
point to the gradual withdrawal of the
streams and other bodies of water from
the surface. Both in Africa and cen-
tral Asia and, indeed, in all the
great levels the water beds are drying
up. A great number of lakes well
known in the historical age have en-
tirely disappeared. For example, Lake
Chirona, in Africa, has vanished with-
in recent years, as has also Lake
Ngami, discovered by Livingstone.
Lake Tchad is more than half dried
up. For centuries bodies of water in
central Asia have been evaporating
and the deserts extending. Where
2,000 years ago great cities stood in
east Turkestan there are found only
vast and depressing stretches of sand.
The river Tarim, once a principal Asi-
atic route, is almost gone, and Lob-
Nor, formerly four times the area of
Lake Geneva, is now but a shallow
marsh. The same sad conditions are
noted in European Russia. Novgorod,
the most pushing city in the czar's dis-
tricted realm, was surrounded by wa-
ter in the middle ages. While we may
be sure that the fate which the geolo-
gists suggest for humanity is very far
away, the facts recited to show the
drying up process are convincing proofs
of the need of preserving our forests
with more care.—St. Paul Pioneer
Press.

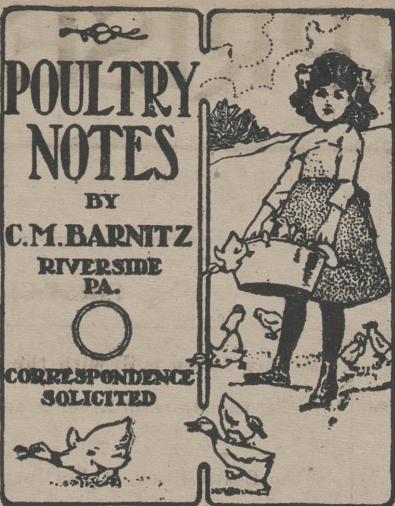
A Test Case.

"I'm a 'beauty doctor,'" announced
the stranger with the hand satchel full
of cosmetics and massage machines.
"Do you think I could get any practice
around here?"

"Yeou make ugly things pretty, don't
yeou?" drawled the old farmer in the
speckled shirt.

"That's my business, sir."

"Waal, if yeou'll go down back of my
barn yeou'll find an old slate covered
with one eye and one horn and
wrinkles like canals all over her face.
She's the ugliest cow in seven states,
and if yeou can make her pretty I'll
agree that yeou be a 'beauty doctor' an'
give yeou a dollar."—Chicago News.



HEN FEVER.

My Henny's got the chicken craze.
I'll let you have the cue.
He's cackling 'bout the hen that lays
And crowing somewhat too.

He's going to buy a hatch machine
And send for high priced eggs.
He's building coops and brooder things
Most running off his legs.

But that's the way 'tis every year.
And when the season's done,
There'll be the same old chickens here
As when the year begun.

If your old man gets chicken craze,
Just tell him he's a dear,
For when he's got the chicken craze
He's not out guzzling beer.
C. M. B.

THAT BRASS ROOSTER.

Not the one on the weather vane, but
the yellow quilled fellow that will soon
have a brazen hackle and saddle feath-
ers, and you do wish him to keep
white as snow.

Can't blame you, for white birds are
the fad—not simply because they look
pretty on a green lawn, lay eggs and
taste for more, but our good cooks
don't like dressed chickens that look
like yellow cushions stuck full of
mourning pins.

Yes, you are anxious to keep your
Rocks, Dottes and Leghorns snowy
stay-white.

You don't want your chicken house
to look like a junk shop full of two
legged brass kettles. Well, brassiness
is simply a matter of too much fat.
The large breeds especially will put
on fat if you feed them that way, and
that way is generally yellow corn, and
yellow corn is the main cause of brassi-
ness.

A chicken owner growls out: "The
greedy things won't lay. I can't make
them lay, and they eat like hogs."

Yes, there's "hog corn" scattered ev-
erywhere, and his White Rocks are fat
as hogs and yellow as butter.

You'd think his hens would lay corn
muffins. The trouble with many peo-
ple is they feed a fattening ration in-
stead of one for eggs. They feed all
carbohydrates and no proteins. It's
corn, corn, corn—fat and brass. Their
hens are great for the cook pot, but nit
for nest.

Are you the fellow that weighs his
chickens every week and shouts the
extra ounce across to your next neigh-
bor, who gathers lots of eggs? Well,
the difference is just here—you raise
hen fat at 12 cents a pound, and he
produces eggs at 40 to 60 cents a dozen.
He uses less feed, his hens are white
and healthy, and he has a good egg
profit.

Your corn bill makes you poor. Your
chickens are laying on fat for ap-
plexy, and your lazy hens and roosters
look like a patch of goldenrod.

Now, if you're not mad, listen longer.
Don't feed more than 20 per cent
corn—white corn for white birds, and
not too much of that.

If you have fed creaminess or brass
into the plumage, feed it out, using no
corn for a month.

Cook pot panacea cures confirmed
brassiness.

If your hens are very fat, starve them
down and make them scratch for every
grain in deep litter.

Feed little corn at the time when old
hens molt and blood is in the quills
of young chickens.

Too much heat may affect the health
of chicks so their feathers will not
come perfect, but we do not believe
sunshine makes brassiness.

When we have to pass parsnips round
to the Biddies and decorate our long
talled roosters with sunbonnets to keep
off freckles we will adjourn sine die.

CHESTNUTS.

The complaints about fruit in poultry
yards may lead to something entirely
different. The fowls get most of the
fruit that falls, and what they miss is
fouled.

At Irish Valley, near Shamokin, Pa.,
is an Italian chestnut grove of 600,000
trees that bear and a nursery of 180,
000 young trees. The yield the past
year was 2,000 bushels, which were
sold at \$12 per bushel. These trees
are all grafted on our ordinary young
chestnut sprouts and grow on waste
ground. They are extremely hardy,
not tall and require very little atten-
tion. At the same time they pay big
profit.

Is not this a solution of the question,
"What fruit can we plant in our poul-
try yards and on free range that will
not be spoiled by the poultry?"

DON'TS.

Don't use slugshot for vermin. It's
a sure chicken and louse killer.

Don't lose your temper at a contrary
cluck. Urge her not to do what you
want, and she will do it. Remember
she is a female hen.

Don't envy the other fellow. When
you see the birds that he brags up you
may laugh yourself full and tip your
hat and apologize to your poorest cull.
All is not gold that's told.

Don't rush the growler. If you are
doing growling stunts go out and growl
with the bulldog. He will teach you
some new doggerel duets and give you
some choice lessons in backbiting.

