

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, For Public School Purposes for the Last School Year.

To the Honorable, the Board of County School Commissioners of Carroll County: In submitting for publication in the local papers, according to the requirements of the School Law, a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the public schools of the county during the year which ended July 31, 1891, I am pleased to note, as an evidence of growing popular appreciation of the system, that the enrollment during the year was 280, and the average attendance was 270 more than in the preceding year. This is the largest increase in one year the schools have ever known.

The consequent increase in expenses, and the draft of \$3,000 on the year's revenues in the previous year and noticed in the last annual statement, and the loss of a term of school, which was happily averted by an extra allowance from the County Commissioners and some temporary loans, the extra amount could not all be paid within the year. Hence the statement shows an increase in year indebtedness of \$3,000, a large part of which has been discharged since the close of the year.

The actual expenditure for books and stationery bought within the year was \$4,354.78, the other \$1,301.50 included in this item being an unpaid balance from the previous year. It will be seen, however, that the book-fee was insufficient to pay the cost of the books for the year, and that the balance due is a source of concern that this unwelcome condition is likely to continue. On the other hand, the demand for new schoolhouses has been so acutely supplied as to render it more and more oppressive.

There are yet several to build as old ones fall, but the annual outlay required for this purpose can not again, for many years to come, seriously embarrass the treasury. Three were built during the year at a total cost of about \$1,200. It is sincerely gratifying to note extensive improvement among the teachers of the county, both in attainments and in interest in their work. They exhibited a higher grade of scholarship, and a better knowledge of methods every year. The attendance at all meetings of their County Association is excellent, and the exercises are continually growing more interesting and profitable. In spite of severe cold weather, 147 of the 152 employed in the county were present throughout an entire term of school which the press of the county and a consensus of public opinion pronounced "one of the most important, energetic and successful ever held in the county." I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH, Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Public School Purposes, for the Year ending 31 July, 1891.

Balance on hand 31 July, 1890.....	\$ 749.76
State School Tax.....	15,942.39
State Free School Fund.....	2,230.34
Academic Fund.....	200.00
County School Tax.....	22,500.00
Township School Rents.....	50.64
Book Fees.....	4,225.90
Sales of Books and Stationery.....	530.74
State Appropriation to Colored Schools.....	1,465.37
Sale of Abandoned School Site.....	150.00
Borrowed Temporarily.....	7,800.00
	\$55,645.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers Salaries—White Schools.....	\$1,818.20
Incidental Expenses of Schools.....	2,328.64
Rent.....	948.50
County Stationery.....	172.75
Building School Houses.....	5,825.28
Repairing School Houses.....	1,080.50
Furniture, Black Boards and Stoves.....	1,054.92
Interest.....	834.34
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner.....	1,200.00
County Assistants.....	500.00
Per Diem of School Commissioners Office Expenses and Account Books.....	153.25
Printing and Advertising.....	147.00
Paid to Colored Schools.....	2,478.96
County Fees.....	97.90
Institute and School Journals.....	131.72
Freight, Drays, and Express.....	80.15
Employment of Loans.....	38.60
Balance Cash on Hand.....	\$55,645.20

THEO. DEER & SON, RIGHT TO THE FRONT. With the Largest Fall and Winter Stock Ever in Westminster. FANCY DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BLACK GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, SILKS AND VELVETS, DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, FINEST LAIN AND CASSIMERES, UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS, LADIES' BLANKETS AND CHILDREN'S COATS. Ladies' and Children's Styles. Lowest Prices. FUR GOODS AND MUFFS, Of Every Description. Large Stock. BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS. Extensive Line of Carpets, Rugs and Oil Cloths, of all kinds. Immense Variety in all Departments. THEODORE DEER & SON, 75 and 77 E. Main Street, Westminster, Md.

