

The Carroll Record.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

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F. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ENTERED AT TANEYTOWN POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, DEC. 7th., 1901.

The McKinley Memorial

As we announce on the first page of this issue, the RECORD will receive, until January 1st, subscriptions, great or small, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a popular National memorial to the memory of the late President McKinley. It is unnecessary to state that this is an offered privilege, rather than an appeal for aid; certainly, it is not an appeal for charity, and only those who loved and respected the President in life, are expected, or desired, to contribute.

We have never had a President who was so near to the people—so sympathetic and kind—as McKinley. He never held aloof from even the most lowly, nor did he distinguish between rich or poor, high or low, either in his official or personal capacity. He was truly one of the people, and, as nearly as possible the whole people's President.

There is no doubt that this opportunity to testify to the universal esteem in which he was held will be gladly accepted by hundreds of thousands, of all classes, throughout the country. The formation of this Association was a happy thought, and its purpose a distinctively American demonstration, appropriately closing one of the saddest events in the history of our country. May our people respond, not lavishly, but generally.

Too Many School Holidays.

We are of the opinion that there are too many holidays during the winter term of our public schools. Ten days or two weeks during the holiday season, is too long for the schools to be closed; in other words, the pupils thereby lose too many days of instruction, and this is especially true of those who are permitted to attend school only during the winter season.

Holidays, we fully understand, are always welcomed by the children, because of the freedom of play, instead of study, which shows the necessity for the firm guidance of older heads whom experience has taught the wisdom of work and education during the period when the young mind is most easily impressed. Naturally, if the matter of holidays be left to teachers and pupils, they will be numerous; therefore, school boards—possibly backed by parental influence—should insist on more days of teaching.

Christmas day, including the day before and after, should be a sufficient vacation. New Year's day is so little a reasonable holiday—scarcely more than the first day of any month in the year—that the schools should not then be closed. So far as the teacher and his pay is concerned, holidays are none too frequent; but, schools are held for the benefit of the children, not of teachers, therefore, the latter can claim but little consideration on this score.

In the matter of colleges and boarding schools, the longer vacation term is another question entirely, for the reason that the pupils have long distances home, and the expense of the trip, could not be made, nor would it be justifiable, unless ample time be allowed; but, when "going to school" means a walk across a field or two, down the road a mile, or, possibly, just around the corner of a street in town, and "home" every night, the necessity for either numerous, or long, vacations, is somewhat difficult to see. Besides, the average public school pupil is not so hard worked as to need frequent rests in order to recover from "brain fatigue."

Pay as You Go!

The above motto, whether for individual or collective use, has lost none of its merit, though of ancient coinage. Its non-observance, it may be truthfully said, has cost many a financial wreck and many a disturbed community, usually as the outcome of an investment made without real justification, or wise consideration. In most cases, it is likely the better plan not to "go," unless the "pay" is in hand for the trip.

There is, however, a second motto, which should be a companion to the above—"If you go, pay!" There is little to be gained from lamenting over a foolish, or extravagant, investment. When one is in honor bound to a debt, whether wholly responsible for it or not, the wise thing to do is to get rid of the burden as quickly as possible. Scolding and blame-fixing do not lift financial obligations.

Undoubtedly, many good people are victimized, without personal participation—made responsible for financial operations—an illustration of which may be found in the responsibility of a father for the debts of minor children. In other instances, this same responsibility follows, much along the same line, though the relationship may be through an entirely different channel, and, in all, the straightest and quickest way out is the best, and this way is in the liquidation of the debt.

The Opposition in Congress.

The most notable feature of the Congress, aside from the more important questions of national policy, will probably be the conduct of what is technically called the opposition, formed of all members of whatever

party who have refused to attend the caucus of the majority and to bind themselves to its allegiance. In fact, the congressional caucus is equivalent to the party primary, and affects the party standing of the members of both houses as the primary relates to the individual voter.

The House opposition leader is Congressman Richardson, whose past experience in the tactics open to a minority force fits him well for the task allotted him—a task that is frequently of no avail and rarely rewarded, yet which none the less requires more parts than are needed in the character of a majority leader.

The opposition in the House is apt to prove futile, spasmodic and at times ridiculous, for the members of the minority hold widely variant views on many important subjects, and their opposition is more partisan than logical.

Many Southern congressmen are really opposed to free trade, or even reciprocity, when it touches cotton, pine lumber, rice, sugar or tobacco. It will be seen, then, that much of the South is actually protectionist at heart. The isthmian canal is opposed along no strictly drawn lines of party nor do naval appropriations afford an acceptable basis of combined opposition.

Reciprocity may give the democrats an opportunity to effect an influence on successful legislation. If the much talked-of split between the West on one side and the North and Central sections on the other develops in connection with reciprocity, the opposition might unite with the advocates of reciprocal treaties, provided the chief protected industries of the South were unmolested. The administration appears to favor reciprocity, although opposed by Hanna and other strong republican party leaders.