EAT and ENJOY

DARVILL,S

MILK BREAD

Gold medal awarded for bread,
London, Eng., 1905

PURITY and CLEANLINESS
STRICTLY STUDIED

F. DARVILL

HOME BAKERY

Pythian Bld. Main Street

KENNEBUNK, MAINE

Mousam Opera House

Continuous Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs

EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 2 to 4:30

EVENING FROM 7 to 9:30

The Very Latest Subjects

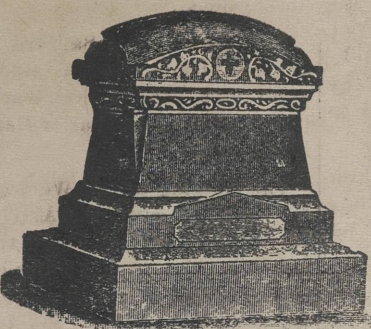
Program Changed Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Admission

10 cents

Children's Matinee Saturday Afternoon. Admission Five Cts.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

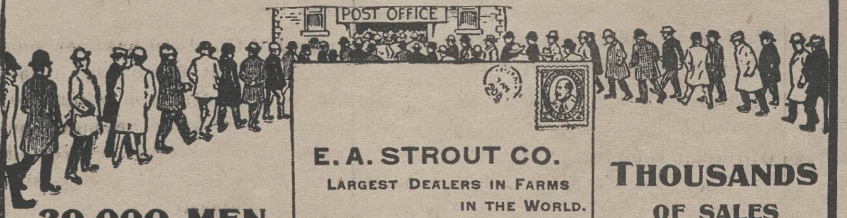


Large show room filled with
New designs of Single and
Double Tablets.
The largest lot of Double Tab-
lets ever shown in York County.
It will pay you to see our stock
and get prices before buying.
We use only first class marble.
TABLETS \$18.00 and upwards.

O. L. Allen

292 Main St., Biddeford, Me.
Near Cor. Elm and Main St.

Thousands WANT Farms!



39,000 MEN

Every one of them in the market to
buy a farm, wrote or called at our
offices during the past year. Your
farm would just suit some of them.
We can bring it to their attention
easily and quickly through our
wonderfully Successful Selling Sys-
tem.

PROVE RIGHT METHODS.

No advance fee required. Im-
proved listing blanks mailed FREE.

E. A. STROUT COMPANY

NEW YORK
150 Nassau Street
BOSTON
294 Washington Street
PHILADELPHIA
Land Title Building

DON CHAMBERLIN, York County Agent, Kennebunk, Me

Fine Job Printing at this Office

We are Printers of the Finest Grade of Job Work

INCLUDING

Letter Heads

Bill Heads

Calling Cards

Note Heads

Statements

Booklets

Envelopes

Business Cards

Invitations

We are Printers of Pamphlets, Reports, etc. The
office is well equipped for Miscellaneous Job and
Book Printing. Write for samples and prices.

ENTERPRISE PRESS HOUSE

Opposite Mousam Opera House,

KENNEBUNK, MAINE

M. VERRILL & CO.

We have a complete line of

INFANTS' GOODS

at prices to suit.

Short and long dresses from
25c. to \$3.00.

Sacques, 15c. to \$1.50.
Blankets, Long Coas,
Socks, Shirts, Bands, etc.

We are still selling our
Czarina Petticoats at 20 per
cent discount.

The Corset Store, 223 MAIN
Biddeford, Maine STREET.

SOCIETIES.

W. R. CORIS: Meetings every other Thurs-
day evening in G. A. R. Hall.

PYTHIAN SISTERHOOD: Meetings held every
other Tuesday evening in Pythian Hall.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH: Meetings held the
first and third Saturday evenings in Odd Fel-
lows' Hall.

YORK LODGE, No. 22, F. & A. M.: Geo. A.
Gilpatrick, secretary. Meets on or before the
full moon each month. Murray Chapter meets
Monday following full moon. St. Annand Com-
maundry meets second Thursday each month.
SALUS LODGE, No. 166, I. O. G. T.: Meets
every Tuesday evening in their hall on Main
street.

WAWA TRIBE, No. 19, I. O. R. M.: Meets
every Wednesday evening.

IONA COUNCIL, No. 17, D. of P., I. O. R. M.
Meets on every Monday sleep at the 8th run
setting of the sun, in Red Men's hall, Clark's
Block, on Lower Main street.

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 19, K. of P.: Meets
every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, Main
street.

EARNEST LODGE, No. 55, I. O. G. T.: Regu-
lar meetings held in their hall every Wednes-
day evening at 7.30 o'clock.

PINE TREE ENCAMPMENT, No. 29. Meets
second and fourth Tuesday of the month at
Odd Fellows' hall, at 7.45 p. m.

MOUSAM LODGE, No. 26, I. O. O. F. Meets
every Thursday night at Odd Fellows hall, at
7.45 p. m.

CHURCH SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Main Street.
Sunday. 10.30 a. m. Preaching Service.
.30 a. m. Bible School.

6.15 p. m. Young People's Meeting.
7.00 p. m. Prayer Meeting.

Monday: 7.30 p. m. Young People's Meeting.
Wednesday: 7.30 p. m. Praise and Prayer
Meeting.

Covenant Meeting last Friday evening in
month.

UNITARIAN CHURCH. Main Street.
REV. F. R. LEWIS.

Sunday. 10.30 a. m. Preaching Service.
12.00 m. Sunday School.
7.00 p. m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Dane Street.
REV. E. G. CROWDIS

Sunday: 10.30 a. m. Preaching Service.
12.00 m. Sunday School.
6.00 p. m. Young Peoples' Endeavor
Meeting.

7.00 p. m. Evening Service.

Wednesday: 4.00 p. m. Junior Endeavor
7.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Portland Street

REV. F. C. NORCROSS, Pastor

Sunday Services: Preaching at 2 p. m.
Sunday School: 3.15 p. m.

Praise and Evangelistic Service 7 p. m.
Week Night Services

Epworth League Devotional Service Monday
7.30

Church Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7.30
Class Meeting, Friday, 7.30

Strangers and those who have no church
home are cordially invited to any or all of the
services.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

Room 8, Ross Block, Main Street.

Sunday Services at 10.30 a. m.
Subjects and sermons copyrighted by the Rev.
Mary Baker Eddy.

Reading Room open Saturday from 2.30 to 4.30
p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, West Kennebunk.
REV. F. C. NORCROSS

Sunday: 10.30 a. m. Preaching Service.
11.45 a. m. Sunday School.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Storer Street
REV. J. O. CASAVANT.

Services every First Sunday at 9.30 a. m.
ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Kennebunk Lower Village

Services every Sunday—
12.45 p. m. Sunday School.
2.15 & 7.00 p. m. Preaching Services

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MISS ELL A. CLARKE, Librarian.

Open every afternoon and evening from
3 to 5 and 7 to 9.

Mail Arrivals & Departures.

E. A. FAIRFIELD, Postmaster

Mail closes for the West at 7.30, 9.00 a. m.; 12.40
4.00 and 6.30 p. m.

Mail closes for the East at 9.00, 10.45 a. m.; 3.25
and 6.30 p. m.

Mails close for Kennebunkport 9.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.

Mails close for Sanford 9.05 and 7.15 p. m.

Mails open from the West at 7.15, 8.25, 9.5 and
11.50 a. m.; 4.10 and 7.30 p. m.

