

PHILIPSBURG'S MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

IT IS THE PRIDE OF ITS PEOPLE

How Education Has Kept Pace With the Wonderful Growth of the Camp.

MANY of the old boys and girls of the past who were taught in the little wooden building at the south-west corner of Granite and Montgomery streets got some what confused when their children, or the teachers of their children today, talk about "grades" and so on. There were no grades in those days of Philipsburg's primitive history. But, like in other progressive communities, edu-

cation in Philipsburg has kept pace with the wonderful development of the camp, and now Philipsburg boasts of an accredited high school and one of the best institutions of learning in the country. The first school census, taken in 1868, showed 23 children in the district, while 763 is the total enumerated in the district in September of this year—557 being of school age. From the little log cabin we have advanced to the stately building, a picture of which is herein presented. The building would be a credit to any city in the state. Everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of the pupils and teachers is provided for. In size the structure is 88 by 105 feet, the

foundation, arches, sills, etc., being of granite, while the body-work is of brick. In the basement there are two large rooms, one for boys and one for girls. These are intended for winter use when the weather does not permit of outdoor exercise. The remainder of the basement is taken up with steam heating plant and water closets. On the first floor there are four school rooms, two 25 by 28 feet and two 25 by 30 feet, a hallway 24 feet wide by 62 feet long, wardrobes and closets. The second floor contains two school rooms 25 by 30 feet each, an assembly room 32 by 64 feet, and the principal's room 13 by 15 feet, also a large library and recitation room. The height of the building from its base to the top of the tower is about 110 feet. Each room is appropriately furnished to suit its purpose. The cost of the building, including seven and one half acres of ground on which it stands, and entire furnishing is about \$30,000. School in the new building commenced on the second Monday in January, 1896, and the dedication exercises were held on the afternoon of February 21, 1896.

Eight teachers are employed at the present time: Principal, C. E. Roberts; Miss A. H. Price, Miss M. L. Smedley, Miss Carrie A. Craven, Miss Myrtle M. Clark, Miss Addie C. Clayton, Mrs. Eugene Smith and Mrs. T. C. Irvine. The school board is composed of L. C. Degenhart, President, and Messrs. Geo. McCall, James Schoonover, Dr. R. W. Getty and Conrad Wipf. J. E. Abbey is the efficient clerk of the board.



PHILIPSBURG PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

NEW YEAR'S OF OLD.

HISTORIC EVENTS THAT HAVE FALLEN ON JAN. 1.

William the Conqueror Crowned on New Year's and Established the Holiday in England—The Day in American Annals.

SINCE the birth of Jesus of Nazareth the beginning of the year has been variously fixed at Dec. 25, the anniversary of his birth; Jan. 1, the anniversary of his circumcision; March 25, the anniversary of his conception, and on Easter Sunday. In the British isles the date most preferred was Dec. 25, and it was not until after Hastings that the present day was chosen. William the Conqueror was crowned on Jan. 1; whether because he honestly deemed the date, which was then in use in Normandy, the most convenient, or whether he wished to thus signalize his victory, the day was then first used, and has since been used.

The day is set aside for feasting and merriment all over the Christian world. It is said that in Paris over \$150,000 is spent on sweetmeats alone, while it is far from uncommon for a man to expend on one New Year's present as much as one-fifteenth of his income. In Scotland so universal is the custom of giving up the entire season to the duties of the trencher and the cup that the day is known as "Daft day," a touching allusion to the state to which, after morning has come, the majority of the celebrators are reduced. New Year's eve is known as Hog-nanay, supposed to be derived from the old Saxon hog night, the time for killing hogs for eating and sacrifice.

In the rural districts of England there existed until a very late day a custom, which probably came from the

Greeks, on down through the Romans and the Germans, of eating on this day a species of sacrifice cake known as God cakes—small, triangular buns half an inch thick and filled with mince-ment, while the famous Boxing day, with its attendant custom of "stepping-in," are all through the isles the chief event of the rural year.