It is extremely doubtful if Mr. Roosevelt would care to effect such a coalition with the democrats in Congress. By so doing, the republican national organization would be split, much as the silver wedge of Bryan disrupted the democracy throughout two campaigns. It is difficult to perceive how the administration could decide that a few advances in reciprocal agreements would be worth such a sacrifice. It is more likely that a failure on the part of the majority to agree on reciprocity would simply postpone such legislation. The hopes, then, of any effective democratic action appear lacking. The democratic members will most probably fill such offices as are habitually granted the minority and make a few speeches to have printed for circulation among their home abiding constituents.—*Balt. Herald.*

To Promote Nature Studies.

A meeting was held last week, in Baltimore, by an association of ladies having in view the securing of means to promote "nature studies" in the public schools of the city. Some progress has already been made in this direction by propounding certain questions to the pupils, and offering prizes for their solution. For beginners, we consider the following questions—which are among those given—just a little "tough":

How do each of the following stems hold out to the tree, trellis or wall over which it climbs: Grape, Virginia creeper, English ivy, Clematis, morning glory?

What is the difference between the upper and lower sides of the leaf in lilac, pine, apple and fern? Is the under side of the latter the same at different times of the year? Why?

What animals that you know can turn their ears, and why do they do it?

Why has a cat whiskers?

Why is a tiger striped, the leopard spotted? Why is a fish dark in color above and light beneath?

What living creatures change their bones or skeletons? Which change their skins?

Prizes are also offered for best collection of pressed flowers, the best story or description, best specimen of sewing and for any hand-made article.

Tact in Farming.

An old farmer on whom I called gave me several good points, and with the rest he said: "Farming can always be carried on successfully so long as it is not taxed to death. Our fathers of the early part of the century worked on an economical basis, but they lived, and they lived well. They did not have our privileges, but the kink was that they knew how to take advantage of what privileges they did have. Nobody needs more than the farmer does to readjust himself to the times he lives in. We cannot farm it now as they did a hundred years ago and live; but we can adjust ourselves to the times and live right well." Then he brought his fist down with a whack that rattled his silver spoons. I said: "Perhaps you will show me your farm, and illustrate what you mean by showing how to run affairs on when you call a reasonable modern basis."

So we took a stroll, and I am going to tell you something about it. In the first place, there were no large fields in sight. "Where is your corn?" I said, "I do not raise much," he answered. "I do not need to. Why should I help pile up a lot of good material to be unsalable, when it can be raised so much cheaper in the Western States? The first law of economy is, that every food product should be produced where it can be produced most cheaply, and no one else should enter into competition."

"But your wheat," I said, "how about that?" "I buy it," he replied. "I can buy it cheaper than I can raise it, even now since the price has gone up. Only over there," he added, "are two or three acres sown for home use. You notice," he observed, "that I grow a little barley, and enough oats for my own horses." "That field," pointing in another direction, "is sweet corn for the canners." "I asked corn," he said, "that field is sweet corn for the canners." "I asked corn," he said, "that field is sweet corn for the canners."

"Have you gone into beet raising?" I asked. "Not heading," he replied, "expecting a fortune. I intend to wait until I see what will be done after the Government appropriations are used up. Meantime I have made a small experiment, that will not damage, even if it does not pay me, for I shall get some personal knowledge out of it. Let me tell you, sir, it's haste that makes waste. Our farmers are too anxious to make a fortune on the jump. So they go into buying great farms, raising new crops, and they must

have big crops or fail." "But," I said, "does it not work in the same way on small farms as on large? When a man puts all of his capital into one crop does it not take more than two or three years to break him?"

"That's it, that's it," said my farmer friend, "all the eggs in one basket, you see. But suppose he has ten baskets, and a dozen eggs in each one, and an accident knocks over two he still has eight left to sell. I have seen men go bankrupt on strawberries, on beans, on chickens, on pigs, on horseradish. A man may go bankrupt on sweet peas." The last advice of my friend was: "A few acres of land, well tilled, is better than a large number of acres badly tilled. Every badly tilled acre stands for so much waste energy. We have got to the end of big farming. We must learn to use what we have to better advantage, and adjust ourselves to a more closely inhabited country. We have gone on a whole half-century beyond the safe line, trying to farm on too extensive a scale. Raising what can be produced elsewhere at much less expense, instead of adapting our production to our markets and the conditions governing supply and demand."—G. H. DICKHOLM, in *Agricultural Epitome*.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Paul, Minn., who has been troubled with a disordered stomach, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do me more good than anything I have ever taken." For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Prices of Food Advancing.

It is not a pleasant prospect which confronts the house holder of moderate means as the winter approaches, of practically all food stuffs rising steadily. There is scarcely a commodity of table consumption which has not advanced in cost during the past three or four months. Fresh and canned vegetables, all grain products and meats are still rising.

