

Your Christmas Club Check Meigs & Co. Will Cash

'Twill be Christmas Every Day in the Year If Such Gifts As These Are Given.

For they are of a practical nature. Things that men, women and the little people have daily need of and want.

Gifts that will give pleasure not for the moment alone but for the whole year.

Bring your Christmas list here. Let us help you. We can give you best quality for your money. All goods in attractive holiday boxes and folders.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

Starting this evening and continuing until Christmas the store will be open every evening. Large stocks from which to choose and wonderful assortments.



To Make the Kiddies Happy

For the Boys

- Corduroy Suits, \$5.50 to \$10
Separate Knickers, \$1.50 & \$2
School Overcoats, \$10 to \$20
Mackinaws, \$5 to \$10
Raincoats, \$3 to \$7.50
Black Rubber Coats, \$3 & \$2.50
Sweaters, \$3 to \$7.50
Hosiery, 35c to 40c
Pajamas & Night Robes, \$1
Shirts and Blouses, 60c to \$1
Holiday Noddies, 25c & 50c
Gloves and Mitts, 50c to \$1
Junior Overcoats, \$5 to \$12.50
Velvet and Cloth Suits, \$4 to \$10
Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$4
Angora 5 Piece Suits, \$5 to \$8
Knitted Toggles, 50c & 75c
Play Suits, \$1.50 to \$2.50

For the Girls

- Furs in Gift Sets, \$4.75 to \$7.50
Big Girls' Fur Sets, \$6.50 to \$20
Raincoats, \$3.50 to \$5
Woolen Frocks, \$6.50 to \$10
Wash Dresses, \$1 to \$3.50
Middy Blouses, 1.50 & \$1.75
Middy Serge Skirts, \$4.50
Coats, \$7.50 to \$12
Sweaters, \$2 to \$4.50
Bath Robes, \$3.50
Comfy Slippers, 85c to \$1.50
Gloves and Mittens, 50c
Kid Gloves, \$1.50 & \$1.75
Handkerchiefs in Boxes, 25c and 50c
Party Shoes and Slippers,
Hose Supporters, 15c
\$1.25 to \$5
Mackinaws, \$5 to \$10

Gifts Men Will Appreciate.



- Ties and Cravats, 50c, 65c to \$1
Shirts, Neckties and Silk, \$1 to \$10
Gloves, Woolen, Kid, Lined, and Fur, 65c to \$1.50
Bath Robes, \$3 to \$30
House Coats, \$5 to \$20
Dressing Gowns, \$20 to \$200

- Slippers, \$1.75 to \$5
Raincoats, \$4 to \$25
Umbrellas, \$1.15 to \$8
Sweaters, \$2.50 to \$20
Fur Caps, \$7 to \$12
Fur Coats, \$30 to \$250
Handkerchiefs, 15c to 50c
Silk Hosiery, 50c to \$2
Suspenders, 25c to \$1.50
Belts, 50c to \$2
Pajamas and Night Robes, 50c to \$2
Collar Bags, \$1 to \$5
Tobacco Pouches, \$1 and \$2
Bill Folds, 50c to \$3.50
Pass Cases, 50c to \$2
Traveling Bags, \$3 to \$35
Fancy Vests, \$2 to \$6
Knit Silk Mufflers, \$2 to \$15
Underwear, 65c to \$7.25
Auto Rugs, \$10 to \$30

For the Fair Sex.

- Houses, Lingerie, Silk, Georgette, \$1 to \$22.50
Philippine Blouses, \$5.00 up
Neckwear, Collars, Sets, and Ties, 25c to \$10
Sweaters, \$2.95 to \$49.50
Feltcoats, Sateen, Taffeta, Jersey, Mousseline, \$1 to \$15
Quilted Vests, 1.25 to \$5
Fancy Lisle Vests, 50c to \$1
Ribbed Silk Vests, \$1
Kaysor's Italian Silk Vests, \$1.50 to \$6. Knickers, \$1.50 to \$6.
Creme de Chine Envelope Chemises, \$2.50 to \$12.50
Gowns, \$5.50 to \$22.50
Camisoles, \$1 to \$4
Creme Kimonas, \$3
Quilted Robes, \$5 to \$12.50
Bath Robes, \$2.75 to \$10.90
Silk Hosiery, 75c to \$4
Corset Covers, 25c up. Drawers, 50c up. Gowns, \$1 up. Chemises, \$1 up.
Brassieres and Bandeaux, 50c to \$3
Brocaded Corsets, etc.
Gloves, Woolen and Kid, 50c to \$3



- Handkerchiefs, 15c to \$1.50
Knitted Silk Scarfs, \$2 to \$5.50
Leather Bags and Purses, \$2 to \$12
Tea Aprons, 25c to \$1.75
Kitchen Aprons, 25c to \$1.50
Flannelled Gowns and Pajamas, \$1 to \$2
Evening Slippers, \$5 to \$8.50
House Slippers, \$1.50 to \$2
Luxurious Furs and Coats.