Mails open from the East at 8.25 and 9.55 a. m.;
1.50 and 4.30 p. m.

Mails open from Kennebunkport at 9.55 a. m.
and 4.30 p. m.

Mails open from Sanford at 9.10 a. m. and 6.10
p. m.

Office Hours: 7.15 a. m. to 8.00 p. m.

Fire Alarm System.

25 Corner Brown and Swan Streets

26 York Street, near residence of O. W. Clark

27 Corner High and Cross Streets.

29 Corner High Street and Cat Mousam Road.

34 Corner Main and Storer Streets.

35 Corner Mechanic and Parsons Street

36 Junction Storer and Fletcher Streets.

38 Junction Main and Fletcher Streets.

41 Corner Summer and Park Streets.

43 Boston and Maine Station.

45 Corner Park and Grove Streets.

47 Leather Board

49 Corner Portland Street and Ross Road.

1 Continuous Blast, Paper Mill

3 Blasts, Engineers Signal

ALL OUT—Two blasts.

On the pole near the fire alarm box is a small
box with a glass front, containing the key. To
ring in an alarm, break the glass, open the fire
alarm box, pull down the lever, and releasing
it, let it fly back.
The alarm consists of four rounds of the box
number.

School Signals.

Two blasts at 8 a. m. will mean no school in
the lower grades—meaning the Intermediate
and Primary Schools.

The same signal at 11 a. m. will mean either
one session, or no school in the afternoon.

Three blasts at 8 a. m. will mean no school in
all the schools—when sounded at 11 a. m. it will
mean either one session in the schools—or no
school in the afternoon.

One session will mean that school will keep
until 11 o'clock—except in the primary grades
and they left to the judgement of the teachers

CARRIE M JONES

Millinery Parlors

204 Main St. SACO, ME.

THE GREAT EASTERN

Real Estate Agency

JONES
Parlors
SACO, ME.
ASTERN
Agency
Sterville, Me
ters for Maine
lock, crops and
s for free catalog
oy C. Nason, Treas
RCESTRA
rushed for all
na
ications to the
unk, Maine
L CAFE
Proprietor
t all Hours
nches
lfred Streets,
D, ME
IES
of first quality
rieties, Stand-
TLY FRESH
oin's
Block
- Maine
g
styles
and best
GOODS
SALE
MONDAY
i Goods
plication
Worsted
any
Maine
ine Railroad.
nber 16, 1907
NEBUNK
Haverhill, Lawrence,
50, *8.37 a. m.; *12.58,
nersworth, 7.20, 19.37
p. m.
*9.40, a. m., 11.15, 11.05,
d Orchard, Portland,
s, 11.15, *5.44, 16.55, *8.22
mouth, Newburyport,
ton (Via East. Div.)
ay Sunday, & Sunday
only
ano time tables may be
s.
C. M. BURT
Gen. Pass Agent

Fruit and Flowers

ORCHARD PRACTICE.

How Expert Fruit Growers Expect to Fight Pests This Year.

In a recent address before the New York state fruit growers Henry M. Dunlap of Illinois gave the following points on spraying:

No person who expects to be successful will undertake to grow an orchard without spraying the trees from the first year of their planting. I have noticed less damage from grasshoppers and other insects in young orchards planted to corn than where there was no corn. It takes little time to spray young trees, and one man can drive the team and spray such trees successfully. The leaf skeletonizer, which is our section begins its work in the latter part of June, is perhaps the most serious pest of the young tree. Spraying at the time the eggs hatch out with six ounces of paris green or its equivalent in arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water will exterminate this worm.

Progressive Methods.

Our more progressive growers are talking of using during the coming spring about the following: Three pounds of blue vitriol, five pounds of best lime and six ounces of paris green to fifty gallons of water. The application of this spray mixture should be made at least three times. The first application is immediately before the bloom opens and after the foliage and buds have begun to show some development. This spraying should be as close in time to the opening of the blossoms as possible, considering the amount of spraying to be done. Having a good area of orchard to cover with spray, I sometimes start ten days ahead of the time I think the bloom will be out, and then if there is time I go over the part first sprayed the second time, continuing the work of the spraying until the actual opening of the blossoms. In this way a considerable portion of the orchard gets a double spraying. The second spray is applied immediately after the bloom falls, the third about three weeks later. I regard the second spraying, the one after the bloom falls, as the most important, all things considered.

SWEET PEAS.

Two Magnificent Varieties That Bloom in Profusion.

Two magnificent new varieties of sweet peas are described in Gardening as having the way and fluted standards of the Countess Spencer type, and the way wings are so infolded over the keel that this is almost hidden. Trials have proved that they come ab-



WHITE SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

olutely true from the selected seed, the one being pure white, the other a pronounced primrose or creamy yellow, holding its own as to color with any of the so called yellow varieties and surpassing them all in size of flower, length of stem and vigor.

The vigorous growth is, in fact, a characteristic of these fine varieties; the vines being stout with heavy foliage, often growing twelve feet high and covered with flowers that retain their great size continuously throughout the season.

Small Fruits.

Open winter days afford the opportunity for trimming the small fruits. Among raspberries remove the dead wood and cut the laterals back to a length of twelve inches. This is supposing that they have been cut in July to induce branching. But if not the top third should be cut off, says Iowa Homestead.

The same method should be followed in handling the blackberry rows. Those who are growing tender varieties have already trimmed and laid down for winter. But a great number of our readers are growing the hardy Snyder, which does very well without protection.

A very common cause of failure with currants is to let the bushes get too thick, and the result is very small fruit. In such cases half or two-thirds of the old wood should be cut away. Always select the oldest stalks to remove.

The bushes should be left open and only the most thrifty of the new shoots spared to take the place a year or two later of the present bearing wood.

Follow the same plan with the gooseberry. Just a hint to the amateur grape grower: It is better to trim the vines now than later in the season. Two main stems from one root is enough to leave to be trained up fan shape.

THE SILK STORE

Silks and Dress Goods

10 pes Rajah silks 27 in wide, in all the desirable colorings per yd 75c

27 in Suesine silks in the new shades for evening wear yd 49c

27 in. Striped Silk Tamise in Blue, Pink, Maise and Tan. A special price at 50c yd

1 Lot fancy silks in Checks and Stripes, 19 in wide and worth 75c yd Special at 49c yd

Exclusive Dress Patterns of Fancy Mohair in Blue, Brown and Gray 45 in wide \$1.00 yd

Altman Voiles in Black—Nothing better for that New Dress which you've been planning We have some extra values at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 yd

White Serges are in great demand. We show them at 50, 75, \$1.00 yd

Fancy Wool Batistes in Stripes and Plaids, Brown, Navy, Tan, Green and the COPENHAGEN BLUE per yd \$1.00

30 in Soiesettes in the newest shades, very desirable for waists and suits per yd 25c

500 pes New Cotton Fabrics in an endless variety of weaves and colors

W. E. Youland Co.

REMOVING STAINS.

How to Clean Soiled Garments of Different Materials.