The cause of the trouble is believed by some to be the drought of last summer, which interfered seriously with the gardens and the grain fields and pastures. Potatoes came out of the ground in many regions only half a crop, while green truck shrank perceptibly in volume. On the great western farms the drought was a serious affliction. The corn crop was a total failure in some parts of the country, and in other parts only a fraction of a crop was harvested.

The cattle were out of pastures and were fed on corn, and later on wheat, which happens to be normally abundant this year. With wheat going into the millers, naturally the price is rising in the markets and flour is becoming more costly. The meat scale has jumped upwards in consequence of the difficulty of feed for the cattle, and the packers have taken advantage of every shade of advance to put up their wholesale and retail prices.

Butter follows the operation of the same law, and the lack of cheap grain foods for the hens has added to the cost of eggs. There is apparently no way to cope with such a situation. The only remedy for the man in narrow circumstances is to be unusually careful of his expenditures, and to reckon upon a possible further increase in the cost of living this winter.—*Centerville Record.*

"A Business Proposition."

Certainly an original contribution to the now earnestly discussed race question in the South, is that made by Mr. John M. F. Erwin, under the title, "The Negro: A Business Proposition." Mr. Erwin disclaims any desire to settle the negro question; but tells of an interesting and suggestive experiment which has been carried on in Louisiana. Here, on a purely business basis, a colony of negroes has been made, and under a negro manager, negro overseers and negro collectors, the colored people have shown unlooked-for industrial capacity; and there has been no trouble whatever between them and the whites of neighboring districts. Mr. Erwin says that the negroes are recognized by the white people as law-abiding, useful citizens; that they are land-owners and good tenants. The experiment has proved remarkably successful in its four years, and is now yielding twenty-five per cent to the investors. The article, which appears in *The Outlook* for November 30, is written with animation and a strong sense of humor. It is worthy of careful attention from students of the race question.

A Good Cough Medicine.

[From *The Gazette, Taneytown, Aust.*]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it. W. C. WICK.

NER. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, who has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll county, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

MARGARET E. BARE, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of May, 1902; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of November, 1901.

SAMUEL D. BAIR, Administrator.

Dr. J. W. Helm,

New Windsor, Md., Surgeon Dentist.

Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth and Teeth extracted without pain. I will be in TANNEYTOWN, Wednesday of next week. Engagements can be made by mail, and at my office in New Windsor, at all other times except the 3rd, Saturday, and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding that day. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

J. W. HELM, D. D. S., Graduate of Maryland University of Baltimore.

Wm. A. McKELLIP

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

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150 Christmas Suggestions.

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Our Marys, McKinley, Garfield and Lincoln, Framed, \$1.50.
1st. Quality Razors, \$1.00.
Safety Inkstand, Combination, \$1.00 set.
Soft and Derby Hats, \$1.00 up.
Silver Mounted Hat Brush, 50c.
Fountain Pens, \$1.00.
Rubber Boots, 25c.
Over Gaiters, 25c.
Watches, \$1.00 up to \$15.
Scarf Pins, 25c.
Roller Boxes, up to \$1.50.
Violins, \$2.50.
20th. Century Suspenders, 50c.
Watch Chains, up to \$2.50.
Embroidered Slippers, 80c.
Leather Slippers, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

GIFTS FOR WOMEN!

Work Baskets, 25c.
7 Button Over-gaiters, 25c.
"Beaute's" \$2.00 Shoe.
Silver Thimbles.
10 piece Toilet Sets, up to \$5.00.
100 piece Dinner Set, \$10.00.
Silver Trimmed Glass Pitchers.
Gold Band Water Set, \$1.25.
Rogers' Tea Spoons.
Fancy Cans, Comb and Brush set, \$1.00 up.
Counterpane, \$1.00.
Fine Mantle Clocks, up to \$6.50.
Linen Napkins and Towels.
Rogers' Table Knives and Sugar Spoons.
Pearl Handle Pen Holders, 10c up to \$1.00.
Rogers' Silver Knives and Forks.
Novelty Figure, Jardineres, 50c.
China Wicker Baskets, 25c.
Large Size Waiters, 50c.
Chafing Dishes, \$3.00.
Fine Lamps, \$1.00 to \$5.00.
Glass Slippers, 10c.

GIFTS FOR GIRLS!

Dolls, 1c to \$1.00.
Toy Tea Sets, 5c to 50c.
Handkerchiefs, 5c to 25c.
Boxed Stationery, 10c to 40c.
Brooches, 10c to 50c.
Umbrellas, 40c to \$1.00.
Parcheesi, \$1.00.
Doll-Go-Carts, 50c to \$1.00.
Nailcases, 50c.
Rings, 10c to \$1.00.
Lockets, 30c.
Purses, 5c to 25c.
Par Trimmed Juliet Slippers, \$1.00.
Doll Trunks, 25c to \$1.00.
Sets Pewter Dishes, 10c to 25c.

GIFTS FOR BOYS!

