

TO SHOP AT
FARTHING'SMeans you get value for
your cash and sometimes a
little more than value.THE MORE BUSI-
NESS WE DOThe cheaper we can sell
goods—by helping us you
help yourself.

Stock-Taking Sale.

Our First Weekly List.

Last week we gave you some idea of what you might expect during our Stock-Taking Sales. This week we are giving you a small list of nine special lines we have run across. There are many lines which come to our notice that are impossible to list this week, but if you can come to the store we know you will be well pleased, and will go away with an even better impression of our goods and methods of doing business. The list you will find below will give a pretty good idea of what we can do for you. Every item we mention below is a Big Bargain. Read for yourself. Form your own conclusions.

A Special in Table Linen.

We will put on sale, Saturday, about one hundred ends of Table Linens, including Bleached and Unbleached, in ends of from 1½ to 3½ yards. At the prices we are quoting this week these ends are remarkable value and should go very fast. You should be on hand early on Saturday morning and get your choice. The prices run from... 39c. up

Flannelette Blankets.

In 104 and 114 size. White and Grey, standard quality. If you need blankets this is your chance. If you don't need them just at present, it would be a good investment to lay them aside for future use, as the prices are away below the ordinary. Saturday... 69c & 89c pr pair.

9 Pieces Homespuns.

These Homespuns are in all the leading shades, 56in. wide; suitable for separate skirts or coat suits. The usual selling prices of these goods are 50c and 60c. On Saturday you will have an opportunity of securing some at..... 39c

Men's Shirts and Drawers.

5 doz. men's Shirts and Drawers, also 7 dozen Boys' Flannel-Lined Underwear. These lines are easily worth up to 50c a garment, but on Saturday we are going to clear out the whole lot as low as..... 25c

5 Pieces Wrapperettes.

Good Quality, would sell readily at 10c., but we are going to make an extra reduction, and intend to put them on sale Saturday morning for the exceedingly small price of..... 6c

Untearable Flannelettes.

5 pieces Untearable Flannelettes, English manufacture, 33in., fast colors, splendid patterns. This is without question the best flannelette in the town, and we are going to ask you to pay for it just..... 12c

Girl's Grey Gauntlets.

2 doz. only, goods that are worth at the very lowest estimate, 50c per pair. Saturday morning we are putting them on sale at a still lower figure. You can secure a pair for only..... 39c

3 FARTHING'S

The Bargain Store.

The Busy Store.

THE QUEEN OF SPICES

CINNAMON, DELICIOUS AND SUGARY,
AROMATIC AND PUNGENT.

The Discovery of Its Valuable Properties Antedates Recorded History. Something of Its Uses and the Way in Which It is Produced.

Cinnamon is in itself unquestionably the most delicious of all spices, being sugary as well as aromatic and pungent. Many thousands of pounds are consumed annually in every civilized country, and it is also highly appreciated by even semi-civilized and barbarous nations where culinary art and medicine have as yet made little progress.

Its uses in sweet cookery are innumerable. There are very few fruits which are not improved in preserves, pickles and pastries by the addition of more or less of this delicate bark. It is an essential flavoring in all spice cakes and in many varieties of pies and puddings. In chocolate, confectionery, candies, cordials and liqueurs cinnamon contributes an incomparable flavor.

Its medicinal value is well known as an antispasmodic and carminative and tonic. Its use is recommended as a preventive and remedy for cholera, and in seasons when stomach troubles prevail cinnamon drops are recommended as the most wholesome form of candy for children.

The discovery of the valuable properties of cinnamon antedates recorded history, as it is mentioned in the Bible, in the book of Exodus, as one of the ingredients of the sacred oil with which the priests were anointed. So highly was the sweet bark esteemed by the ancients that even a small piece was considered a fit gift for a king. It is always mentioned as an especially choice substance by Greek writers previous to the Christian era. It is said that the Arab traders, who first brought it to Egypt and western Asia, surrounded its history and production with special tales of mystery and magic.

The cinnamon tree is a member of the laurel family, which in the tropics is represented by a large number of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs.