Americans, in spite of the fact that the day is less distinguished than Christmas day, owe many of their choicest privileges to events which transpired on New Year's day, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It was on the 1st of January, 1776, that Washington unfurled at Cambridge, Mass., the first Federal flag, the original emblem with thirteen stars. In 1779 the first Society of Universalists met at Gloucester, Mass., and Major General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding the Continental forces in the south, established his first post at Purybury, on the Savannah river. In 1781 occurred the mutiny at Morristown, N. J., the most formidable movement of its kind in the military annals of the nation. Some 2,000 of the New Jersey troops of the line, angered by the repeated negligence of congress, grounded their arms and refused to fight until some further provision could be guaranteed toward their maintenance and pay. It was indeed a crisis in the conflict, as the outcome of this bold move must either intimidate or encourage the entire army, all of whom were suffering from much the same causes as their brethren from New Jersey. General Wayne saw at once that it was not for him to personally deal with this question and sent Colonels Stewart and Butler to intercede. These officers conferred with the ringleaders at Princeton, and while the conference was on General Clinton sent two British officers to coax the mutineers over to the other service. The prompt manner in which the militia handed the interlopers over to Washington had much to do with the speedy compliance of congress with their just demands. It was a happy turn in a most embarrassing affair.

On New Year's day, 1815, during the second day of the battle below New Orleans, the British made the most determined of their three assaults and lost the flower of their army. From this day until 1862, from some strange freak of fate, which seems to lurch her important events on certain days, few things of note occurred. But in 1862, the second and most critical year of the civil war, congress enacted something which will forever be memorable to many political economists—the suspension of specie payment until further notice. Just how such a huge machine managed to exist until New Year's day, 1870, when specie payment was resumed, will be a matter of endless comment among the economists of the future.

NEW YEAR'S IN CANADA.

Interesting Customs of the Day Among Canadians.

NEW YEAR'S is the one day of the year when every French-Canadian woman is supposed to be at home to receive visitors. More social calls and ceremonious visits are generally paid by French-Canadian men on New Year's than on any other day of the year. In the country parts of the province of Quebec this visiting often begins as early as 8 o'clock in the morning. In the cities more than a hundred visits are often made on New Year's day, and there are always some callers who continue their visits on the two following days, though women are not required to remain in to receive callers on the days following New Year's day. Up to a few years ago it was the invariable custom to offer refreshments, including wine, at every house where visitors were received. Though the old custom is still observed in many instances there has been a large falling off in recent years in the number of hostesses who offer intoxicating liquors to visitors.

Among rival village belles and even young leaders of French-Canadian city life there is much rivalry as to the number of calls received by each of them on New Year's day. The popularity of this visiting is no doubt largely contributed to by the rule which permits the callers to kiss all the young women to whom they are related in even the most distant manner. Inter-marriage is a marked characteristic of French-Canadian society and the circle of relationship is usually very extended therefore.

Among other New Year's day customs perpetuated in parts of French Canada is that known as la benediction paternelle—the blessing of the children of the household by their father. Sometimes this ceremony is performed after the return home of the family from the mass of the day in the parish church. In other households, it is made the first experience of the new year.

Wishes For the New Year.

May happiness and health be thine Throughout this coming year; May charms of beauty far outshine All others, far or near.
May graceful ways and winning smile Gain friendship, firm and dear; May fondest hearts the hours beguile As unward speeds the year.
May music be thy special gift To please and charm the ear; May thy sweet voice the senses lift Beyond this earthly sphere.
May peace of mind, that heavenly peace, Be with thee through the year; May Christian virtues never cease And sorrows disappear.
May all the good this world can give Reward thee on thy way; May heavenly blessings, while you live, Surround thee every day!

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

Origin of the Annual Levees at the White House.