No spot or stain can be removed from any kind of material unless there is a backing to absorb the fluid as it is rubbed in. Failing this, the cleansing agent necessarily spreads over the surface to which it is being applied, carrying the soil stain with it.

Another requisite is fresh cloths to rub with, for as soon as one is soiled it should be rejected, for a cleansing agent immediately loosens dirt, and everything in contact with it becomes soiled, and unless all rags affected are at once laid aside the original stain is spread, and the final condition is worse than the first.

As a background for this cleansing process, use a board about eight inches wide and twelve inches long. This is not inconvenient to hold in one's lap. It should be covered with a thick flannel, like blanketing, and then padded with a piece of thick, strong cotton. Unbleached muslin is the best for this purpose, and there should be three or four of these cloths constantly in use. The flannel must be tacked on, but the top cover left so that it can be removed as fast as it is stained. The object of this board is to give a firm base on which to rub. The covers act as absorbents.

For all kinds of cleaning, except heavy cloth, such as men's garments, white flannel is the best thing with which to rub. The piece should be big enough to hold firmly and turn several times to get a fresh spot while using. For the cleanser a small flaring basin is most convenient, and if gasoline, etc., is employed only a few spoonfuls should be poured out at a time. As soon as it shows dirt it must be thrown away, the bowl wiped and fresh fluid poured in.

With these ready for work the spot to be cleaned is stretched smoothly over the board, and the first cloth dipped into the bath. Instead of rubbing from the center of the spot outward, which spreads the stain, it is better to begin at the outer rim and work toward the middle. The cleaning cloth should be turned constantly to a fresh spot, and as soon as all has been used it must be laid aside and another one taken.

The material being cleaned must be constantly moved on the board to a fresh place when applying the bath. One sees the reason for this, for the first wetting sends soil and moisture through to the background, and unless the garment is moved from these spots the dirt which was rubbed out will be worked back into the fabric. When the unbleached cotton has been stained, the cover should be removed and a fresh one substituted. When beginning to rub dry, it is well to have a new undercover.

If, even with the best effort, there is a ring left after the goods are dry, a steaming kettle will remedy the trouble.

W. E. YOULAND CO.

236 MAIN ST., BIDDEFORD, ME.

THE GARMENT

STORE

A TIMELY OFFERING OF NEW CRISP MERCHANDISE

For Spring: Low Prices are always commendable if the goods are trustworthy. Any sacrifice of quality for Bargain prices means danger ahead for the store doing it. As we've grown and become Headquarters for only dependable goods we've determined that our stock should always combine HIGHEST QUALITY WITH THE FAIREST PRICES

Lessons In Domestic Science

All of this week we shall have in our store an exhibit of

ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

and the lady in charge will take pleasure in teaching you how to use this article in a hundred ways that will save time and trouble. We do not sell this Extract.

Men's Furnishings

at Economy prices

Men's famous Hathaway Shirts \$1.00

Men's \$1.50 Sweaters now 79c

Men's Work Shirts, solid black or black and white stripe 45c, 50c

Men's Night Shirts, of good cotton, best workmanship 50c \$1.00

Unlaundered White Shirts, 59c 87-1-2c

Men's Neckwear in Bows, 4 in hands, string, each 10c, 25c, 50c

Umbrellas, paragon frames with water proof, fast color roofs, fancy and natural handles, \$1.00 to 3.00

Collar Buttons, 5c each

" " 10c box

Men's Pajamas \$1.00, 1.50

Men's Linen Collars, latest styles, 15c

2 for 25

Men's Cuffs 20c, 25c

W. E. Youland Co.

Kid Gloves

Buy our famous 2 clasp French Kid Gloves at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.65

Nothing unusual about the price, but there is about the quality Black, White and Colors

8 Button Length 2.25

12 Button Length 3.00

16 Button Length 3.50

Black, White and Tan

Hosiery

Ladies Fast Black Silk Fleeced hose with Maco split foot a 50c value, now 39c per pair or 3 pairs for \$1.00

Ladies fast black fleeced hose split soles 25c

Misses fast black extra heavy fleeced hose—was 20c now 12 1-2c

Children's School Hose, double knee, 3-thread heel and toe, sold formerly 12 1-2 cts. now 9c

Size 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2 only

5 in. Dresden ribbons, all shades, 25c yd

Stock collars 25c

Colored laundered collars, 12 1-2c, 25c

Bows, all styles and colors, 15c, 25c

Pillow Tops, 25c, 50c

Pillow cords, mercerized, 25c, silk, 50c

W. E. Youland Co.

Domestics

for the Economical Housekeeper

1000 yds best apron gingham, in Blue or Brown yd 8c

2500 yds dress gingham in stripes, checks and plaids, worth 12 1-2 cts yd on sale at 10c

1 case 36-in percales 10c yd

Just in, 25 pes Swiss curtain muslins in choice designs, 36-in. wide 15 cts yd

1000 full size window shades, all colors, each 25 cts

Good spring roller

1 lot all linen Table Damasks in table lengths of 2, 2 12 and 3 yds \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 patterns

1 Bale 40-in. unbleached cotton, per yd 5 1-2 cts

Full size Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed and extra heavy. Very pretty patterns. Each \$1.00

10 doz Bleached sheets, 81x90, good quality cotton. Each 50 cts

25 doz Pillow Slips, 42x36. Special 12 1-2 cts each

Rosemont Dress Organdies, a dozen designs to select from, a 12 1-2 cts. value. On sale at 10 cts yard

Hamburgs, Embroideries. A sale of 10 ct. values, at 5 cts per yard

W. E. Youland Co.

New Tailored Suits

To suit every fancy new arrivals every day from the foremost American makers of New York—they come.

If you would be schooled in styles you must visit this suit selection of ours, and when you come ask to be shown the object lessons in style and dress economy priced at \$12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00, 27.50.

Ladies Dress Skirts

A vast assortment at attractive prices—there is not a reasonable skirt want that cannot be filled from this stock. We take care that the newest and most fashionable styles have full representation too. Prices read from \$3.98 to 20.00

These Bargains are found on the

SECOND FLOOR

2 pc wash suits of linen, satine or ging ham—were \$2.98 and 3.50

Now 1.98

Small lot percale 2 pc suits, worth \$1.50

Now 98c

A Snap in Corsets

Discontinued numbers in R & C Royal Worcester and P N corset, worth \$1.00 to 1.50 to clo. 79c

Mercerized Satene Petticoats

In the new shades, Blue and Browns

Special price, \$1.00

W. E. Youland Co.

COLD FRAMES.

Some Points In Their Construction and Proper Management.

In the south cold frames are in use all winter. The principal winter crops grown are lettuce, radishes, beets, cauliflower and occasionally cabbage, while these crops are commonly followed in spring by cucumbers, cantaloupes and sometimes Irish potatoes.