School Bags, 10c to 50c.
Pencil Boxes, 5c to 25c.
Tool Chests, 50c to \$1.00.
Rubber Balls, 5c to 25c.
Mechanical Toys, 25c.
Iron Toys, 10c up.
Neckties, 10c to 25c.
Knives, 5c to 25c.
Suspenders, 10c.
Gloves, 10c.
Scarf Pins, 25c.
Handkerchiefs, 5c to 25c.
Books, 5c to 50c.
Umbrellas, 40c to \$1.00.
Wheel Barrow, 25c.
Rubber Stamps, 10c to 25c.
Toy Printing Press, 25c.
Toy Guns, 15c to 50c.

F. M. YOUNT, - Taneytown, Md.

ONLY A WORD!

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

"If ladies be but young and fair, They have the gift to know it."

BUT LISTEN!

Since "Feathers make the bird," it is possible for all—even the most homely of women—to surpass the average, if they buy their wearing apparel—

Dresses, Waists, Shoes, etc., AT Reindollar, Hess & Co's.

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BLANKETS! Hats—Boots—Shoes! Carpets and Oilcloth! Good and Cheap!

Gloves and Mitts, at all prices, and to fit any hands!

GROCERIES.

Cheap and Pure Choice Butcher's Pepper. Don't fail to call and inspect our entire line, before purchasing elsewhere.

Very Respectfully,

Reindollar, Hess & Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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We are prepared to do all kinds of Dental Work—CROWN and BRIDGE work a SPECIALTY. Our office at New Windsor will be always open. After July 1st, the following towns will be visited by us: Union Bridge—Tuesday and Wednesday, each week. Taneytown—Thursday and Friday, each week. Johns River—1st and 3rd. Monday of each month. Union Bridge—2nd and 4th. Monday of each month.

7-13-14

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From a Locket to a Life-size, at Reasonable Prices.

Sittings made in cloudy or fair weather.

JAMES D. MITCHELL, Prop'r, 60 E. Main St., South Side, adjoining Firemen's Bldg., Westminster, Md.

Handsome Gifts, will do well by calling and examining my line of goods for the Holiday season.

The school teachers who treat their scholars will also take notice that my candies are fresh and prices low—fresh Gum Drops at 4c per pound. I have on hand a fine line of Lemonade, Water, and Tea Sets; also a beautiful gold band assortment which is very popular to the eye.

Thanking the public for the past favors and hoping for a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

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Total Deposits. Feb. 9, 1897, \$ 114,048.97 Feb. 9, 1898, 138,798.45 Feb. 9, 1899, 178,396.85 Feb. 9, 1900, 202,297.09 Feb. 9, 1901, 242,330.46

Total Loans. Feb. 9, 1897, \$ 117,066.14 Feb. 9, 1898, 127,760.73 Feb. 9, 1899, 164,463.88 Feb. 9, 1900, 200,373.43 Feb. 9, 1901, 225,693.30

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Our selection of Neckwear is the finest we have ever shown. For 25c we can give you all the latest shapes in Puffs, Tecks, Four-in-hand and String Ties; also the same shapes in the 50c grades. We have an immense assortment of Men's and Boys' Leather, Felt, and Gum Boots, Cloth, Leather and Cord Caps, Women's warm lined Shoes, etc., the Newest, Best and Cheapest in this city. Give us a call and get one of our Calendars for 1902.

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Potatoes, = = Onions, Poultry.

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Fine Soaps, to keep the skin soft.

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I guarantee all goods fresh and to be represented or money refunded. We handle a full line of Fresh Groceries and Confectioneries.

Best quality at bottom prices. Not necessary to publish prices, as the public can be convinced if they give us a call. We have the agency for the famous

Cyclone Flour, Give it a trial and be convinced that it is superior to all other grades that you have been using. Use it once and you will never use any other. We also carry a full line of all other grades of Flour, Cornmeal, etc.

Coffee and Tea. I always keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of Coffee and Tea, at small prices for the best quality of goods. Try my 15c Loose Roasted Coffee, and you will find it the best for the money that you have ever used.

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GREAT REDUCTION ON Blankets, Harness, Robes, Whips.

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The Blanket Season is fast approaching, and—as is the case with you want to get the best obtainable for your money. In order to do this, you should make a call of inspection at—

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It's the goods behind the advertising that makes a store, though some stores seem to think advertising is all that's necessary. How can you have confidence in a store, if you haven't confidence in its advertising? And how can you have confidence in some advertising?

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS AT DERR & LAMBERD'S.

Toy Land Is open In Full Force.

Everything from Santa Claus Land is here, and such a splendid variety as he has brought us this year we have never seen before. Let's have our Christmas to-day, before the Toys are all gone, then come back Monday; Tuesday—ever day until Christmas. Wouldn't it be nice if we could have Christmas all the year round?

Let us tell of a few things to expect when you come.

