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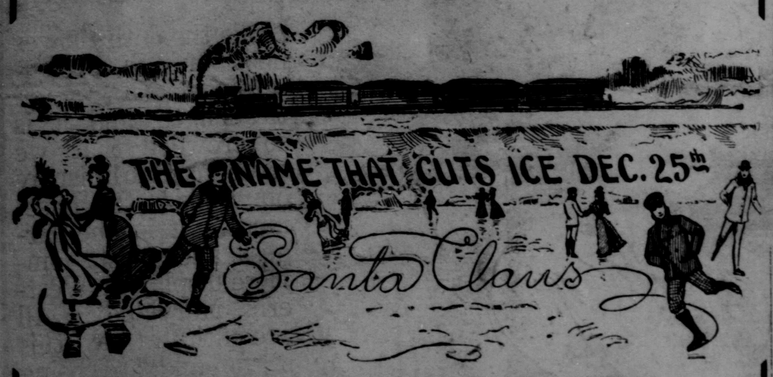
Set More Type—Contains More News than any other paper in the County

NO PLATE MATTER

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 11, 1908. VOL. 77--NO. 50.

BABYLON & LIPPY CO.

Headquarters FOR Holiday Goods



A Merry Christmas At The Most Christmas Like Place In Town. Open in Full Glory TO-DAY.

Sad indeed would be the lot of the little man or miss who failed to see our Christmas Toys. Toy-land has given forth its best: The brightest dream of childhood is far surpassed. Never was such a collection seen before. Wonder piles on wonder.

Mechanical marvels surround one on every side. Old favorites greet the eye with welcome, new claimants bid ambitiously for notice, ALADDIN'S WONDERFUL LAMP with all its Magic powers has left no brain picture half so gorgeous, so fantastic so impressive as the REALITIES of our COLLECTION of PLAYTHINGS.

No, dear reader, we are not over stating the case, Truly and without equivocation our Toy Department so far excells anything of its kind in Carroll county that comparison has long since ceased.

To give you an idea of the display, we name you a few items: Automobiles, Banks, Blocks, Chairs, Rifles, Bath Tubs, Doll Carriages, Doll Furniture and Go Carts, Doll Trunks, Dressing Cases, Chiffoniers, China Closets, Drums, Easel Blackboards and Desks, Extension Tables, Express Wagons, Fire Engines, Fish Ponds, Folding Tables, Goat Wagons, Hooks and Ladders, Horns, Horses, Stoves, Magic Lanterns, Mechanical Toys, Mission Tables, Morris Chairs, Paint Boxes, Pianos, Printing Presses, Rocking Horses, Roll Top Desks, Rolly Polly Toys, Sleds, Steel Toys, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Tool Chests, Trains, Velocepedes, Wagons, Wheel Barrows, Checkers, Crokinole and Game Boards, Foot Balls, Parcheesi, Dolls galore.

Christmas Suggestions

Linen Table Damask and Napkins, Bureau and Stand Scarfs, Shams, Tray Covers, Lunch Cloths, Doylies and Stamped Linen.

Furs! Elegant Furs!

For All Occasions

Black Lynx, Mink, Alaska Sable, Ermine, Sable, Squirrel, Hudson Seal, Fox, in Muffs and Neck Pieces to match.

Ladies Coats and Suits

Wraps and Coats for all purposes. Many exclusive novelties that cannot be duplicated. $3.75 up.

Christmas Handkerchiefs Ready

Complete stock of dainty Gift Handkerchiefs. All kinds can be found in this section. Lace, Linen, Silk or Initial, some put up in Christmas boxes that add much to the gift.

Christmas Sale of China

Bric-a-brac, Lamps, House furnishings, Enamelware, and Wooden ware. Big Values in Holiday gifts and every day necessities whether it is a 5c ornament or $3.00 piece of china. Our 10c Tables have greater values than heretofore.

Our Japanese display is much larger and cheaper.

Excellent line of cheap vases.

Useful Gifts for Men

Bath Robes, Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, and Suit Cases.

Tie Your Gifts With Holiday Ribbon

We have it in Holly Ribbon, others with Red and Green and Stripes, at 2, 3 and 5c yd.

Wider Ribbons, 8, 10, 12½ and 15c yd.

Also Satin and Taffeta Baby Ribbons in all colors.

Full Line Christmas Seals

In Holly, Santa Heads, Christmas bells, etc, in ten varities.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Beginning Monday 14th, we will give to each and every customer purchasing $1.00 worth of goods or more, a very handsome Embossed Calendar as shown in our windows. COME EARLY and make your purchases. Quantity limited.