The frames are easily made. Rough inch lumber, heart pine, is best in the south and hemlock in the north, and 2 by 4 or 2 by 3 inch scantling are all that is required. For the double frames strips three inches wide and three-fourths or one-half inch thick long enough to extend across the frame, should be provided for rafters. The back or north side of the single frame should be twelve or fifteen inches high, while the front should slope down to eight inches. In southern practice, where canvas covers are used, the back should be two and a half feet, and all cracks should be well covered with building paper held in place by laths tacked over it.

Best Treatment of Posts.

The best treatment for the posts used in construction that we know of is to dip them in kerosene overnight. This will preserve them indefinitely. Drive the posts into the ground eighteen inches and let them extend upward to the top of the boards, putting a post at the union of each pair of boards and nailing them to it. All ends and rafters may be made so that they can be quickly removed, so that the frames can be plowed and the ground prepared with a mule. The sides of the double frames are best made a foot high, with the ends sloping upward to two and a half feet. Down the center of the frame a row of 2 by 4 inch posts two and a half feet above ground are set eight feet apart. Over each one of these a rafter is bent and fastened to the sides of the frames.

For cold frames in the north, glass is the only covering to be thought of. If the coverings are kept down too constantly, the growth of the plants will be weak and spindling, and such diseases as damping off, botrytis and drop will work havoc with them. Careful attention to watering, ventilation and keeping the surface of the ground stirred are the genuine secrets of controlling these pests. Watch the temperature, do not let it rise too high, lower it by raising the sash or drawing back the covers. The canvas covers should be drawn back a portion of every day when the temperature is not too low, and at other times the ends may be raised to allow the air to circulate under them. A sharp eye should be kept on the frost time. Sometimes steam heat or an oil stove may be used, and glass covered frames should be covered with burlap or straw mats, writes Professor Hume in New England Homestead.

How to Use Face Cloths.

Face cloths and sponges are often responsible for bad complexions. They are not in themselves harmful, but they are seldom kept perfectly clean. A face cloth should be used only once or twice and should then be carefully washed and thoroughly boiled before it is used again. A soiled wash cloth causes many cases of blackheads and pimples.

The Early Celery Crop.

Secure the best grade of celery seed, pay the highest price if necessary, and demand the best. When sowing seed for an early crop, the plan most suitable to the requirements of the farmer or amateur grower of celery is to secure a wooden flat or tray about 16 by 24 inches in size and three inches deep, with several small holes in the bottom for drainage.

After filling with sifted soil level it off even with the top and either shake



FLAT OR TRAY FOR EARLY SOWING. (The marker is for making holes in the soil in transplanting.)

down the soil or press it down by means of a board before the seeds are sown. Either sow in drills two inches apart or scatter broadcast, and cover the seed by sprinkling through a fine sieve a very small quantity of leaf mold or sand. This tray can be placed in the window of a moderately warm room in the dwelling, and the soil should be watered by sprinkling very lightly as often as necessary to keep the surface from showing dryness, but the soil should not become waterlogged. The seedlings will appear in from two to three weeks, after which the tray should be turned around each day to prevent the plants "drawing" toward the light. If early plants are needed on a somewhat larger scale, sow the seeds in like manner in a hot-bed or on a greenhouse bench.

For early celery throughout the northern states a planting should be made in the house any time during January or February, but for the main crop the seed may be sown in a frame or hotbed or in the open ground six weeks or two months later.—W. R. Beattie.

Cottonseed Meal.

Cottonseed meal is the cheapest and best feed any man ever fed an old horse or mule that was out of condition and off his feed. Two pounds of cottonseed meal per day will make an old horse or mule frisk about like a colt. No worms can live in any animal that eats cottonseed meal, and that is principally what is the matter with all hard lookers.—L. G. E. in Farm and Ranch.

The Roselle.

The roselle or Jamaica sorrel is the fruit of a widely distributed tropical hibiscus which is grown extensively in California and Florida. The fruits somewhat resemble okra in form, are of a dark magenta color and have an acid flavor much like that of cranberries. They are used for jams, jellies, etc.

Do Fish Feel Pain?

How sensitive to pain are fish? A correspondent writes: "I have a small pond which is stocked with trout. I keep an accurate account of those I catch and note when I lose any. One morning a big rainbow trout broke the worm hook with which I had hooked him. That evening I hooked and landed a good trout, also with worm tackle, which proved to be my friend of the morning, as right down in his stomach was the broken gut and hook, and beside this, in his lip was a March brown fly hook which, according to my fishing book, must have been there many weeks. A fish with a fly hook in his mouth, a worm hook in his stomach and ready to gulp down bait must be quite impervious to what we mortals call pain."

Don't Bear Malice.

A man who harbors malice is liable to commit murder. A man who hates another a long time is sure to get into a fight with him sooner or later, and when the fight finally comes there is likely to be mischief done. Men wait for years for the first blow, and the first blow is liable to be with a deadly instrument. Don't waste your energy in hating people. Such a course would make you wretched and finally get you into trouble.—Atchison Globe.

Dough.

Dough is made out of wheat, real estate, oil, literature and magazine articles. But dough made of wheat is no stickier than any other. Dough is the prior fact to bread, motor cars, steam yachts and collections of old books. It is the staff of life. It imbitters matrimony and purveys the lovely scandals we read about. It gets girls sent off to college and fitted to be something more spectacular than mere wives and mothers. It curses them that go in for it, but not unto the third and fourth generations. We are too good spenders for that. It is from dough that the dowdy, the dull and the dotty derive distinction otherwise denied.—Puck.

An Orkney Prayer.

The brevity of the Orkney summer precluding the raising of hardly anything except oats ("aits") and barley, the elders had requested the minister to pray for good harvest weather. He complied as follows: "Lord, give us braw weather and a wee bit saugh of a breeze that will dree the straw and will nae harm the heads, but if ye blaw us sic a bletherin', rivin', tearin' blast as we has been ha'in' ye'll play the vera mischief wi' the aits and fairly spoil a'!"

Ill Bred.

"Mamma, the scenery abroad must be very ill bred."

"Scenery ill bred, my child! What do you mean?"

"This book on Alpine climbing says, 'A terrible abyss yawned before them.'—London Tit-Bits.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Several Correspondents

Saco Road

Beautiful spring weather, but the mud is deep and the traveling fierce.

Leander G. Smith has taken the Agency for various farming implements.

Farmers are beginning to think about the spring work. It's coming and if signs are true it will be an early one. Let us hope.

R A Fiske is in pursuit of cows at present. He thinks of adding to his stock.

Ivory Ross, one of our Selectmen, who has been very sick was at the village Saturday. We were glad to meet him; he has not fully recovered from the effects of his sickness.

The house of R P Benson is still under quarantine for scarlet fever, Ralph, his son who works in Portland has the disease. The other scarlet fever patient little Frances Emery of Kennebunk Lower Village is doing finely but still there are three weeks more before she will be able to return to her home.

The house of Howard Benson has been released from quarantine and all the patients have recovered. Little Frankie is not well, but improving. His life at one time was despaired of but under the skilful treatment of Dr. Merrill and son, Dr. Charles Merrill he is doing fine. The family have our congratulations.