NEW YEAR'S day has been, from the foundation of the nation, the occasion of a reception by the president of the United States. Before the seat of government was moved to Washington New Year's receptions were among the presidential levees of Washington and Adams, and these have been regularly held since. They have always been attended by the diplomatic corps, cabinet officers, members of congress and citizens. Sometimes much ceremony was observed and at others there has been no ceremony other than a simple presentation, this act being performed for many years by the incumbents of the office of superintendent of public buildings or the marshal of the District. The first reception in Washington, New Year's day of 1801, was held by President and Mrs. Adams, and, though the east room of the executive mansion was unfinished and another room was used, it is stated that all the formality and etiquette of royalty were observed. During the term of President Jefferson his daughters spent one season with him, and, putting aside the etiquette and formality of his predecessors, he abolished the levees, with the exception of those on New Year's day and the Fourth of July. Callers were shown to long tables, where Virginia hospitably was dispens-

ed, and it is said the market bills made were "over \$50 for each occasion."

During the administration of Mr. Madison, though the country was in the throes of war, the New Year's receptions were held, at which Mrs. Dolly Madison was the principal figure. Some of them, while the executive mansion was being rebuilt after the burning, were held at the Octagon House, Eighteenth street and New York avenue. Mr. Monroe went into a house rebuilt and newly furnished, and with Mrs. Monroe as the successor of "Queen Dolly Madison" levees, especially on New Year's day, were the features of Washington life. The terms of Mr. Monroe were regarded as those of good feeling, and this fact had much to do with the success of the social entertainments.

During the following administration, that of John Quincy Adams (elected by the house), much of the previous good feeling was absent, yet it was a social success due to the tact of Mrs. Adams, for she not only kept up the evening levees and New Year's receptions, but attended to providing the refreshments served and presided over the frequent dinners. She tactfully avoided all subjects of controversy.

In the term of Andrew Jackson the old custom of holding New Year's receptions and levees was kept up, the wife of Andrew Jackson Donelson being the hostess, and the general, in order to keep up the hospitality to which he had been accustomed, had to

draw heavily on his private means.—Washington Star.

The Jarroo wood, which grows in Australia, is almost the only kind known to the lumbermen which effectively resists the depredations of insects. Not an insect will touch it.

Saved His Life.

"I wish to say that I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Christenson of Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I was troubled with dyspepsia so that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Many times I would be unable to retain a morsel of food. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read one of your advertisements on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Digests your food. Cures all stomach troubles. M. E. Doe & Co., Campbell Drug Co., Philipsburg and Walker Commercial Co., Granite.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

BOSTON STORE

PHILIPSBURG, MONTANA.

Christmas Suggestions

THE most sensible and serviceable Christmas Presents in all kinds of wearing apparel within reach of all. Are you thinking of buying a Christmas Present and don't know what to purchase? If so, look over the following list, as you may find something that will strike your fancy.



Children's Clothing Department

- Children's vesty suits, sizes 3 to 8, in brown-cheviot..... **\$1.40**
- Children's vesty suits, with fancy vests, assorted patterns..... **\$2.85**
- Boys' chinchilla reefers sizes 3 to 9, going at..... **\$2.75**
- Boys' black or gray heavy melton reefers, ages 10 to 16..... **\$3.50**

Also an Extensive Line of Children's Ulsters and Overcoats, etc., etc.

Offerings in Towels, Table Linens, Etc.

- Red table cloth, 50 inches wide, per yard only..... **20¢**
- Red table-cloth, 56 inches wide, per yard only..... **30¢**
- Very best of all red table damask, per yard only..... **45¢**
- Fine bleached German table linen, regular (660 value selling at..... **45¢**
- Fine bleached satin table damask, regular \$1.00 value selling at..... **65¢**
- Turkey red table-cloth, with fringes, 6-4 size selling at..... **50¢**
- Turkey red table-cloth, with fringe, 12-4 size selling at..... **75¢**
- Fringed white table-cloth with red border, pure linen 12-4 size **\$1.65**, 10-4 size **\$1.25**, 6-4 size..... **85¢**
- Honey-comb towels, bleached or unbleached, 31 7/8 inches long, each..... **12¢**
- Bleached crepe towels, very heavy, 40 inches long, each..... **12¢**
- Pure linen damask towels, 38 inches long, each going at..... **22¢**
- Pure fine linen towels, knotted fringe, 38 inches long, each..... **27¢**