SADLER'S BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE. Founded in 1864 by the present executive—27 years of continuous and successful management—increased annual attendance—now occupying four buildings—stands unrivaled in facilities for educating young men and women for success in life. In deciding upon a school for their children, parents should send them to the best, because it pays. It really requires the expenditure of a few dollars more at first, but it will prove the cheapest in the end. Cheap tuition is very dear, because it means cheap teachers, cheap surroundings, inferior facilities, and offers no opportunities for securing positions for its pupils and graduates. This Institution, owing to its high standard of excellence, has placed in desirable positions more young men and women from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, than all similar institutions combined. Catalogue and particulars on the personal application of W. H. SADLER, President and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary, Business College, 6, 8, 10 and 12 N. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company OF CARROLL COUNTY. OFFICE WESTMINSTER, MD. J. W. HERING, President. RICHARD MANNING, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN T. DIFFENBAUGH, General Agent, Westminster, Md. Directors—Dr. J. W. Hering, Alfred Ziehlkopf, Edward Lynch, David Preugh, Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of JOSEPH S. COVER, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor legally authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before the 28th day of June, 1892; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of November, 1891. JOHN H. STEM, Executor.

TO HORSE OWNERS AND OTHERS. I will be in Manchester every Wednesday. Persons desiring my services will leave orders at Gutter's Drug Store. C. S. HARSTONE, Veterinary Surgeon.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. No. 2975 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll county, Silas A. Martin and others, vs. John L. Martin and others. The object of this suit is to procure a sale of the real estate of the late Salem Martin, deceased, for distribution among his heirs. The Bill states in substance that said Salem Martin died in Carroll county, Maryland, intestate, January 27th, 1891, seized and possessed of a lot of ground in said county, containing about three acres, which descended at law, at his decease, to the following heirs at law, viz: His children, Silas A. Martin, Martha E. Martin, John L. Martin, Emily J. Harris, wife of Melchior Harris, Annie V. Martin, wife of George Leppo, and George Loudenslager and Eugene Loudenslager, the two children of intestate's deceased daughter, Margaret F. Loudenslager. That said Silas A. Martin, E. Emily J. Harris and husband reside in Carroll county, Md.; said George Loudenslager, at Woodberry, Baltimore City, Md.; said John L. Martin, at Elgin, Illinois; and said Leppo, and Eugene Loudenslager, who are defendants, reside in the State of Illinois; said John L. Martin being non compos mentis, and now confined in the Northern Insane Hospital at Elgin, Illinois, where he has been since 1883. That said real estate cannot be divided among said heirs without loss and injury, and prays that the Defendant may be required to answer the Bill in said case, and for an order of publication against the non resident Defendants.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the 7th day of November, 1891, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 14th day of December, 1891, give notice to the said defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court in person, or by Solicitor, on or before the 30th day of December, 1891, to answer said Bill, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed. That said real estate cannot be divided among said heirs without loss and injury, and prays that the Defendant may be required to answer the Bill in said case, and for an order of publication against the non resident Defendants.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the 7th day of November, 1891, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 14th day of December, 1891, give notice to the said defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court in person, or by Solicitor, on or before the 30th day of December, 1891, to answer said Bill, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed. That said real estate cannot be divided among said heirs without loss and injury, and prays that the Defendant may be required to answer the Bill in said case, and for an order of publication against the non resident Defendants.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the 7th day of November, 1891, that the Plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 14th day of December, 1891, give notice to the said defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court in person, or by Solicitor, on or before the 30th day of December, 1891, to answer said Bill, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed. That said real estate cannot be divided among said heirs without loss and injury, and prays that the Defendant may be required to answer the Bill in said case, and for an order of publication against the non resident Defendants.

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JOEL GUTMAN & CO., 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, North Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE.

HEADQUARTERS HEADQUARTERS HEADQUARTERS FOR FOR FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, HOLIDAY GOODS, HOLIDAY GOODS, HOLIDAY GOODS, HOLIDAY GOODS.

Before Making your Holiday Purchases, we would invite you to an inspection of our Stock.

USEFUL, SENSIBLE, AND DESIRABLE PRESENTS, PRESENTS, PRESENTS, OLD AND YOUNG.

GRANDEST DISPLAY, GRANDEST DISPLAY, GRANDEST DISPLAY, WE HAVE EVER SHOWN.

All Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Goods bought now will be held subject to order, if so desired.

JOEL GUTMAN & CO. 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, North Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE, MD. nov 4

GREATEST BARGAINS! FALL AND WINTER GOODS. FRANK J. DEVILBISS, New Windsor, Md. We intend to institute the Cash System in our business, and mark our Immense Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes.

Now is the Time of a Life Time to Save Money. Our selection of prices, which shrouds competition at a glance! All Dress Goods, including Silks, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Alpaca, Ladies' Cloths, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, marked down from 25 to 50 cents per yard. A large and new stock to select from. Selezia, all colors, 10 cents per yard. Cashmere, all colors, 5 cents per yard.