Boys' Tool Boxes, 25c to \$3.00. Iron Stoves, 25c to \$1.50. Kid Dolls, 25c to \$2.50. Large Horse and Wagon, 95c. Tin Stoves, 25c to \$1.00. Guns, 75c, \$1.00. Saw and Buck, 50c. Lead Soldiers, 50c to \$1.00. Trunks, 50c to \$1.00. China Tea Sets, 25c to \$2.00. Doll Furniture, 25c to \$1.50. Bisque Dolls, 10c to \$2.00. Girls' Pianos, 35c to \$1.50. Dressed Dolls, 25c to \$3.00. Good Games, 5c to \$5.00. Washing Sets, 25c, 50c.

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A collection of Books for young or old await you here that we are justly proud of.

A big stock of elegantly bound books, in the very latest titles, and by all the leading authors, is here at very moderate prices.

Board Book Toy Books, 5c to 25c. Children's Illustrated Books, 10c to 50c. Good Books for Girls, 25c, 50c. Books for the Boys, 25c, 35c. Henty and Frieside series—the best reading for Boys at 25c.

More than 100 titles, in all the newest bound books, just what you want at 50c.

Bed Comforts.

Not more than fifty of them left, the lot was a large one, but they are selling rapidly. They are covered with Satine and Silkoline, and are filled with pure white cotton. Without doubt one of the greatest bargains we have ever offered in this line, and just when you need them.

The prices have been \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50, but we bought them all at one price, so we give you your choice

at \$1.98 each.

Handkerchiefs

For Christmas.

In Silk, Linen or Lawn, we have never had such a superb assortment—yet we have always been considered headquarters for handkerchiefs.

Our stock this season includes every good style for Men, Women and Children from the low grades to the more expensive sorts. Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c to 50c. Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c to 75c. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c to 50c. Initial Handkerchiefs, 10c to 50c. Mourning Handkerchiefs, 5c to 25c. Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c to \$1.00. Boxed Handkerchiefs, 48c to \$1.50.

In fact everything you want can be found here at moderate prices.

Holiday Furniture.

The most attractive gift you can give any lady for any occasion is a dainty piece of Furniture. We are showing a complete new stock of Holiday Furniture—such an assortment has never met your eyes before. Come and see the grand display—you will be interested and much surprised at the little prices.

Fancy Chairs, \$1.85 to \$14.00. Easy Rockers, \$1.69 to \$12.00. Morris Chairs, \$6.00 to \$12.00. Parlor Stands, \$1.50 to \$10.00. Ladies' Desks, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

Last of the Mail Boxes.

Have you secured yours yet? If not, do not delay any longer, when it can be gotten so easily. Surely you would not be satisfied for your neighbor to have one of these convenient and elegant Mail Boxes, and you have none, or be compelled to pay several dollars for it.

If you purchase goods from us to the amount of \$10 or more, we will be glad to give you one of these boxes—Free. The boxes are made of Heavy galvanized iron over the pattern approved by the Post Office Officials. We placed orders for a big lot, but they are nearly all gone, so do not put off securing one here for the asking.

\$1.00 Dress Goods, 33c.

We place on sale to-day 25 pieces of

Fine Imperial Serge,

in the following colors—navy, plum, green, golden brown, seal brown, garnet, reseda, old rose and gray. These goods vary in width from 40 inches to 50 inches; and are strictly all wool.

Not a yard in the lot worth less than 60c, others 75c and many \$1.00. Of course there is a decided choice in the lot, but we put them all in one lot and mark them

33c a yard.

\$4.00 Fine Shoes, at \$2.50.

The finest leather and best workmanship are in these shoes, which are the equals of most \$4.00 Shoes on the market. They are fine Vici Kid and Box Calf—also patent leather—made in the new styles for \$2.50. Then for \$3.00 you can have our famous "Queen Quality" shoes, in twenty of the very latest styles; these are the equals of any \$5.00 shoe made. If you have never worn these shoes—try them.

NEWEST BRIC-A-BRAC AND ART GOODS.

Best Selection We Have Ever Shown.

Nothing delights the ladies more than pretty China and Bric-a-brac. Here is an assortment such as we have never displayed before. Everything that is new and attractive may be found in this collection, besides most of the things found here are exclusive designs and patterns, and can only be had in this store.

The prices this season are the lowest ever quoted on such exquisite pieces of China, Art Goods, Oriental Busto, etc. A large Assortment of special values at 25c, 48c, 75c. In the general stock may be found—

Fancy Plates, Vases, Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers, Berry Dishes, Mirrors, Fancy Pictures, Chocolate Pots, Bon-bon Dishes, Clocks, Crumb Sets, Japanese Trays.

Silks--Reduced.

Another sale of fine silks, and in the lot will be found goods that have sold at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. Nothing more appropriate for Christmas present, than a nice silk waist or dress.

Fancy Taffetas. Satin striped Taffetas. Corded Taffetas. Colored Paillet-de-soie. Black Beau-de-soie. Black Beau-de-Cygne. Black Taffeta, (wear guaranteed.)

Choice 79c a yard.

Women's Satine

Petticoats.