Now For The Holidays.

John D. Bowers,

A fine line of CONFECTIONS 10 cents to 80 cents per pound.
WHITMAN'S CONFECTIONS.
The best to all who know them.

NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, DATES, all Fruit for Fruit Cake.

Fancy and Staple Groceries

The advantage you have in dealing here is the best quality of goods that does not cost you ONE CENT EXTRA, which is the best advertisement I can offer, and will interest all. We have new CANNED GOODS and EVAPORATED FRUITS.

COFFEE Our own brands of COFFEES all should use—four
COFFEE cent better quality than elsewhere.

FREE We give one Soda ticket with every cash purchase of
FREE one dollar, except Sugar, which entitles you to one glass
FREE of SODA WATER FREE.

Thanking my patrons for past favors, will endeavor [illegible] ase you in the future, by keeping to the STAN[illegible] tofore maintained.

JOHN D. BOWERS,

47 East Main Street Westminster, Md.

feb 10 06 1y Both Phones—C. & P. 72-F

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR

PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES IN CARROLL COUNTY, FOR SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JULY 31st, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 31st, 1907	$ 56.99
State School Tax	32,291.63
State Free School Fund	1,993.59
County School Tax	31,125.00
Licenses and Fines	8,870.63
Manual Training	1,500.00
Sales	10.00
State Free Book Fund	4,938.00
Tuition Fees from adjoining Counties	1,198.64
	$81,984.48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent	$ 318.00
Fuel	6,055.04
Repairs	1,664.41
Furniture	758.95
Teachers' Salaries	54,846.73
New Buildings	2,451.98
Janitors' Fees, Sanitary Cost and Incidentals	1,712.45
Kindergarten and Manual Training	1,353.88
Office Expenses, Postage and Account Books	142.00
Salary of County Superintendent, Treasurer and Secretary	1,800.00
Salary of Clerk	800.00
Salary of School Commissioners	600.00
Permits to adjoining Counties	225.75
Commencement Expenses	10.00
Printing	118.53
Freight	80.43
Hauling	92.88
Expenses of State and County Associations	81.23
Libraries	25.76
Attorney's Fee	100.00
Free Books, etc	4,157.31
Balance on hand, July 31st, 1908	4,589.18
	$81,984.48

nov 27 3t S. SIMPSON, TREASURER.

Photos for Xmas.

Made Clear or Cloudy Weather.

SPECIAL—One large 11x14 Portrait with every doz. Cabinet size.
Pictures on Post Cards $1.00 doz. Beauty Oval Panels 75c half dozen.
All kinds of Copy Work such as from old tintypes or photographs.
Pictures made by Electric Light. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

J. D. MITCHELL, Photographer, Westminster, Md.

Above Bowers' Store.

Sacrifice Sale at Sullivan's.

After being roped in by the Corporation for the past six or seven weeks, owing to improvements being made on the streets in my square, I am compelled to make a sacrifice sale in order to gain what I have lost by said improvements, so I will offer the following

Sacrifice Prices:

9 cts worth Johnny Toilet Soap	5c.	3 lbs 10c Crackers	25c.
9 cts worth Johnny Tar Soap	5c.	3 cans Tomatoes	25c.
9 cts worth Sack Salt	5c.	3 cans Corn	25c.
Granulated Sugar per lb	5c.	2lbs 15c Peaches	25c.
Oatmeal for Chickens per lb	3c.	1 lb 30c Butter	20c.
Oatmeal for Chickens per 100 lbs	$2.50.	25c can Cocoa	15c.
New Currants per lb	10c.	2 lbs 15c Apricots	25c.
New Seeded Raisins per lb	10c.	12c pck Oatmeal	10c.
New Citron per lb	30c.	15c can Chip Beef	10c.
Strictly pure Pepper per lb	30c.	2 lbs 14c Coffee	25c.
Fine Salt per bushel	45c.	Oyster Shells per 100	65c.
Coarse Salt per bushel	40c.	$2.00 Nickle Lamps	$1.35

Yours for Business,

MILTON A. SULLIVAN,
90 West Main St., Westminster.

nov 6 1y

FREE EXHIBITION AT Cassell's Jewelry Store OF EVERYTHING FOR CHRISTMAS.

C. and P. Phone 196-R. jy 5

GEORGE R. GRUMBINE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FRESH MEATS,

BACON AND PURE LARD.

All Meats Home Killed.

An Inspection Invited.