CHRISTMAS GOODS. Call to see the finest line of Plush Goods in Albums, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets and Novelties. We are headquarters for PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, PASTELS, WATER COLORS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC., ETC. Come in to learn our prices, it will cost you nothing and benefit you. We will be glad to show you our entire stock. Remember our prices are beyond competition, as we intend to let Christmas Goods sell at Christmas time. MATTHEWS & MYERS, 45 East Main Street, nearly opposite Catholic Church, nov21 Westminster, Md. FRANK K. HERR, SAMUEL K. HERR, F. K. HERR & BRO., Manufacturers of COACHES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS!! PHAETONS, &C. Special attention given to Repairing. All orders promptly filled and work of every kind warranted. Factory opposite the Mounton House, Main street, Westminster, Md. aug 9-ly

GRAND DISPLAY OF WINTER GOODS AT GEO. C. ANDERS', Oak Hall, New Windsor, Md.

We are now prepared to show you the finest and largest general assortment of Dress Goods and Notions ever offered in this part of the county. We have all the new novelties of Dress Goods, such as Bedford's Corda, Whip Corda, Camel's Hair, Novelties, Chevron Cloth, Henrietta Cloth, Robe Suitings, Black Dress Goods a Specialty, with beautiful trimmings to match. Beautiful Dress Goods from 10 cents to \$1.25 per yard. Our line of Ladies' and Children's Coats. Are admired by all, we have the very latest and at prices to insure quick sale. Our line of Underwear, both for Ladies', Children and Men, is very full. Our line of Gent's Clothing is of the very latest. Ask to see on.

Satin Lined Overcoats. We are making a Specialty of Boy's Clothing. Our Pants and Coats we begin at \$1.25. Who can touch them? In Boots and Shoes, We are Headquarters. Kvit's Shoes, in Ladies' and Children's will lead all competitors. Good Boots \$1.75. A job lot of Boots, 60 to 75 pairs, at \$2.00, were \$3.00. We are well stocked with Carpets, Oil Cloth and Rugs. It will pay you to call and see our stock. Our line of Cassimeres and Overcoating is full. We have full line of Blankets, Lamps, Trunks, Lap Blankets, Robes very cheap. Ours, we claim, is the largest general stock in the county to select from. Our prices are lowest this fall than before. No need of marking down as we never had the extra profit on them. We are not asking or pleading for patronage, but for clean, neat, legitimate trade. Come and see, it will do you good. We have more than we advertise. A job lot of Ladies' Coats, less than half price, will be sold. Many thanks for past patronage. We hope to have you call. Respectfully yours, GEO. C. ANDERS, oct 17

HURRAH! READ! If you want bargains go to W. T. WILSON, No. 50 West Main Street, Westminster, Md. We have knocked the bottom out of prices, and are still ahead in showing the Best Goods for the Least Money. We have constantly on hand a complete line of

FAMILY GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, VASES, MOUTACHE CUPS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CONFECTIONERIES, CAKES, ETC. PLUSH GOODS, ALBUMS. Of all kinds, toys. A fine assortment of Accordions and Mouth Organs, Stationery, etc. When you want pictures framed here is the place. We have a full line of moulding and names, and will do your framing promptly, at shortest notice and bottom prices. We also make window shades to order in all the latest styles. O. take a look at my 5c counter and see the bargains that attract every one. Thanking all for past favors and soliciting frequent calls, we are W. T. WILSON, Successor to L. Gladhill, jan 1

LIME! LIME! LEGORE'S IMPROVED COMBINATION LIME is superior to all common grades of lime. By this system and process a full combination of the salts of lime are furnished, and as a cheap and powerful agent it beats any other. The finest Carbonates of Lime exist here, perhaps, as nowhere. We use from three different strata or deposits, burn in separate furnaces, and then mix and proportion it so as to act on all kinds of soil and crops. This has never been attempted by any other manufacturer. Our rock and improved facilities exceed any other in the state. Farmers will not need a pound of lime where this lime is used. Do not be deceived or imposed upon any longer. Be sure you are getting Legore's Combination, and be convinced how easy, quick and cheap land can be improved and full crops grown. Furnished in carload lots to suit. Farmers can order their own line. Guarantee a genuine article or no pay. Send for testimonials, prices, &c. Address Woodsboro, Frederick county, Md. Sole and exclusive manufacturer of this lime. Be sure and get Legore's combination, and will do your framing promptly, at shortest notice and bottom prices. We also make window shades to order in all the latest styles. O. take a look at my 5c counter and see the bargains that attract every one. Thanking all for past favors and soliciting frequent calls, we are W. T. WILSON, Successor to L. Gladhill, jan 1