Mrs D W Hadlock has been sick the past two weeks with throat and lung trouble.

Died at his home in Kennebunkport, Thursday, March 19, of pleurisy of the heart brought on by grip and a complication of other diseases, Ira Smith Deering, aged about 56 years. He leaves to mourn the loss of a kind, loving and indulgent father, one daughter, Miss Cecilia Deering, and one brother, John Smith, and one sister, Mrs H A Wells. The deceased was born, and always lived in this town. His health failing he sold the farm on which he was born and moved to the Melville Clough place where he died. He was a life long Republican and a member of the North Congregational church for many years. When young he married Miss Clara Palmer, a teacher of West Buxton, and their married life was a very happy one. She died several years ago leaving a little daughter to whom he has been father and mother and who has our heartfelt sympathy in her great sorrow. Funeral services were held at the church Sunday afternoon.

School began this Monday morning after being closed two weeks on account of scarlet fever.

Miss Mabelle Murch is working for Mrs Otis Proctor of Kennebunk.

We were pained to learn of the critical condition of Mrs Lizzie Prescott, formerly Lizzie Haynes of this town. She, with her friends, have our sympathy.

Mrs Frank Wormwood, who has been so very sick at the Trull Hospital has so far recovered as to be able to return home.

Cape Porpoise

Mrs William Allison and little daughter, and Mrs William Brian of Kennebunk, spent last Sunday with their sister, Mrs Herbert Huff.

The Mousam River Water Company is to convey the water to Beachwood from the Cape across the marshes.

Mr E J Bunnell of Buxton Road has been visiting at the Langsford House.

Mrs George Langsford who has been confined to the house with throat trouble is able to be out again.

Mrs Jacob Verrill and daughter, Mrs Clara Walton of Biddeford Pool are visiting Captain Charles Verrill of this place.

Mrs Waldo Verrill of Biddeford spent the day at the Cape last week.

Work of dredging the harbor has been resumed.

Miss Flossie York has been visiting her mother in Sanford.

A very pleasant surprise was given Howard Perkins last Thursday evening when quite a company of young people met at his home to celebrate his birthday. A brother, Elmer Perkins and wife of Biddeford and a sister, Mrs John Buck of Saco were also present. The young man was well remembered with birthday gifts and the whole affair was a complete surprise to him. A generous supply of ice cream and cake, together with a birthday cake were served. Music from the phonograph and the playing of games made a very pleasant evening for all.

Kennebunkport

Mr David Clark was the guest of his brother, Edward Clark, over Sunday.

The rehearsal for the Old Folks Concert will be held at the Farmer's Club Hall this Wednesday evening. Rehearsals are to be held every Wednesday evening until the concert is given.

Miss Helen Perkins died at her home in this village last Sunday morning after a long illness, her age being 26 years. The funeral services were held Tuesday conducted by Rev. Mr. Bicknell of the Congregational church.

Isn't It Stealing?

If a man goes into a grocery store and helps himself to a piece of cheese, a cracker or two, a few prunes or what not, and is not invited to do so by the proprietor or does not pay for them what right has he to them? Are they his? Is the moral status of the act changed because he eats three crackers instead of carrying home a pound of them? Does not the fact remain that he has been taking what does not belong to him and what has not been given him?

What becomes of the dealer who suffers from a series of minor losses? Does this sort of thing prove profitable to him? Suppose another instance. Maybe you are a plumber and have a small break in a pipe to mend which might be done in half an hour and you put half a day on it. Are you an honest man? Have you any more right in a moral sense to charge a man for three hours work which you did only by putting about and making needless motions than you have to take the same amount away from him by physical force rather than by this other force which you exert more successfully on him as he has no chance whatever for resisting it?

This kind of graft is everywhere and it needs to be legislated against quite as much as the other kinds which developed from it. No, not legislated against, but preached and practiced against from early childhood to manhood when it will be impossible.

—Gardiner Reporter Journal.

LITERARY BULLS.

For instance, the "Groat That Gurgles From the Slain."

Macaulay once reviewed a poem in which a climax of absurdity was reached with this line: And hear'st each groan that gurgles from the slain.

The poetic license which lets a groan gurgle from a slain man is capable of letting him walk into town from the field of battle, collect the amount of his life insurance policy and hand it to his widow. It brings to mind the heroic warrior of whom it is said that "thrice he slew the slain" and the Irish member of parliament who convulsed the house of commons by exclaiming that he would die as a soldier first and a man afterward.

But, strange to say, Macaulay himself has made a similar blunder. In his "Battle of Lake Ragillus" the following lines occur:

The shouting of the slayers And screaming of the slain.

Did these writers make these slips in the heat of battle or were they testing the intellectual acuteness of their readers? There is a story of a German schoolmaster who used to call out his class in history and begin to tell them of the Thirty Years' war. "Yes, children," he would say, "this is a subject in which I am especially interested, as my grandfather often told me about it. He was a well to do innkeeper, and one day as he was standing in his doorway a mounted soldier came galloping up at a furious rate. 'What's the matter?' asked my grandfather. 'Matter enough,' answered the dragoon. 'Don't you know that the Thirty Years' war has begun today?' At this point the ancient pedagogue would pause and survey his class. Then a smile would overspread his rubicund countenance if a hand was raised and a boyish treble asked how the dragoon knew the war would last thirty years. Perhaps our poets, too, would play the schoolmaster and smile if we should ask them how it is possible for the slain to groan or scream.—George Seibel in Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The Giraffe's Neck.

Lamarck thought that the giraffe obtained its long neck by transmission of parental stretching to reach the leaves of trees and that each new generation literally "began where the last left off." I say literally because the young giraffe was conceived, so to speak, as continuing at the branches which its parents could just reach and then stretching its neck to reach leaves inaccessible to the parents. So to say, it began eating where the parents left off.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Aiming and Hitting.

Mr. Kidder—I think a woman's club to be successful should aim at something far removed from female suffrage.

Miss Strong—I don't agree with you, sir. That should be its sole object.

Mr. Kidder—Yes, but it's more likely to hit that object if it aims at something else.—Philadelphia Press.

Worse.

"At least the audience didn't hiss," remarked the playwright after the unsuccessful first night.

"No," replied the manager sadly; "they were too sleepy."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Farm, Field and Garden

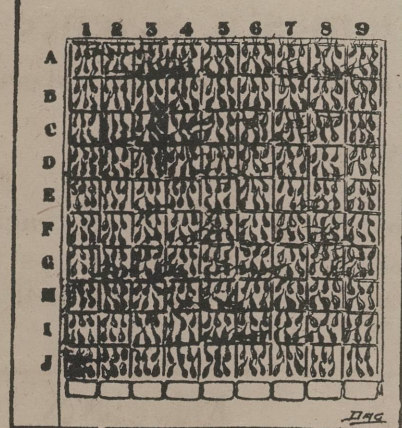
INDIAN CORN.

Early in the Spring the Germination Test Should Be Made.