OUR GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY LINE IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

at the Old Reliable Merchant's GEO. R. GRUMBINE, at forks of road, Westminster.

C. & P. 'Phone 79k.

WE always have bargains to offer and just now it is sawed and Split Wood, by Smith & Reifsnider.

SECURITY Portland Cement manufactured in Maryland from Maryland material and sold by Smith & Reifsnider.

Distracted Italians and The Garrulous Conductor

American Acts as Interpreter

Joy of the Italians—Gratitude of Frenchman---An Experience on Train En Route to Marseille and Sunny Mediterranean Skies---In the Land of Monte Christo.

Special to the American Sentinel.
(By W. B. Seabrook.)

Arles, Provence

If it be true that the Recording Angel inscribes against us every idle word we utter, the French are thrice damned for a thousand eternities, but my sympathies are with the angel rather than the lost souls for he must needs be a habile stenographer and a ceaseless toiler, a truly pitiful figure, with wings denuded of the feathers which he has whittled into quill pens, and with perspiration streaming from his celestial visage. How they talk talk, talk, these nervous, mercurial Frenchmen! The tongue alone does not suffice; they gesticulate, shrug their shoulders, grimace like chimpanzees, and, if a serious question of two sous or the price of a handful of chestnuts is involved they leap and dance and pirouette to emphasize their torrential, endless arguments. I learn from reliable sources that deaf-mute asylums are unknown in France. They are useless. When a Frenchman is stricken dumb, he begins to swell and bulge as if inflated with illuminating gas, his body grows round like a balloon, his skin stretches to the last resisting point, and then he explodes. Sorrowing kinfolk gather the scanty remains in a basket—nothing survives the catastrophe but battered fragments of words, mangled sentences and mutilated phrases, dangling from adjacent tree-tops—and lovingly transport them to the cemetery.

Last week on board a railroad train, I witnessed an incident admirably illustrative of this national failing. Taking Paris as a central point, I had been rambling afoot with knapsack and staff, in the environs of Versailles, Vincennes and Fontainbleu, when cold weather came to drive me southward and my tramp trip temporarily lost its distinctly pedestrian qualities to be-

[redacted]

session of a quart of brandy, a traveling rug and a big plum cake. I cultivated his acquaintance and when the train reached Lyon, we were seated face to face, the rug was wrapped around our knees forming a sort of double lap, the bottle was under the seat, and as for the plum cake it had fulfilled a double destiny.

Among my traveling companions was a party of Italian peasants, bound for their home in the Piedmont; they did not understand a word of French and were in evident distress. Between Dijon and Macon a conductor entered the car to examine our tickets, and upon inspecting those of the Italians immediately threw his arms into the air and suffered a frightful series of convulsions, ending in a hemorrhage of words uttered with a rapidity of which only a French railway official is capable.

"Nom de Dieu:"

"Seigneur Jesus:"

"Milles diables."

And in desperate, impotent agony, he waved aloft his ticket punch. "Coquins, vilains, betes, sales cochons, did they not know that they should have changed cars at Dijon? Now they would have to spend the night at Macon, and then retrace their route! O, grand malheur:

Of this tirade the Italians understood not a single syllable, but they were keenly alive to the fact that some mistake had been made. The conductor chattered on incessantly, one instant invoking the aid of St. Marie, and the next pronouncing a long discourse upon the general ignorance and bestiality of the Italian race (as a matter of fact it was the offical's duty to see that his passengers descended at the proper station). But the Italians only comprehended that something disastrous had occurred for which he was holding them to blame. One of the women was crying, and the leader of the party had arisen with hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, and was murmurring:

"Non capsico; Parlo Italiano,' Parlo Ingles:"

The situation was pitiful, and when the unhappy traveler declared he could speak English I offered my services as an interpreter. The conductor willingly accepted the offer, and asked me to explain the situation to the Italians. These latter had been fruit peddlers in New York and understood English sufficiently to render exchange of ideas possible, so it was easy to explain in a dozen words. But this summary disposition did not meet with the approval of the conductor. The occasion, to his way of thinking, required more talk—and then more talk. Charmed by his own eloquence he reviewed and elaborated all phrases of the situation, eulogized the benevolence of the railroad, which permitted travelers to commit such errors without subjection to criminal prosecution, commiserated the ignorance of the Italians, dwelt at length upon the keen pleasure it had afforded him to welcome my distinguished intervention and aid, multiplied adjectives ad infinitum, fell upon my neck and referred with emotion to the fraternal ties that had bound America and France since the days of Lafayette and Franklin—and while this harrangue was taking place, Macon slipped past us in the night. Alas, poor Italians.