Gifts for Uncle Sam's Boys.

Sweaters, Hosiery, Woolen Gloves, Rookie Shirts, Money Belts, Trench Mirrors, Comfort Kits, Smoking Kits, Military Shirts, Etc.

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED QUTFITTERS TO MEN WOMEN & CHILDREN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Colonel Roosevelt visited the United States National Army cantonment at Camp Sherman, Ohio. President Wilson in response to the appeal for worn clothes for the Belgians gave a whole box of his own. One trainman was killed and one fatally hurt when the New York-Chicago express of the Grand Trunk crashed into a freight train near Stony Creek, Ont.

SECRETARY BAKER BELIEVES THERE WILL BE NO NEED OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AFTER THE WAR

Washington, Dec. 13.—Secretary Baker's annual report for the War Department made public today constitutes only a brief historical review of the year, and so that it may be devoid of information for the enemy shows no recommendations, no detailed information of the transportation of the army to France or any army plans for the future. Secretary Baker does say, however, that he does not favor universal military training as a regular national policy. "The department has not sought and does not seek legislation on the subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament and the destruction and waste of war. However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analogous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies; perhaps because all the perfections of nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles. "When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere militarist ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord. "As to the Expeditionary Force in France, Secretary Baker says it would be unwise to disclose details and therefore contents himself with telling of the sending of General Pershing, followed by a full division of regular troops and a contingent of Marines as the first units. He describes also the organization of the Rainbow National Guard division (The Forty-Second), adding: "The purpose of this organization was to distribute the honor of early participation in the war over a wide area and thus to satisfy in some part the eagerness of these state forces to be permitted to serve in Europe." High tribute is paid to the "splendid co-operation of the Navy, by means of which these expeditionary forces have been safely transported and have been enabled to traverse without loss the so-called danger zone infested by the stealthy and destructive submarine navy of the enemy." It became necessary, Baker says, to build up an elaborate transport system for the expeditionary force with great facilities both in this country and in France and to gather a large surplus of supplies on the other side as a safeguard. "This placed an added burden upon the supply divisions of the department," he says, "and explains in part some of the shortages, notably those of clothing, which have temporarily embarrassed mobilization of troops at home, embarrassments now happily passed. "The arrangements made have resulted, Mr. Baker continues, "in the transporting of an army to France fully equipped, with adequate reserves of equipment and substitutes, and with those large quantities of transportation appliances, motor vehicles, railroad construction supplies and animals, all of which are necessary for the maintenance of effective operations of the force." Secretary Baker opens his report with a review of the situation in Mexico which led up to the withdrawal of General Pershing's column, and pays a high compliment to the self-restraint and consideration of the American officers and soldiers both on the border and in Mexico. Taking up the war with Germany Secretary Baker describes a fine spirit of service shown by the American people "without distinction of age, sex or occupation." "Those who believed," he adds, "that the obvious and daily exhibition of power which takes place in an autocracy is necessary for national strength, discovered that a finer, and freer, and greater national strength subsists in a free people, and that the silent processes of democracy, with their normal accent on the freedom of individuals, nevertheless afford springs of collective action and inspiration for self-sacrifice as wide and effective as they are spontaneous." Mr. Baker then turns to the method by which the army was placed on a war footing. He shows that under its full authorized strength the regular army includes 18,000 officers and 470,000 men and that the war strength contemplated by the national defense act for the national guard was 13,000 officers and 450,000 men. With the million additional troops of the selected draft army added, these figures furnish the army of 2,000,000 men upon which all original war estimates were based. The Secretary describes the drafting of the National Guard which he says responded "with zeal and enthusiasm" to the call. He describes also the expansion of the regular army and reviews the reasons which prompted the government to go to selective conscription for the remainder of its forces. The report then touches briefly upon the officers training camps, the construction of cantonments, with the problems encountered and solved through the co-operation of the civilian agencies created by the council of National Defense, and goes into some detail with various phases of the cantonment question to show the enormous size of the task. The building of National Guard division camps is similarly cited and Mr. Baker discusses at some length the work of the training camps activities commission organized to create wholesome surroundings for the troops. The aviation program is touched upon briefly and no additional information is given. The engineer department and the part it played in rushing technical aid to the Allies is outlined and Secretary Baker renews his recommendation for more adequate engineer school with a suggestion that Congress plan for both engineer and ordnance education in a broad and generous spirit in order to create self-sufficient agencies of value in peace or war and where graduates of West Point would specialize. The suggestion is presented for future consideration rather than immediate action and no detailed plan is unfolded. Taking up the quartermaster problems with the outbreak of the war Mr. Baker cites a few items of what it was found necessary to supply. They include: Twenty million pairs of shoes, 17,000,000 blankets, 33,000,000 yards of flannel siring, 50,000,000 yards of tenting. The work is being done through the co-operation of civilian agencies, the Secretary says and adds: "The dollar-a-year man has been a powerful aid, and when this struggle is over, and the country undertakes to take stock of the assets which it found ready to be used in the mobilization of its power, a large place will justly be given to these men who, without the distinction of title or rank, and with no thought of compensation, brought experience, knowledge, and trained ability to Washington in order that they might serve with patriotic fervor in an inconspicuous and self-sacrificing but indispensable help-way. "The problems of supply are not yet solved; but they are in the course of solution. Sound beginnings have been made, and as the military effort of the country grows the arrangements perfected and organizations created will expand to meet it."