There are several closely allied cinnamon trees, but the finest bark is procured from a species native to the island of Ceylon, distinguished by botanists as *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. In a state of nature this grows to be a

tree from twenty to thirty feet in height, with rather large, oval, entire margined leaves and yellowish flowers succeeded by small, brown drupes resembling acorns in shape. The grayish brown bark is internally of an orange color, which changes upon drying to the characteristic brown which is the recognized name of a particular shade. Almost every part of the tree yields some choice substance and is especially rich in oil. The roots yield camphor and the leaves an oil resembling the oil of cloves and often substituted for it, while from the fruit a substance called cinnamon suet is manufactured, which is highly fragrant and from which in former times candles for the exclusive use of the king were made.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, while England was for a time in possession of the spice islands, cinnamon plants were among the choice products that were imported into various other tropical regions, including the West Indies, where in Cuba and several other islands it has become a considerable article of commerce. Under cultivation it is not allowed to grow into a tree, as the richest bark is taken from shoots of from two to four years' growth. The young tree is, therefore, cut and shoots from the root are encouraged to grow. The majority of these are cut when about ten feet in height and the bark is detached in ten or twelve inch lengths. After lying in bundles for a few days the bark is scraped by hand, both outside and in, until reduced to a thin sheet. These sheets are then made up into composite "quills" by placing the narrower and shorter pieces inside and rolling tightly, forming firm rods, which after further drying are made into bundles weighing about eighty pounds and wrapped for shipping. Grocers divide, assort and very neatly combine portions of these quills into small packets for the convenience of their customers.

The oil of cinnamon is made by grinding the coarser pieces of the bark and soaking them for two or three days in sea water, followed by the process of distilling. Two oils, one heavier and the other lighter than water, are the product, both possessing similar properties. The color varies from cherry red to pale yellow, the latter being preferred by most purchasers.

The work of distilling is light, and an oil equal to the best Ceylonese is now produced in Trinidad and various other localities in Cuba and other West India islands. As cinnamon commands a good price

and its uses are continually multiplying, there is every inducement for extending the area of its cultivation, both in the eastern and western hemispheres.

WRITING THE SERMON.

Friday Is the Minister's Day For Performing This Task.

Probably few of the good people who listen with rapt attention to the sermon which is preached to them each Sunday, says the Denver Post, know that for nearly 300 years Friday has been the time honored day for the pastor to go into his study, write the sermon which is to furnish "food for thought" to the congregation on the following Sunday. In speaking of this custom a clergyman says:

"When Christianity was first promulgated, all preaching was done extemporaneously. Such a thing as preparing a sermon was unknown. Many gifted men expressed their views on various subjects, then added a few words of good advice to their listeners. This practice is still continued in the Roman Catholic church of the present day, and I think that a very limited number of the priests ever write a sermon. Not all ministers, however, adhere to this rule by any means. When Henry Ward Beecher was asked on what day he prepared his sermon, he replied, 'On Sunday morning, of course.'"

"Well, Mr. Beecher, don't you think that is a rather dilatory habit for you to get into?" asked another.

"Oh, no, not at all," replied Mr. Beecher in his quick way. "You see, I look at a sermon like some do on a pancake. They can be served hot or cold, and I like mine hot; that's all."

Girls Help Waiters to Cheat.

Among hotel employees sex does not appear to make any difference so far as honesty is concerned, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Certain young women who act as checkers in hotels work with certain waiters. Whenever one of the girls obtains a position the men soon follow her, and the hotel proprietor is victimized accordingly. The waiter who is in league with the checker makes a small private mark on the check with which he desires to cheat. She sees it, and instead of stamping the prices against the articles ordered she puts her fingers over the figures on the die so that a slight blotch is all that is recorded in the place for figures. The waiter does the rest. She keeps her account against her confederates, and they settle up later on the outside.

Both Were Shocked.

Little Elsie was a faithful attendant at Sunday school and had listened earnestly when plans for a coming Christian Endeavor convention were discussed, her interest increasing to enthusiasm over the mysterious affair when she learned that her auntie was to attend as a delegate.

Coming into the library one day, auntie saw the little maid busily engaged in writing a letter to a cousin with whom she kept up a juvenile correspondence. She scrawled industriously for a moment; then stopped. There was a puzzled expression on her fat, ink stained face as she dangled her short legs and wriggled uncomfortably on her high perch.

"Auntie," she said, "how do you spell 'devil'?"

"Oh, Elsie," said her auntie, "I am shocked! Why are you using such a word as that in your letter? Nice little girls never say such things."

It was Elsie's turn to be shocked.

"Why, auntie," she cried, "I'm only telling her about the Christian and devil convention!"

Editor's Troubles in Russia.