With a motley crowd, in which were representatives of many nations, we were traveling third class, but were very comfortable in one of the transcontinental cars that have only recently made their appearance on the main French roads. The old closed compartments have been relegated to the shorter lines, and these new "wagons," with their spacious aisles and plate glass sides are on a par with the best American day-coaches. The third class is more sanitary, though slightly less comfortable than the second. As for the first class cars on through trains, they are nothing more nor less than rolling palaces, in which, according to the epigramatic observation of a celebrated English journalist, nobody rides except fools, princes and millionaires.

At Marseille the weather was balmy and delightful. By a single day's travel, dismal, Parisian winter was exchanged for smiling summer skies. Before beginning my tramp I spent a day in the great Mediterranean seaport, lingering in the evening on the quays, where the ancient fortress, striving in vain to hide the sunset, towered above the forest of masts and cordage; threading my way [redacted] troupe of Spanish gypsies, or a barefoot Neapolitan with his mandolin. Toothless old women besought me to buy their clams or moules de Toulon, and uniformed employees of "L" Enterprise du Donjon du Chateau d'If" insisted that I take advantage of their cheap boat rates to visit the spot made famous by Mirabeau and Monte Christo. The right to exhibit the Chateau d'If, it seems, is leased by the government to an amusement company, and exploited as if the venerable pile were a mermaid or a five-legged horse.

The Christmas Stamp of the Red Cross

America, the land of invention, is to make use again of charity stamps, which were first used in Boston in 1862.

As Christmas approaches everybody will have a chance to add a mite toward the fund of the National Red Cross Society for the fight against the terrible disease, tuberculosis, which, according to an accepted estimate, claims a new victim in this country every 2 minutes and 36 seconds. It is expected that an appreciable sum will be realized, which will be used in providing dangerous consumptives, too poor to go to Sanitaria, with sanitary homes, so that they will not be a menace to the lives of those with whom they are constantly in contact.

With the revival of the use of charity stamps it is of interest to know that the plan was first thought of by an ingenious Yankee who wanted to collect funds for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of the Civil War.

His idea was received lukewarmly, but through his efforts the first charitystamps were printed and sold at a great charity festival in Boston in 1862. They were called "Sanitary-fair" stamps, and sold in generous quantities.

ADOPTED BY PORTUGAL.

The idea was abandoned here after the Boston Charity festival, and was not adopted in Europe until 30 years later, when Portugal produced the first European charity stamps, which were sold for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. A number of these stamps were also known as service stamps, and were available as ordinary postage for the letters and packages upon which they were affixed.

Since the time Portugal adopted the ingenious plan of a long-headed Yankee many, many countries of the Old World have obtained money for fighting tuberculosis and other diseass, and for combating famines, and in short, almost every social evil, by selling charity stamps.

Germany and Austria have, during late years, instituted a special kind of private stamp called the Wohlfahrtsmarken, the sale of which is intended to support associations working in various ways for the welfare of humanity.

Some of the countries that have followed the American idea of raising funds by the stamps, and the date of their appearance, are as follows:

Switzerland (Lucerne)	1894
Australia	1897
New South Wales (Victoria)	1897
Great Britian	1897
Uruguay	1897
France	1898
Spain	1898
Denmark, Norway and Sweden	1904
Russia	1904
Argentina	1905
Austria, Germany	1905
Finland, Italy	1905
Baden, Bavaria, Zeeland	1906
Roumania, Poland, Holland	1906
Switzerland	1906

HUNDREDS OF EXAMPLES.

There are now several hundred types of charity stamps and Wohlfahrtsmarken, of which 20 are used in Roumania and 30 in Italy, not including the so-called military stamps. About 50 charity stamps are in circulation in Germany, and more than 300 have been used in Austria and its dependencies.

Among the latest issue of charity stamps are those of Sweden, where they are used chiefly in the combat against the "white death." Specimens of the stamps, which are of handsome design, were exhibited at the recently closed International Congress on Tuberculosis, where they attracted much attention.

The Swedish National Anti-Tuberculosis Association secured permission from the postal authorities in 1904 to issue its first stamps, which had no postal value, although they were sold at all the postoffices to those inclined to help the crusade against tuberculosis. The stamps—as will be done with the Christmas stamps of the Red Cross Society in this country—were affixed to the addressed side of envelopes and packages.

The price was fixed at 2 ore—a little more than half a cent—to enable persons of all classes to contribute their mite.