The following description of the germination test of seed corn comes from the Kansas experiment station:

Seed corn should not be shelled until near planting time, but early in the spring the germination of the corn should be tested, the poor ears discarded and the good ears shelled and the corn made ready for planting.

A general test of the vitality of seed corn may be made by selecting four or five kernels from different parts of a



THE SPROUTING KERNELS.

number, say 100 ears. Imbed these kernels in a box of wet sand or soil and cover with several folds of wet paper, laying boards over the top of the box to retain the moisture. Place the box near the kitchen stove or in a moderately warm place. After four or five days count the kernels which have germinated and in this way determine the percentage of germination. If more than 5 per cent of the kernels fail to germinate, it is advisable to make a germination test of each ear of corn which you intend to plant.

Make a number of shallow boxes about two or three inches deep and from two to four feet square. Fill these even full with sand or soil, and stretch small copper wires over the box, nailing the wire at the ends, making rectangles by crossing the wires about two inches square. Number each box, and also introduce a system of numbering the squares, which may be as follows: Each of the horizontal columns may be lettered A, B, C, D, etc., while each of the vertical columns may be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., according to the number of vertical columns in the box.

Lay the ears of corn in a row on a floor or table against the wall. Beginning at one end of the row, remove six kernels from each ear, taking two from near the tip, two from near the middle and two from near the butt of each ear. Place these kernels in one of the squares in the box, taking care to fill the box in regular order, beginning with square A-1, A-2, etc.

When the kernels from each ear in the row have been placed in the germinator in consecutive order, then lay a board or strips of cloth or twine on top of the first row of ears, and place a second row above the first, removing the kernels from the ears in the second row and placing them in the germinator in consecutive order, as already described. This method may be repeated until you have built up a rank of corn several ears high. Cover the germinator with two or three folds of wet cloth or paper after the sand or soil has been thoroughly wet and the kernels have been pressed into it, and over the cloth place boards to prevent the moisture from evaporating.

Set the box in a warm place and after four or five days examine the corn, noting the number of kernels which have germinated for each square. When more than one of the kernels in a square fails to germinate, the ear should not be considered fit for planting, and when the test has been completed remove the corn ear by ear and tier by tier, referring constantly to your record of the germination, and discard the ears which show a low percentage of germination.

Fertilizer For Potatoes.

In the Woburn (England) field experiments fertilizer tests with potatoes have indicated that on light land one hundredweight per acre of sulphate of potash is a better dressing than four hundredweight of kainit, the two supplying practically equal quantities of potash. The best total yield of tubers was secured where three hundredweight of superphosphate, one hundredweight of sulphate of ammonia and one hundredweight of sulphate of potash were used.

The Pecan Orchard.

The man who plants a pecan orchard grown from nuts gathered in the woods, however fine, will reap an abundant crop of disappointment, says a writer in Farm and Ranch. He is expecting the results of thorough breeding from a lot of chance mixtures of good, bad and indifferent; hence until such thoroughbred nuts may be produced the successful planter must have budded or grafted fine varieties in his orchard.

Difference In Crops.

A convincing demonstration of the effect upon a soil of a leguminous crop bearing root nodules is to note the striking differences between crops of grain or vegetables that follow legumes and a similar crop grown on fallow land or following a grass or vegetable crop.

The Scrap Book

Sorry For the Queen.

An English professor wrote on the blackboard in his laboratory:

"Professor Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to her majesty Queen Victoria."

In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room and found on his return that some student-wag had added to the announcement the words:

"God save the queen!"

THE IDEAL LEADER.

He is one who counts no public toll so hard As idly glittering pleasures. One controlled By no mob's haste nor swayed by gods of gold.

With none but manhood's ancient order starred Nor crowned with titles less august and old Than human greatness. Large brained, limpid souled, Whom dreams can hurry not nor doubts retard.

Born, nurtured of the people, living still The people's life and though their noblest flower, In naught removed above them, save alone In loftier virtue, wisdom, courage, power, The ampler vision, the serener will, And the fixed mind, to no light dalliings prone.

—William Watson.

The Wrong One.

A young man had been calling now and then on a young lady when one night, as he sat in the parlor waiting for her to come down, her mother entered the room instead and asked him in a very grave, stern way what his intentions were.

He turned very red and was about to stammer some incoherent reply when suddenly the young lady called down from the head of the stairs:

"Mamma, mamma, that is not the one."—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Hard Man to Move.

General Andrew Jackson's colored body servant was asked after Old Hickory's death whether he thought his master had gone to heaven and promptly replied, "I ain't jist so sho' 'bout dat, sir."

"Why, wasn't the general a good man?"

"Yes, sah, he was a very good man."

"Well, then, if he was such a good man why aren't you sure he has gone to heaven?"

"It all depends, sah," the old darkey answered, "on wheddar de general wanted to go to heaven or wheddar he didn't want to go dar. Ef he did, he's dar, but ef he didn't, all hell couldn't make him go!"

Why Not?

An Alabama man, meeting an old darkey formerly in his service, put to him the usual question, "Well, Jed, how are you today?"

"Tol'able, sah, to'able," cautiously replied Jed. "Ah'd be all right, sah, if it wa'n't for de rheumatism in mah right laig."

"Ah, well, Jed, we musn't complain. We're all getting old, and old age does not come alone."

"Old age ain't got nuthin' to do wid it, sah. Heah's mah other laig jist as old, an' dat's sound an' soople as kin be!"—Lippincott's.

Faraway Markets.

"Where are you going, my man?" said an English tourist, stopping an Irish farmer on the way to the cattle fair.

"To Waterford fair, your honor," was the answer.

The Englishman looked approvingly at the help of the other was driving.

"And how much do you expect to get for your beasts at Waterford fair?" he asked.

"Shure, an' if I get £8 a head I shan't do badly."

"Ah, that's a sample of your country," said the Englishman severely. "Take those heifers to England and you'd average £14 a head for them."

"Just so, yer honor, and if yez were to take the lake o' Killarney to hell yez would get a guinea a drop."

His Preference.

She was standing on a chair on the pier watching the racing. On a chair behind were two Frenchmen. The lady turned around and said, "I hope I don't obstruct your view?"

"Mademoiselle," quickly replied one, "I much prefer the obstruction to the view."

Why She Raised Her Rates.

Vladimir De Pachmann spent a few quiet months in a modest farmer's cottage in the Catskills before beginning his farewell American tour.

The great pianist was strolling through the small village near which he lived when he passed an open window and heard some one playing Chopin's "Fantaisie Impromptu" very badly.

He glanced up and saw a sign fixed to the house:

"PIANO LESSONS; TERMS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS."

Imbued with a kindly thought, De Pachmann rang the bell. The playing stopped, and the performer, no less a person than the teacher herself, appeared on the threshold. Recognizing

her visitor (for all in the village knew his identity), the woman turned scarlet and said:

"Oh, you must have heard how badly I played!"

"I did, indeed," replied De Pachmann, "and I've taken a notion to help you play that piece better. I'm going to point out a few of the errors you make."

He spent an hour or more in suggestions and helpful hints that constituted a lesson, for which the recipient could not find words strong enough of gratitude.