REMOVAL. JOHN E. ECKENRODE, MANUFACTURER OF COACHES, CARRIAGES, JAGGER WAGONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., &c., &c. Special Attention Given to Repairing. All Orders Promptly Filled and Work of Every Kind Warranted.

FALL AND WINTER IMPLEMENTS. At a Discount to close Stock. FARM WAGONS, HOCKING VALLEY HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HORSE POWERS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, DUMP CARTS, ROAD CARTS, PHAETONS, ETC. Bisell Chilled Plows are par excellence the farmers' friend. Celebrated Studebaker Steel Skein Farm Wagons are the best made in this country. Call or send for prices before buying. BALTIMORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO., 209 South Charles street, Baltimore, Md. oct24 26*

BEFORE RENEWING YOUR FIRE INSURANCE. Or paying Mutual premiums, call or write to me and see if I cannot do much better for you in Stock Insurance Companies. No Premium Notes, No Assessments, Prompt Payment of Losses, No Committees to settle with. JAMES E. SMITH, Agent, 211 City Hotel, Westminster, Md. North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh; Commercial Union Assurance Company of London; Northern Assurance Company of London, Eng., and Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. jan 25

WAKEFIELD ROLLER MILLS. Manufacture and keep constantly on hand, FLOUR, FEED, HOMINY, MEAL AND CHOP OF ALL KINDS. Highest Cash prices paid for grain, Longberry a specialty, nov 14

SHARRER BROS., Clothiers & Merchant Tailors.

Wants Building, Main Street, Near Depot, WESTMINSTER, MD. This is likely to be a cold, severe winter, and Warm Underclothing is a necessity. We have it in prices to suit.

For Christmas Presents, What is better than A PAIR OF GLOVES— We have a fine line of them. A SILK MUFFLER— We have a great variety. A HANDSOME NECKTIE— We have them in all styles. HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.— Our stock is unequalled.

USEFUL PRESENTS ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE. COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. We show a Larger and more Varied stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods than any other house in the county

STYLES AND PRICES Will Astonish You. SHARRER BROS., LAUER'S. LAUER'S. TODAY WE START A NOTEWORTHY SALE OF Ladies' and Misses' Coats!

One hundred and fifty Jack-ets, with inside separate and detachable Vests, will be marked at \$2.95. One hundred Ladies' and Misses' Reefers, made of Heavy Diagonal Cloth, in Navy and Black, will be marked at \$2.95. Don't be skeptical. Don't let these low prices lead you to suppose the goods are unworthy. They are worth and have sold for two and three times the price of this sale. Not a garment in either lot is worth \$6.00 and from that up to \$12.00 has been the price. We offer choice of the three lots at \$2.95. LAUER'S, 449 and 451 North Gay Street, nov28 131

PAY YOUR BILLS. PAY YOUR BILLS. PAY YOUR BILLS. BILLS ARE BEING MADE OUT NOW FOR SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING, AND JOB WORK, AND ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE AT ONCE, EITHER BY CASH OR NOTE. SOME SUBSCRIPTION BILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING TOO LONG, AND MUST BE SETTLED. VANDERFORD BROS., Proprietors of the Democratic Advocate, November 21-22.

NOTICE. Having associated with me in the Lumber and Coal business my son, M. JOHN LYNCH, the business will, after the 1st day of March, be conducted under the firm name of E. Lynch & Son. EDWARD LYNCH.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we shall continue to keep on hand and furnish all kinds of Building Lumber and Coal at the Old Yards in Westminster, Md., and hope, that by strict attention to business and with a desire to please, we shall continue to have our share of the trade. E. LYNCH & SON, feb28, 1886*

FRED! FEED! FEED! Corn Flour, Corn Chop, Chicken Feed and Good Mixed Chop as low as the lowest. Will deliver free of charge to customers in town. WM. A. SHRIVER, al23rd Telephone con. Avondale, Mill.

Poetry. ONE LESS AT HOME.