Through the issues of one year enough money—some $50,000—was raised to build a home for consumptive children. In the first year of the sale of the stamps the Swedish newspapers, which gave frequent accounts of the progress of the campaign, assisted materially.

The second stamp of the association appeared the following year on December 1, the nameday of the late soveriegn, King Oscar II. The stamps bearing the portraits of the beloved monarch and his wife reached an issue of more than 4,000,000, netting a profit of about $25,000.

V. Andren, the artist, designed this stamp, which was sold two years later with the date changed to June 6, 1907, to celebrate the golden wedding of King Oscar and Queen Sophia. The money realized from this sale was given to the fund for the Sanitarium for Scrofulous Children.

In December, 1906, the National Association issued a charity stamp bearing the figures of St. George and the dragon. It was designed by Arthur Sjoren, and its allegory is very clear. The fighting and victorious St. George is Science; the dragon represents the destructive tuberculosis, while the figure of a kneeling woman signifies suffering humanity. The idea was taken from a well-known piece of sculpture of the Middle Ages belonging to the Church of St. Nicholas, in Stockholm.

The latest Swedish stamp was issued last year, and is known as the "charity and medical science stamp." It is a handsome green paster, with two figures in the foreground representing Science and Charity. They are attempting to reach the Temple of Sanity and Health, which appears in the background.

The sale of this stamp was somewhat less than those of the preceding year, only about $15,000 being realized.

Swedish artists are now competing for the prize awarded for the best design of a new charity stamp, which the enterprising Swedes will use to raise funds for the fight against consumption this Christmas. While it is not expected that they will secure anything like as much money as the National Red Cross Society will realize in this country, there is much enthusiasm manifested by the Scandinavians. Prizes are offered for the most striking design, which will depict allegorically the great work which will be done with the money provided by this means.

An ingenious plan for raising money to aid in the struggle of the Swedes against tuberculosis is the flower sale on the first of May each year. This plan has been in operation only a few years. The association called the State Association of the First of May Flowers consists of an amalgamation of all the committees of the body throughout the country.

On May 1 they all sell small artificial flowers for 10 ore each—a little more than 2½ cents. So many of these pretty flowers were bought by those who wanted to help the crusade against consumption this year that $50,000 was realized.

In 1904, in Denmark, the government issued a Christmas stamp, with the King's head and the word "Jul" the same as our "Yule" on it. It was not good for postage, only as a "sticker" for Christmas letters, post-cards and packages. The proceeds from it were to go toward building a tuberculosis hospital for little children. It succeeded beyond all expectation, four million being sold at an oere or half-a-cent apiece. Denmark has continued it since to maintain tuberculosis work, and the sale in the native land of Hans Christian Anderson has doubled each year.

WHY THE RED CROSS ISSUED THE STAMP.

America needs such a stamp, but her post-office officials cannot issue or handle it under the present postal laws; and a special act of Congress would be necessary. Jacob Riis, himself a Dane, wrote an eloquent article, published in the Outlook of July 6, 1907, urging government action in the matter, but there were too many difficulties in the way. It seemed hopeless to try, but at this juncture the Red Cross, which exists for just such emergencies, took it up.

The Red Cross is a great national organization, with branches in each state, formed to act in times of crisis and to render aid in war, pestilence and famine. Tuberculosis, the great White Plague, is the most terrible pestilence in the known world, claiming one death out of every seven. The Red Cross has taken up tuberculosis work, therefore, as part of its "peace activity." The present time is one of crisis in the war against consumption. Each State needs education and awakening in the subject and money for the work. The Red Cross, therefore, with the approval of the postal authorities, took up the Christmas Stamp last Christmas, and tried it in one State.

WHERE THE CHRISTMAS STAMP STARTED.

This was the little State of Delaware—very small, very conservative, not given to enthusiasms, and having only a few shacks in a woodland meadow near Wilmington as a tuberculosis hospital. The State as a whole was ignorant and uninterested on the subject, yet the stamp, printed and put on the market only eighteen days before Christmas, amazed everyone by its sensational record. Fifty thousand had been printed to sell at one cent apiece. They went in a week, and then the stamp got into Philadelphia, where the Pennsylvania Red Cross welcomed it and backed it, and the North American gave it splendid aid. The Delaware schools sold it, the Women's Club in Delaware took it up, the newspapers gave columns to it, the department stores, banks, drug stores and hotels sold it. It was sold in the corridor of the Wilmington Federal Building, by permission from the government, though

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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