A few days later De Pachmann was driving through the street in which the young teacher lived. Remembering his adventure, he glanced at her house in passing and read the brand new sign displayed there:

"PIANO LESSONS. PUPIL OF DE PACHMANN. TERMS, \$1."

Where They Differed.

A lawyer and a physician were engaged in an argument over the relative merits of their respective professions.

"I don't say that all lawyers are crooks," said the doctor, "but you'll have to admit that your profession doesn't make angels of men."

"No," retorted the lawyer; "you doctors certainly have the best of us there."—Everybody's.

Working His Passage.

When the boats were running on the canal between Glasgow and Paisley, an Irishman asked the boatman at the latter place if he would let him work his passage to Glasgow. "All right; take and lead the horse," said the boatman.

Pat started and led the horse the whole way. When they arrived at Glasgow, Pat said to the boatman: "Do you call that working my passage? Bedad, and I might as well have walked it."

A Comforting Explanation.

A prominent Baltimore lawyer, like many young attorneys, got his first case by assignment from the bench. His client had been indicted for murder, and his conviction was a foregone conclusion.

The result of the trial was a sentence to be hanged. But the man made an appeal to the governor for a pardon and was awaiting a reply thereto when his lawyer visited him in his cell.

"I got good news for you—very good news!" the young lawyer said, grasping the man's hand.

"Did the governor—is it a pardon?" the man exclaimed joyously.

"Well—no. The fact is the governor refused to interfere. But an uncle of yours has died and left you \$200, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your lawyer got paid, you know!" was the comforting explanation.—Harper's.

King John and McCarty.

During a session of the territorial legislature of Montana a measure was introduced which involved grave constitutional questions, as it seemed to some. One orator declaimed quite fiercely against it, urging that it was clearly in opposition to the great principles of the Magna Charta which the brave barons in days of old had wrested from King John. Another legislator rose immediately to reply, determined to show that he for one was not to be overwhelmed by high sounding words or obscure allusions. Plunging at once into his subject, he declared with much vigor that it was time for the legislative bodies of Montana to think and act for themselves without reference to the opinions or principles of King John and his man McCarty.

Spoiled His Appetite.

"Well, how are you getting on with your French, my son?" asked the father at supper.

"Very well, sir," the lad replied. The father beamed with pleasure.

"Ask politely in French for some peas," he said.

There was an awkward pause.

"But, father, I don't want any peas."

Continued In Our Next.

It was in the days before railways, telephones and telegraph lines had reached the interior of Pennsylvania, and news traveled slowly. There had been a presidential election, and everybody was anxious to learn the result. A crowd had collected at the postoffice in one of the villages, waiting for the evening mail to come in from a station sixteen miles distant. At last a man emerged from the office with a paper in his hand, and a number of citizens gathered about the man and waited in breathless silence until he had finished reading and had thrown the paper in the air with a shout of exultation. Then several citizens demanded: "What's the news? Who's elected?"

"Elected nothing," replied the man. "Esmeralda Fitzhugh married Reginald Abercrombie after all."

Then it was discovered that the man had been reading the concluding chapters of a love story in a New York weekly.—Lippincott's.

It Didn't Come Natural.

A Russian moujik sat in the ante-room of the military commission of his town with an anxious frown on his face. A friend approached and said:

"What is the matter, Piotr?"

"I am worried," Piotr answered, "about my son. I don't know what to say when the commissioner asks me about his age. You see, if I make him out younger than he is he will be sent back to school, and if I make him out older they'll stick him in the army. What the deuce am I to do?"

"How would it do if you told the commissioner his exact age?" Piotr slapped his leg and laughed delightedly.

"The very thing!" he cried. "I never thought of that!"

GOODMIN'S CAFE

248 Main Street, BIDDEFORD, - - MAINE

MADAME J. P. LACROIX

MODISTE

119 Main St., Room 3 Biddeford, Me. Tel. 83-11

DINAN

Jeweler and Optician

253 Main St., Biddeford, Me.

Atlantic Shore Line Railway,

Winter Time Table

Sanford--

Cars leave for Wells, Ogunquit, York Beach, York, Kittery, Portsmouth, Elliot, Dover and South Berwick, 16.45, 18.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15 p. m., 4.15 at York Beach only. 6.15 and 8.15 to Ogunquit only.

York Corner to Portsmouth via Kittery and Kittery Point. All other trips via Rosemary Junction. Sundays, first trip at 7.15 a. m.

Note: Change cars at Kennebunk.

For Kennebunk, Biddeford, Cape Porpoise and Kennebunkport 5.30, 6.45, 8.15 a. m., and hourly until 8.15 p. m. Sundays, first trip 7.15 a. m.

For Springvale, 6.00, 6.40, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15, 11.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.25, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.15 p. m.

Sundays, 6.45, 7.15 a. m., and half hourly until 9.15 p. m., then 10.15.

Springvale--

Cars leave for Sanford 6.15, 7.10, 8.00, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, 11.55 a. m., 1.00, 2.05, 3.00, 4.00, 4.45, 5.40, 7.02, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sundays, 7.00, 7.30 a. m., and half hourly until 9.00 p. m., then 10.00 and 10.30.

For Boston & Maine Depot only; 6.55, 8.45, 11.35 a. m., 1.45, 6.45 p. m.

Biddeford--

Cars leave for Sanford and Springvale 7.00, 8.00 a. m., and hourly until 8.00 p. m.

Sundays, first trip 8.00 a. m.

For Cape Porpoise, Kennebunkport and Kennebunk 7.00, 8.00 a. m., and hourly until 8.00 p. m.

10.00 p. m. to Kennebunk and Kennebunkport only.

Sundays, first trip 8.00 a. m.

For Wells, Ogunquit, York Beach, York, Kittery, Portsmouth, Elliot, Dover and South Berwick change cars at Kennebunk.

For Cape Porpoise, Kennebunkport and Kennebunk 7.00, 8.00 a. m., and hourly until 8.00 p. m.

10.00 p. m. to Kennebunk and Kennebunkport only.

Sundays, first trip 8.00 a. m.

For Wells, Ogunquit, York Beach, York, Kittery, Portsmouth, Elliot, Dover and South Berwick change cars at Kennebunk.

For Cape Porpoise, Kennebunkport and Kennebunk 7.00, 8.00 a. m., and hourly until 8.00 p. m.

10.00 p. m. to Kennebunk and Kennebunkport only.

Sundays, first trip 8.00 a. m.

For Wells, Ogunquit, York Beach, York, Kittery, Portsmouth, Elliot, Dover and South Berwick change cars at Kennebunk.

For Cape Porpoise, Kennebunkport and Kennebunk 7.00, 8.00 a. m., and hourly until 8.00 p. m.

10.00 p. m. to Kennebunk and Kennebunkport only.

Sundays, first trip 8.00 a. m.

For Wells, Ogunquit, York Beach, York, Kittery, Portsmouth, Elliot, Dover and South Berwick change cars at Kennebunk.