If you have not yet gotten your Black Petticoat, you must have it now. White Skirts went with the end of Summer, now you want one of these. Our assortment is very large and comprises all the newest styles at little prices—55c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and up to \$3.00.

Winter Wrappers.

New stock and new styles just opened; pretty blue and white; also fancies—made of nice Flannelette in the new styles, at \$1.00 each.

Fine Furs

—GOOD FOR—

Gifts and Wear.

A rich collection of fine, fashionable Furs for you to pick from. Our third shipment of these Handsome Fur Collars and Muffs has just been opened.

We are also showing a nice assortment of Misses' and Children's Fur Sets in all the newest styles. In connection with this Fur stock, we are showing a fine assortment of feather Boas, now fashionable. Fur Collars, from \$2 to \$8. Fur Boas, from \$3 to \$15. Muffs, from \$2 to \$12. Children's Sets, from \$2 to \$5.

Scarfs and Shams,

For your Toilet.

Many new and pretty scarfs and shams—also center-pieces—have just been opened. The assortment is exceptionally reasonable.

Scarfs from 25c to \$1.50. Shams from 50c to \$4.00 pair. Stand Covers 50c to \$1.50.

We are also showing some lovely styles in Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, in new and attractive patterns \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per set.

DERR & LAMBERD. DERR & LAMBERD. WESTMINSTER, MD. DERR & LAMBERD. DERR & LAMBERD.

Our Home Circle.

Original articles solicited for this department on any subject relative to "Home" matters, whether of a social, decorative, culinary or general character. Also articles pertaining to Agriculture, Stock-raising, Dairy, and other kindred topics. Contributions must be received not later than Tuesday morning to be guaranteed insertion the next week.

Rules of Etiquette.

Never let guests feel that they are the cause of inconvenience. Never read a letter of postal card not addressed to you unless asked. Be courteous to all. Do not let borrowed articles without owners' consent. Make guests comfortable. Bow on entering a room. Avoid passing in front of persons. If unavoidable ask to be excused. Gentlemen vacate seats for ladies if standing. Answer letters promptly. Always keep engagements when possible. Do not scold or whip children before strangers. Be helpful to the old. Gentlemen should precede in ascending stairs; ladies precede in descending, even between strangers. Avoid allusion to a gentleman's personal infirmities or your own ailments. Avoid loud, harsh or nasal tones. Show appreciation of hospitality received by returning courtesies. Write a note of thanks for favors received after returning from a visit. Be natural, not affected or egotistic. Laugh heartily, naturally, but not in a boisterous manner. Do not monopolize the conversation. In company select topics for conversation which are familiar to all. Never trim your sails in public. Avoid boast of favors received or rendered. Do not become familiar with new acquaintances nor address them by their Christian name. Do not interrupt others while speaking. Apologize when expressing contrary opinions. Do not look over the shoulder of a person reading or writing. Do not question a child or servant about family affairs. Gentlemen do not alude to "conquests" made among ladies. A lady should not accept expensive gifts from a gentleman except her betrothed or a relative; flowers, music, confectionary, books may be generally accepted. Do not offend or be quick to take offense. Be forgiving. Make amends promptly. Try rather to please than to be pleased. Be polite to your employees, associates and those who serve you; courtesy is the index of gentility.

If I were You, My Boy,

I would learn to be polite to everybody. I wouldn't let any other boy get ahead of me in my studies. I would never make fun of children who are well dressed. I wouldn't get sulky and pout whenever I couldn't have my own way.

I would see if I couldn't get people to like me by being civil to everybody. I would try to see the little things that I could do to help my mother, and do them without being asked. I wouldn't conclude that I knew more than my father before I had been more than six miles away from home.—The Sunday-school Evangelist.

How to Prevent Fires.

As the cold weather increases, the danger from fires will increase. Already there is an alarming prevalence of destructive fires reported from all sections of the country, many of which could have been prevented had reasonable care and precaution been taken. It is the duty of every one to be extremely careful, and especially so during cold and windy weather. Be careful at night to turn off all drafts of your stove, so that they may not become overheated and start a disastrous fire. Very many destructive

fires start from overheated stoves and furnaces.

The Baltimore American, in an editorial on the danger of fires, says: "Every master of a house, before retiring, go carefully over his house wherever there was a fire and see that no stove was in a condition to set afire anything in its vicinity, and that no coals had accidently rolled out where they could kindle into a blaze, the long list of mysterious conflagrations would be largely reduced. More than half the fires that occur are of an insidious character. They begin many hours before they burst out. During all the time that they are gaining strength and force they are extinguished almost without the fingers, and there is usually a strange odor to indicate their presence. If the householders would bear the latter in mind, and seek promptly for the source of the odor, there would be a large saving of life and property."

A. J. Snell would attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my friends that a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy' put you in condition for the party. I took two doses and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Sumner, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Etiquette of Gift-giving.