From *Liberty's Living Age*. One less at home! The charmed circle broken; a dear face Missed day by day from its accustomed place; But, cleansed and saved and perfected by grace, One more in heaven! One less at home! One voice of welcome hushed, and evermore One farewell word unspoken, on the shore Where parting comes not one soul landed more, One more in heaven!

One less at home! A sense of loss that needs not at the gate; Within a place unfiled and desolate; And far away our coming to await, One more in heaven! One less at home! Chill as the earth born mist the thought would rise, And wrap our footsteps round and dim our eyes; But the bright sunbeam darts from the skies— One more in heaven!

Our Olio. FARMING IN PALESTINE. Frank G. Carpenter in American Agriculturist. The land of milk and honey has sadly deteriorated since the days when the Israelites took possession of it. The cattle upon a thousand hills have dwindled to scanty herds, and the hills themselves, which, once terraced like the choicest lands of Italy, yielded skins of wine and tons of fruit, have been denuded of their earth by centuries of rain. Such milk as is sold in Jerusalem and in the various villages of the Holy Land is made up of a mixture from camels, goats, and cows, and there are probably more cattle on the Western Reserve in Ohio than in all Palestine.

Compared with the rich countries of the nineteenth century, Palestine was never a very fertile land. The Israelites, coming out of the desert, exaggerated its virtues, and described the beauties of the country with all the exuberance of oriental imagery. It seemed to them a little world in itself, and still Palestine is not much bigger than some Texas counties. The whole land, including that possessed by the Philistines and the Israelites, is not more than fifty miles wide, and standing on the Mount of Olives, you can see the Mediterranean on one side and the silvery Jordan on the other. A good, fast railroad train could cross it in an hour, and if there were a railroad running from the north to the south it would not take more than three hours to traverse its entire length. From Dan to Beersheba is no further than from New York to Washington, and the long journey which David made, from Jerusalem to the banks of the Jordan, is only fourteen miles. The Mount of Olives is only 2700 feet high by actual measurement. You can walk up it in half an hour, or a donkey will carry you to its top in twenty minutes. I crossed the plains of Sharon in coming from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and I found these garden-spots only twenty miles wide. I drove in a carriage from Jerusalem over the fields where the shepherds lay and watched the star which marked the coming of Christ to Bethlehem, and the distance was only seven miles. I saw shepherds attending their flocks on the spot where little David killed big Goliath with his sling, and I looked on my rocky surroundings, it did not seem to me that the land was worth the fight. Mizpah, the little town upon the spot where the prophet anointed the farmer-boy Saul king, when he was out hunting his father's asses, would not bring a hundred dollars at auction in America, and all the donkeys and asses I saw in the country were so shabby and shaggy that it would take a second miracle to give them the strength to open their mouths and speak, or even bray, at the turbaned Balaams who rode them. The Palestine of to-day, however, is nothing like that of the past. For centuries the land has been stripped of its best men to fill the armies of the Sultan, and for ages its farmers have been ground down to the earth by tyranny, corruption, and taxation. The farmer of Palestine pays taxes upon everything. If he plants a fruit tree, he is taxed from the day the sprout shoots through the surface, and the taxes of a vineyard often amount to more than the crop. The rule is that one-tenth of the whole crop has to be given to the Sultan; but this tenth is estimated while the seed is in the ground, and the collection of it is farmed out to corrupt tax-gatherers, who get from twenty to thirty per cent of the crop instead of ten. The farmers of Palestine live in villages, and the sheik or ruler of the village often acts as judge and tax-gatherer. He is responsible to the Sultan for the well-doing and the revenues of his subjects. Just outside of many of the villages there is a threshing floor, where the grain is trodden out or flailed out as it was threshed in the days of the Scriptures. The farmer dries not take away his grain from the floor until the tax-gatherer has come and picked out the Sultan's tenth, and after him the banker or the rich man who has loaned to the farmer has the right to take the debt and interest before the farmer can get the results of his toil. The people of Palestine are in many cases so poor that they have to borrow money to put in their crops. The rates charged are from ten to fifteen per cent, and the usurers of to-day are quite as bad as those of Bible times. In some cases the crops are put in upon shares,