SEND HOGS BACK TO RANCHES FOR STOCK BREEDING

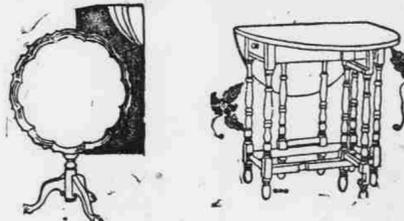
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—There has been a large increase this fall in the number of hogs shipped to farms and ranches for breeding and feeding, instead of being sold for slaughter. The movement of "stockers and feeders" from the large markets of the country during October this year as during the same month last year, and for September and October combined the movement was three times heavier this year than last. These hogs that have gone back to farms and ranches instead of being slaughtered will, of course, increase the pig crop next year. The movement is considered a definite indication of some of the results of the campaigns of the United States Department of Agriculture, State colleges, and other agencies, waged in all the leading hog-producing states with the object of bringing about the saving of breeding stock this winter. Figures of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture show that from the large markets of the country, with the exception of Chicago and Omaha, from which figures are not now available, 65,210 stocker and feeder hogs were shipped during October this year, while only 14,246 moved from the same markets in October 1916. During September this year 23,457 stockers and feeders were shipped, as compared with 12,878 during September 1917. This gives a total of 88,677 for September and October this year as against 27,125 for the same period last year.

ST. ENCRATIS.

In the early part of the fourth century Saragossa, in what is now Spain, was the scene of much persecution of the converts to the Christian religion. These persecutions were carried on under Governor Daclian, in the reign of Diocletian, and it was at this time that St. Optatus and seventeen other holy men laid down their lives rather than forsake the new faith. It was at this time also that Encratia, or Engratia, won the crown of martyrdom, and the Roman Catholic church has set aside a day to commemorate her suffering. Encratia was a native of Portugal. Her father promised her in marriage to a nobleman in Roussillon, but Encratia preferred to devote her life to religious works and fled from her father's house to Saragossa, where persecutions were taking place under Daclian. When she reproached the governor for his barbarities, he ordered her to be tormented in the most inhuman manner. After suffering untold tortures she was sent back to prison, where she died soon afterward. Her remains are said to have been found in Saragossa in the year 1387, over a thousand years after her death. The Commercial Cable Co. announced it was advised that military exigencies do not admit of the opening of civil telegraphs in Palestine. Andrew Peters, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington, was elected mayor of Boston by a plurality of about 8,000. Private John H. Smith was dishonorably discharged from the 12d Infantry at Camp Wheeler, Ga., for refusing to have his adenoids removed.

HOLLY—XMAS TREES WREATHS JOE RECK & SON

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By coming to Buckingham's you will discover wonderful possibilities that can be selected from our stock. Gifts of furniture that will be remembered for years to come.

Music cabinets, fine line to choose from, some for records, some with revolving shelves, one very pretty mahogany cabinet with 5 shelves, rounding front, colonial feet for \$9.95, cheap at \$12.00. Others all the way to \$30.00.

Also a line of piano benches to match. Foot rests, ottomans and fireside benches, upholstered in velours, leather, tapestry. Foot stool with tapestry top, 16 inches high, special \$2.75.

Mahogany candle sticks, handsome ones at \$3.50 per pair. Pictures, very pretty at \$1.00, \$1.25, etc. Mahogany traps, \$1.45 to \$7.50. Magazine racks, oak and mahogany, some very unique designs in mahogany.

Book racks, electric standing and table lamps, smoking stands, oak and mahogany finish, \$1.47 to \$16.675. Grandfather wing arm chair at \$22.95. Upholstered in tapestry.

Tea wagons, special \$14.75 up to \$30. Gate leg tables, tuckaway tables, pedestals, wood baskets, jardiniere stands, burlap screens, cedar chests and dozens and dozens of other articles.

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