There is an etiquette governing the giving and receiving of presents, as there is about most things, because everything has a best way to do it. If you present a gift below the surface of the little courteous conventions we shall find that consideration for the feelings of others underlies all. Do not present a gift as though it cost more than you paid for it. Aside from the paltry spirit of giving it is a delusion to think that a gift is a gift. If you seem to be at the time of this season, or you may appear to have been anxious to please your friend. The best gifts are those which require no tax upon material resources, but trifles of which the recipients may make frequent use, and so keep the giver in mind. Take the time to write a few words of loving or cordial greeting on the cards that accompany your gifts. Without that evidence of individual personal thought the offering of even the finest present appears somewhat graceless and perfunctory. A message on a card is better than a note, because more informal, and one should not seem to make much of a gift. Having your presents daintily wrapped is not less a matter of courtesy. Let their outward appearance be such that they will tempt the eye to their destination the day before Christmas—unless you can insure their reception early in the day. A tardy gift appears like an afterthought.—December Ladies' Home Journal.

Building Bathubs of Glass.

Hitherto the largest concave vessel that could be blown from glass has had a capacity of about twenty-five gallons, but Paul Sievert of Dresden claims to be able to make bathubs and large kettles of glass by his new method. The liquid glass is poured upon a cast iron plate, to which the quickly cooling outer edge is made to adhere, while most of the mass sinks as an elongated sack to a table beneath. Compressed air is conveyed through a cylinder into this sack, the table on which the bottom rests being gradually lowered, and when the desired size is reached the upper edge is released by removal of a retaining strip from the iron plate.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

In the Kitchen.

From the kitchen comes the life of the household, literally, and in that there must be good cheer and convenience. This is really most material, for a bad tempered cook may sour the food, and a dark kitchen will most certainly breed more kinds of bacteria than are wholesome. What, then, should we look for in a kitchen? First, light enough to see dirt—light over the sink, light near the stove, light flooding every corner—sunlight, too, from one window at least; windows or ventilators so placed at the top as to let out bad air, steam odors, etc. The odors of burned food, boiled cabbage, etc., are far less noticeable if there is plenty of fresh air to oxidize them. Then, if the kitchen is large, a sink in the middle of the room so that more than one person can conveniently get at it, but out of the inclosed variety, at the sink, the horrible dirt trap. A lesson in this matter may be had from the Russians, who serve the most delicious tea in the world, and who prepare it first very strong, making it almost an essence of tea. This is diluted with cold water, and the water is kept boiling in the samovar. This water is not allowed to boil and reboil, but is renewed as needed. Freshly boiled water is insisted upon by all connoisseurs in tea-making.

Preparing Spanish Onions.

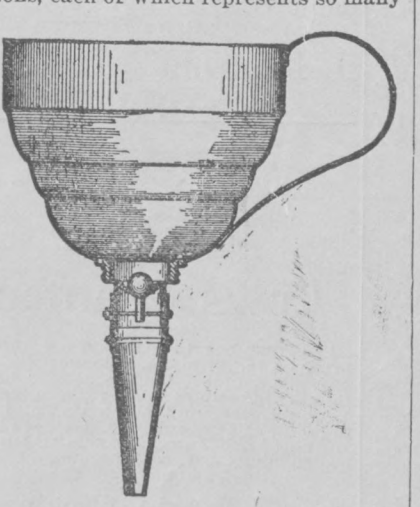
Spanish onions cooked or sliced raw for a salad are an appetizing variety. A delicious way of cooking these onions is to boil them in milk. One large onion is sufficient for four persons when served as a dinner vegetable. First peel the onion carefully, then let it soak for two hours in cold water well salted, then place it in a large saucepan, pour in enough milk to cover the onion to the depth of an inch, stand it over a slow fire, put the cover on the saucepan and let the onion simmer gently for three hours. Then serve it in a deep vegetable dish with plenty of melted butter. Season with pepper and salt and a little finely chopped parsley.

French Frozen Pudding.

Scald one quart of milk; mix one cupful of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of flour, two eggs, all well beaten together, stir this into the milk, stir well and cook twenty minutes; let this get cold and then add one quart of cream, one cupful of sugar, one dessert-spoonful of vanilla, two ounces of port wine, one-half pound of French fruits; freeze and serve with one pint of whipped cream.

A Measuring Funnel.

The average housewife would dearly like to have a funnel that will measure liquids which are poured through it into bottles or jugs. A citizen of Chicago, Gottlieb Neudecker, has patented just such a contrivance, which will act incidentally as a strainer if tested. It has a valve in the lower part and the upper part is divided into four sections, each of which represents so many



FUNNEL MEASURE AND STRAINER.

gills. Supported by its handle, the funnel holds tight whatever fluid may be put into it until the measurement is adjusted. Then, upon being allowed to rest upon the neck of the bottle or jug, the weight of the upper portion

bears downward and opens the valve, permitting the contents to escape into the receptacle below.