A Large Assortment of Handkerchiefs and Mufflers in Cotton, Linen and Silk. Prices from \$2.75 down to 1c



Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

- Men's long ulsters, cheap ones at..... **\$3.75**
- Men's long black kersey ulsters at..... **\$8.75**
- Men's long black chinchilla ulsters..... **\$12.50**
- Men's long ulsters with beaver collars and cuffs..... **\$20.00**
- Men's long astrakhan ulsters..... **\$30.00**
- Men's dark blue beaver overcoats at..... **\$8.75**
- Men's all-wool black overcoats at..... **\$10.00**
- New line of Men's Shirts, made expressly for holiday trade. Men's fine laundered percale shirts, stiff bosom, assorted fancy colors, at..... **\$1.00**
- Men's laundered shirt, soft bosom, with two collars, made up of fine madras cloth, going at..... **\$1.00**
- Men's white shirts, silk front, at..... **\$1.25**
- Men's pure Pongee silk shirts at..... **\$3.75**
- Men's pure Pongee silk shirts at..... **\$5.00**
- A \$2,000 shipment of Men's Hats just received, comprising all the latest styles and colors, and ranging in price from \$3.75 down to 50¢.

Gentlemen's Clothing Department

- Men's dark blue cheviot suits, nicely made, only..... **\$8.50**
- Men's black broadcrot worsted suits going at only..... **\$12.50**
- Men's fine black clay worsted frock suits only..... **\$12.50**
- Men's all-wool gray frock suits at..... **\$10.00**
- Men's very fancy broadcrot dark blue suits at..... **\$14.50**



No Doubt You'll Find That Here is the Place to Buy Clothing for the Holidays

Rugs and Draperies

- Lace curtains, fair size, good quality at..... **75¢**
- Lace curtains, 3 yards long and good width, at..... **95¢**
- Lace curtains, 3 3/4 yards long and 54 inches wide, Swiss tambour..... **\$1.85**
- Brussels rugs, size 27x34 inches, beautiful designs, only..... **\$3.00**
- Imported Japanese rugs, reversible, size 30x60 inches, very handsome..... **\$1.75**
- Newban brand reversible rugs, very heavy, size 30x60 inches, flower designs..... **\$2.25**
- Bromley & Sons best quality reversible rugs, size 30x60 inches, only..... **\$3.25**
- Tapestry curtains, 3 yards long and 1 yard wide, nice patterns..... **\$2.50**
- Chenille curtains, 3 yards long and 1 yard wide, assorted colors..... **\$3.00**
- Extra heavy chenille curtains, 3 yards long and 38 inches wide..... **\$3.75**
- Beautiful patterns of chenille table covers, 6x4 size..... **90¢**

LADIES' WAISTS in a Fine Variety

- Ladies' flannelette waists, assorted colors, only..... **90¢**
- Ladies' moleskin cloth waists, beautifully trimmed..... **\$1.40**
- Ladies' flannel waists, red and black, at..... **\$1.35**
- Ladies' flannel waists, Persian trimmings, all colors..... **\$2.00**
- All our waists and wrappers are made by the famous Banner Brand.



Gents' Neckwear

A beautiful assortment just received, made up purposely for the Holiday trade, in Teeks, Bows, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Club Ties and String Ties in the very latest shades and the very best quality of silk, prices ranging—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c and 15c.

Don't Forget that a Complete Line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Long & Short Cloaks Can Be Purchased Here at Reduced Prices.

Ad-BOSTON STORE, Philipsburg dress Mont. All Mail Orders Promptly Filled