and the rich man who owns the land furnishes the seed and the animals to till the crop. The farmer gives his labor and his skill, and receives one-fourth of the crop, the owner of the land getting the other three-fourths and paying the taxes. The farmers pay a military tax also. They pay taxes on their donkeys and other animals, and there are import and export taxes. In my wanderings about Jerusalem I found a couple of Turkish soldiers at each gate, and I noted that every chicken and every head of lettuce that was carried into the city for sale paid a tax before it passed within the walls. I saw a farmer go in one day with a little donkey not bigger than a Newfoundland dog, loaded with about a bushel of grafted olive roots. These were for fuel, and he expected to sell them for twenty-five cents in the market near David's tower. He was stopped and charged three cents duty before he was permitted to pass. Thus it is with everything salable. The Philistines had, by all odds, the best lands in Palestine. The plains of Sharon have been worked ever since the days of Abraham, and they produce the richest crops to-day. The soil is a deep brown loam, and I found the farmers plowing when I visited it in May. The implements used were the same as those of the time of Christ. There was the wooden plow, with its point shed with iron and with its single handle, which the plowman held with one hand while he walked behind his donkey or ox. He had a large gage in the other hand, to stir up the best, and the words of the Scripture about the man putting his hand to the plow are applicable to this. In one of the fields I saw a camel hitched to a plow, and the great, ungainly beast shambled up and down the field with a sullen air. Nowhere did I see any improved machinery, and I am told that there is not a threshing machine in Palestine, though the advanced farmer who owns the lands further up in Syria, where Abraham farmed, has a mower and reaper in active operation. There are no big bank farms in Palestine. The grain is either kept in the houses, and in some districts stored away in tombs and caves, or packed down into boxes made of mud and dung. The hills of Palestine are full of caves, and the holes of the people are little better than bushes cut into the rock. Many of the villages are built against the sides of a hill, so that the hill forms one side of the house, and the cattle and sheep are often kept in the same room which the people sleep. The food of the people is of the cheapest variety. Whole families live on fifty to seventy-five dollars a year, and the clothing of a village would not exhaust the stock of a country dry-goods store. Only one man in twenty wears shoes, and the most common garment among the peasants is a woolen blanket of black and white stripes, made at home, and full Turkish trousers and vest under this. The women, to a large extent, wear the blue denim, nightgown-like costume which you see in Egypt, except they do not veil their faces, unless they be Mohammedans. Some of them are very beautiful. I found the women of Bethlehem among the most beautiful in the world. They seemed to be better off than those of other parts of Palestine, and their faces were as rosy and fresh as those of the girls of Ireland. They had beautiful eyes, and Raphael might have found a model for the *Sistine Madonna* in the land where Mary gave birth to Christ. The shepherds of Bethlehem are fine-looking men, and sheep are tended on the plains about the city to-day as they were eighteen centuries ago. Many of these shepherds wear sheepskin coats. They have their staves in their hands, and they drive the sheep into the folds near the villages now as they did when Christ was born. The sheep of Palestine are of the fat-tailed variety. Some of the tails, I am told, weigh as much as thirty-five pounds. Palestine sheep are worth from three to five dollars apiece, and a great quantity of wool is shipped from Syria and Palestine to the United States. In the Valley of the Jordan and along the Dead Sea there are many fine pastures and about three-fourths of a million pounds of wool is shipped annually from Syria. I was in Palestine just before the shearing-time, and I noted that the fleeces were heavy. The most of the wool is exported unwashed, and the bulk of it goes to the United States. The wool is sometimes washed after it is cut from the sheep. The washing done by women, who are paid from eight to ten cents a day for it. Wages are low all over Palestine. You can get a farm hand for twenty-five cents a day, and he will not plead the eight-hour law, nor want a threshing-day dinner thrown in. The plains of Sharon grow very fine wheat. If Palestine and Syria were under a proper government, and furnished with good means of transportation, they might export a great deal of grain. As it is, the cost of bringing the crops to the seaboard from the interior is immense. Everything has to be carried upon camels, which are big eaters. Three bushels make a load, and, for a distance of a few hundred miles, the camel will eat one bushel and it will take another bushel to pay his driver, so that the shipper has only a third for his profits, to say nothing of the cost of raising the three. There is now a splendid road from Jaffa, the seaport of Palestine, to Jerusalem, and there is talk of building a railroad between these two points. The distance is only forty miles, and the twenty miles across the plains of Sharon are almost level. After you have passed this land of the Philistines you begin to ascend the hills of Judea, and you keep going up until, twenty miles further, you reach Jerusalem. The city covers about the space of a three-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm. Walls about twenty-five feet high surround it, and there are about fifty thousand people packed inside of these. In going to the city, I was struck with the evidences of the splendid agricultural condition of Palestine in the past. Every hill was once terraced, and there is no doubt but once the whole land was a garden. Even now there are many olive groves dotting the hills; and the flowers bloom in every crevice. I shall never forget the poppies of Sharon. They were as red as blood, and as big around as the bottom of a tin cup. There were millions of them, and they carpeted the plains for miles. They bloomed upon the mountains, and I picked them out of the holes in the walls upon the Via Dolorea along which Christ was dragged to his crucifixion. The flowers which are seen everywhere are the evidence of the great possibilities of this land under proper cultivation and freed from taxation. If any other people than the Turks could own it, the terraces would gradually creep back to the hills, and the land would again bloom as it did when little David kicked up his heels in the farm-house of father Jesse. It is a wonderful fruit-growing country. There are no finer oranges in the world than those which grow about Jaffa. Great quantities of these are exported to Europe. Palestine exports a great deal of olive oil, and the Mount of Olives has its sides to-day covered with these silvery green trees. The trees grow to a great age, and are gnarled and knotty. A great deal of the wood is brought into Jerusalem and made into collection-plates for churches paper-knives and other souvenirs, which are sold to tourists, and also exported in large quantities. The olive-picking is done at the same time all over the country. The people shake the trees or pick them. They sort the crop, using the best for eating, and making oil of the poorest. In some parts of the country this oil is used for lighting, and the probability is that the lamps of the wise and foolish virgins were lighted with olive oil. The making of the oil is of the rudest description. I visited an olive-cult in Jerusalem. It consisted of a cave cut out of a rock, in which a very tall camel and a very small donkey went round and round in a circle, operating a mill like that which grinds the bark in a tannery. This ground the olives to a pulp. In another part of the cave there was a stone ledge about as high as a table, and into this a hole had been cut, and one of the dirtiest Arabs I have ever seen stood here with his clothes tied up about his waist, and tramped the oil out of the olive mush with his bare feet. He was perspiring profusely, and there was nothing but a linen cloth between him and the mush. As this cloth got wet he would pull it up, and, standing on the olives, would wring out the oil into a can on the ledge. From this it was poured out into pots, to be strained for the market. The refuse of the oil is made into a sort of cake, and used to feed camels and cattle. It is said to be very healthful, and the animals grow fat on it.