You can fill it as many times as you like, of course, and it is necessary to process it measures for you with accuracy each portion of liquid contributed.

Secret of Good Tea.

Few housekeepers remember, as they should, that when it is necessary to dilute strong tea it should be done with water at the boiling point. The poor flavor of tea made strong at first and then reduced, such as is too often served at receptions and "at homes," is usually caused by the additional hot, not boiling, water to the first infusion. A lesson in this matter may be had from the Russians, who serve the most delicious tea in the world, and who prepare it first very strong, making it almost an essence of tea. This is diluted with cold water, and the water is kept boiling in the samovar. This water is not allowed to boil and reboil, but is renewed as needed. Freshly boiled water is insisted upon by all connoisseurs in tea-making.

The Automobile Mower.

The automobile has been adapted for use in agriculture. A Chicago firm has turned out a mower equipped with ball and roller bearings and propelled by a gasoline motor. The motor, according to The Scientific American, consists of a pair of four cycle gasoline engines of six horse power, mounted tandem on a large pipe six inches in diameter and five feet in length.

The rear of this pipe is adapted to be secured to the mower frame the same as an ordinary draft tongue, and the front end is supported by a steering wheel. The large pipe serves not only as a bed for the motor, but also as a reservoir, in the middle part, for gasoline. The cutting apparatus is at its front and rear ends, one chamber for each cylinder, respectively.

Works for Good Roads.

A New Yorker's Plan for Highway Improvement.

One of the most interesting developments in the road improvement movement has just taken place in Orange county, N. Y., namely, the formation of a company by E. H. Harriman for the construction of roads in that county at a low price. Mr. Harriman owns several thousand acres of land, known as Arden Farms, in the town of Tuxedo and Woodbury and has constructed fine roads in every part of his estate, which are open to the public. But his interest in road improvement is not limited to his own neighborhood. It is said he believes that the Orange county roads and farmers would be more prosperous and the county more attractive to summer visitors if the roads were improved everywhere.

A Community Physician.

The Swedish residents of Lundington, Mich., have introduced a custom of their fatherland—namely, the employment of a community physician, organized by the heads of 300 families, each of whom pays 50 cents a month toward the salary of a physician whose services are at their command in case of illness. Many doctors earn no more than the \$1,800 a year paid to this Lundington contract physician, but for that sum the organization had to be satisfied with a recent graduate from a medical school, and the probability is that it will always have to be content with a comparatively inexperienced man. The doctor now engaged is satisfied, and he should be. He is gaining experience and has a comfortable salary in addition.

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legislature this year authorizing the board of supervisors of Orange county, if the contract was awarded to it for the construction or improvement of any public highway, either to perform the work themselves or award a subcontract for the performance of the work.

Mr. Harriman's company thus has a chance to bid upon the work. As at present it is not intended to be a money making concern.

AN AUTOMOBILE MOWER.

The Latest Move in the Campaign Against the Horse.

The automobile has been adapted for use in agriculture. A Chicago firm has turned out a mower equipped with ball and roller bearings and propelled by a gasoline motor. The motor, according to The Scientific American, consists of a pair of four cycle gasoline engines of six horse power, mounted tandem on a large pipe six inches in diameter and five feet in length.

Oil Engines for Palestine.

To what extent the utilitarian spirit is growing in what one is disposed to consider as the darlings of the far east is shown by the recently made statement that oil engines are now used in numbers in Palestine for pumping water from wells.

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HESSIAN FLY.

Interesting Observations by the New York State Entomologist.

Discussing the Hessian fly in New York, Dr. Felt, the state entomologist, says in Country Gentleman:

This pest caused considerable injury in New York in 1890 and 1900, but the damage inflicted last spring appears from all accounts to have been much greater than in recent years. Wheat passed the winter in excellent condition, and the remark was made in my presence that farmers would have hardly anticipated any one for a guarantee of a full crop, so promising was the situation early in the spring. The season was exceptional, and rains followed each other in quick succession, producing a vigorous growth of all grasses, so that a heavy crop was enormous one. So far as could be learned, there was little indication of the work of this pest last fall, but as the spring advanced the grain suffered more and more, till the latter part of June or early July, when reports of the condition of the crops began to come in. A personal investigation of some of the infested localities has convinced me that many of the reports made to me were literally true.

Major Remond, the celebrated military aeronautical expert, has devised a new airship which, it is claimed, will be superior to that of M. Santos-Dumont.

A new type of motor has been constructed by this engineer at the government works at Meudon, but so jealous is his construction been guarded that no particulars regarding it are known outside government circles. It is claimed, however, that the motor generates sufficient speed to enable the aerostat to be navigable in all weather—save a gale.

The preliminary experiments with the vessel will be carried out in a short time. They are to be of a very severe and exacting nature in order to prove the possibilities of the propelling engine. One trial is to consist of a trip from Meudon to Rouen and back, a distance of 170 miles. Major Remond is confident of accomplishing it, and is not without a single stoppage and at a fair rate of speed.

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