A correspondent tells the following story of methods of censorship in Russia: I was at an evening party of the local press censor in a south Russian town. About midnight I had strolled from the music room into a cardroom and was watching a game of cards, one of the players being our host, the censor, when the hostess approached her husband and said: "I wish, my dear, you would step behind. There are three poor wretches there who have been waiting for you a couple of hours. I did not wish to disturb you sooner." "They must wait a little longer," replied the censor. "I must finish my rubber." Twenty minutes later our host absented himself for a quarter of an hour. Meeting his wife next day, I asked her who were the "three poor wretches" referred to. "Editors of the three local journals," she replied. They had waited two and a half hours in the censor's back kitchen with their manuscript and proof sheets for that morning's issue, without which they could not go to press.

Haden't Used Any Hysteria.

A certain lady of title recovered from a rather severe illness. An adept with the brush and a regular exhibitor of water colors in connection with the local art gallery, it was supposed she had overworked herself.

When the doctor was called in, an old nurse who had been in the family many years bored the medical man with her opinions as to the cause of the attack.

"It's them long hours an' hard work of the paintin' what's done it," she remarked directly she saw him. The doctor was preoccupied and scarcely heard the remark.

"Has her ladyship exhibited any traces of hysteria?" he suddenly demanded, turning to the talkative nurse.

"Oh, no, sir," was the unexpected reply. "They was water colors, all on 'em—real beauties too."

Censoring Shakespeare.

A masterpiece of censorship was once performed by the Turkish censor, Nischan Effendi, on the occasion of the production of Shakespeare's "Othello" at Constantinople. He "corrected" the drama so thoroughly as to leave hardly a trace of the original. Among other words, he expunged "Cyprus," giving ingenious reasons for this correction. "Cyprus," he said, "is a Turkish island. It would be politically unwise to send Othello to Cyprus, because the territorial integrity of Turkey is guaranteed by treaties. Why not put, instead of Cyprus, some Greek island, such as Corfu?" And thus it came to pass that from respect to the treaty of Paris Othello had to go to Corfu.

No Breath to Waste.

"There is something about the atmosphere in the far north that makes men very quiet," said a man from up in the frozen region the other day. "The habit is acquired, I suppose, in tramping, when the altitude makes it necessary to use all your breath for breathing and leaves you none for talking. The result is that the men talk very little. They become almost speechless and will sit about at night, each thinking his own thoughts and allowing his fellows to do the same."

Great Gamblers.

In Europe and the new world the most inveterate gamblers are the Spaniards and their descendants. Among African tribes the Haussas run the Chinese very close, and there are some Kanaka tribes in the south seas who push the hazard of gambling beyond the grave and stake their very bones on a last throw of the cowrie shells, which they use as dice.

A Call Down.

"Pa, ain't you a director of the school board?"

"Yes, I am. What of it?"

"Well, teacher called me down to-day, and she was awfully impolite about it."

"Were you on the schoolhouse premises when she called you down?"

"Yes; I was on the roof."

Still Under the Spell.

Mrs. Powers—Hezekiah, if you were to live your life all over again and it came to the matter of choosing a wife do you think you would choose me?

Mr. Powers (submissively)—There's no doubt about it, Maria, provided you wanted me.

All the actions and attitudes of children are graceful because they are the offspring of the moment, without affectation and free from all pretense.—Fugell.

Braces

Braces

To Begin the New Year
we have just opened
Out

50½ DOZEN

Pairs of Men's

Sample Braces

No two Pairs alike. We
are offering these at

SAMPLE PRICES

For instance:

\$1.00 Braces for 50c and 60c

75c Braces for - 35c

50c Braces for - 25c

And so on.

The Greatest
Brace Snap

That ever came our way
No excuse for anyone
missing it.

CHRISTIE & CARON.

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Braces

To Clear
25 Overcoats
At Cost.
Snap for you.

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Bargains

To Clear
3 Fur Coats
1 Fur Robe
3 Heavy Suits

BARGAINS

To Clear
100 Pairs Each
Socks, Rubbers,
Overshoes

W. J. MANN.

Heavy Goods
Must be Sold.
We mean
Business.

We thank our friends and patrons for their liberal patronage during the year 1902, and wish all a Happy and Prosperous New Year. We will continue to make a specialty of Drugs and Medicines and such other goods as are usually kept in an up-to-date Drug Store.

J. E. RICHARDS.