Origin of Names in the Week. In the museum at Berlin, in the hall devoted to Northern antiquities, they have there representations of the idols from which the names of the days of the week are derived. From the idol of the Sun came Sunday. This idol is represented with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel, with both hands on his breast, signifying his course around the world. The idol of the Moon, from which comes Monday, is habited in a short coat, like a man, but holding the moon in his hands. Tuisto from which comes Tuesday, was one of the most ancient and popular gods of the Germans, and represented in his garments of skin, according to their peculiar manner of clothing; the third day of the week was dedicated to his worship. Woden, from which comes Wednesday, was a valiant prince among the Saxons. His image was prayed to for victory. Thor, from whence comes Thursday, is seated in a bed, with twelve stars above his head holding a sceptre in his hand. Friga, from whence we have Friday, is represented with a drawn sword in his right hand and a bow in his left. Seater, from which is Saturday, has the appearance of perfect wretchedness. He is thin-visaged, long-haired, with a long beard. He carries a pail of water in his right hand wherein are fruits and flowers. How Peter Cooper Struggled. From the Youth's Companion. Peter Cooper, who founded the Cooper Institute, had a hard struggle, because as a boy his health was the frailest. He went to school but one year of his life, and during that year he could only go every other day. But when he was eight years old he was earning his living by pulling hair from the skins of the rabbits his father shot to make hat pulp. He had not "half a chance." It seemed almost literally that he had no chance at all. He went to New York when he was seventeen years old to make his fortune. He walked the streets for days before he got a place, and then apprenticed himself to a carriage maker for five years for his board and two dollars a month. He had neither time nor money for what people call pleasures, but he had the pleasure of hope. While he was working for fifty cents a week he said to himself, "If I ever get rich I will build a place where the poor boys and girls of New York may have an education free." And he did it.

A Mammoth Wheel. What