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NO. 37

KING CHRISTIAN, OF DENMARK, DEAD

Oldest Monarch in Europe Suddenly Passes Away.

MANY COURTS IN MOURNING

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 30.—Christian the Ninth, the aged king of Denmark, dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George, of Greece; of Queen Alexandra, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, of



CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK.

Russia; grandfather of King Haakon the Seventh, of Norway, and related by blood or by marriage to most of the European rulers, died with startling suddenness in the Amalienborg palace. The accession of his successor, Prince Frederick, his eldest son, who will be known as Frederick the Eighth, was proclaimed today.

The death of King Christian, who was 83 years old, has plunged half the courts of Europe into the deepest of mourning and brought a sense of great loss as well as sincere grief to every one throughout the kingdom of Denmark, reaching even to the humblest cottage, evidence of which is shown everywhere. It has cast a pall over the palaces of the monarchs of Great Britain, Russia, Norway and Greece.

King Christian appeared to be in his usual health in the morning. After taking breakfast he held a public audience, which it has been his custom to do every Monday morning. The reception was largely attended and his majesty conversed freely and affably with a number of officials and other persons. When the function was over, the king, though appearing to be slightly fatigued, attended luncheon with the members of his family. During the meal his majesty complained of indigestion and was assisted to his bedroom by the dowager empress and Prince Hans. A court physician was summoned, but by the time he arrived the king had collapsed. The physician used prompt restoratives, but his efforts were useless, and King Christian expired, almost without uttering a word, in the arms of the dowager empress and in the presence of the court physician and Prince Hans. The cause of death was heart failure.

Just as the king breathed his last, Crown Prince Frederick entered the room, and the other members of the royal family arrived shortly afterwards.

Premier Christensen tendered the resignation of the cabinet to the new king, who expressed a wish that the present ministry should continue to carry on the affairs of the government.

Christian IX, king of Denmark, was born April 8, 1818, and was the fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. He was appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. He succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII, November 15, 1863, and married May 26, 1842, Queen Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. She was born in 1817, and died in 1898.

Prince Frederick, the eldest son of the late King Christian, who succeeds to the throne, was born June 3, 1843, and was married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Charles XV, of Sweden and Norway. Their second son, who married Princess Maud of England, is now king of Norway.

The eldest daughter is Queen Alexandra of England, and his second son, Prince William, was elected king of Greece, under the title of George I, in 1863.

Another daughter of the late King Christian, Marie Dagmar, is the dowager empress of Russia, Maria Feodorovna, who married Alexander III of Russia. He died November 1, 1894, and his son Nicholas is now emperor of Russia.

Princess Thyra, third daughter of King Christian, is Duchess of Cumberland. Her husband claims the throne of Hanover.

Prince Waldemar, the youngest of the children of King Christian, married the Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

Finally a grandson of King Christian, Prince George of Greece, is high commissioner of the powers in Crete. The prince has been mentioned as likely to be betrothed to Princess Victoria of England, daughter of King Edward.

HAPGOOD NOT GUILTY

Editor of Collier's Weekly Acquitted of Criminal Libel.

New York, Jan. 27.—An unusually sensational trial came to an end when a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court reported that Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was not guilty of criminal libel. The verdict was rendered 10 minutes after the case had been given to the jury. The charge against Mr. Hapgood was brought at the instigation of Justice Joseph M. Deuel, of the court of special sessions, and was based upon an editorial in which the editor criticized Justice Deuel for his connection with Town Topics.

The real interest in the case was due to the fact that the names of scores of persons of the highest social and financial standing became involved through the efforts of the defense to prove that the statements contained in the alleged libel were correct, and, therefore, justified. To attain this end some of the inner workings of Town Topics, a weekly publication, which circulates extensively in social circles, were laid bare. It was in this connection, and also through testimony concerning a limited edition book, which bore the title of Fads and Fancies, that the names of prominent persons became involved. Fads and Fancies was sold to subscribers at \$1500 or more per copy.

ALL AUTO RECORDS SMASHED

Big French Car Covers Two Miles in 53.45 Seconds.

Ormond-Daytona Beach, Fla., Jan. 20.—Victor Demogot, of France, was crowned speed king of the world on the Daytona sands after driving his gasoline car two miles in the marvelous time of 53.45 seconds. Demogot maintained a speed of 123 miles an hour to make this record.

On the first trial Marriot went first, but the best he could do was one minute and three seconds. Demogot brought the crowd to its feet by reducing the time to 1 minute 12.5 seconds. Referee Morrill decided to give each car a trial to see if the time could be brought within the minute. Marriot came first again, and this time faster. He made the two miles in 53.35 seconds. It seemed impossible that the clumsy-looking French car should reduce this, but the Florida Times Union \$1000 trophy was lost to America a few minutes later, when Demogot thundered over the two-mile course in 53.45 seconds, the fastest speed ever attained by an automobile.

Demogot was crowned with a laurel wreath by Miss Mary Sharrill, of Ormond, Fla., while several thousand persons cheered.

THE INSURANCE PROBE

Pennsylvania Legislature Passes Resolution Ordering Inquiry.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—The methods of doing business employed by the insurance department of Pennsylvania and the fees of the actuary of this department will be the subject of legislative inquiry. This inquiry will be conducted by a committee of three Republican and two Democratic senators and four Republican and two Democratic representatives. The investigation will be made as soon as the committee is appointed and the results reported not later than February 6.

A joint resolution authorizing this investigation was adopted by the senate and house after a spirited debate in both bodies. The resolution was offered in the house by Mr. Pusey, Republican, of Delaware, and in the senate by Mr. Fox, Republican, of Dauphin.

\$25,000 PRESENT FOR MISS ALICE

Cuba Will Send President's Daughter Wedding Gift.

Havana, Jan. 27.—The senate unanimously passed an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of a wedding gift for Miss Alice Roosevelt. Just before the conclusion of the session, the secretary of the senate read a bill which had been introduced jointly by Senator Mendez Capote, the vice president-elect; Senator Alfredo Zayas, president of the liberal party, and General Manuel Sanguily, the leader of the independent party, directing President Palma to select a wedding gift for Miss Roosevelt and appropriating \$25,000 therefor.

Shot By His Daughter.

Long Branch, N. J., Jan. 30.—Dr. Harry H. Pemberton, one of the best known physicians along the Jersey coast, was shot by his daughter, Charlene. The bullet passed through the back of his head. The injury is said to be serious, but the doctor is suffering greatly from shock. Dr. Pemberton and his wife are divorced. They live here within about two blocks of each other. The couple had two children, a boy and a girl. The son has been ill at his father's home for some days. He and his sister have been in the habit of visiting their father regularly. The daughter called to see her brother, and the shooting took place in the hall. There is no clear account of the occurrence, but it is said that the shooting was accidental.

Fire at Newport Naval Station.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 29.—Seven buildings connected with the United States naval training station at Coastway Harbor Island, in this city, were destroyed by fire, causing an estimated loss of \$100,000. The buildings destroyed were the detention building, machine shop, paint shop, paymaster's storehouse, carpenter's shop and small storehouses.

Powder Company Insures Employees.

Paulsboro, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Dupont company is placing insurance on the lives of its employees. Formerly it paid \$500 to the family of any one killed at the plant.

121 MET DEATH ON VALENCIA

Survivor of Wreck Tells of Awful Scenes on Board.

NOT A WOMAN OR CHILD SAVED

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—With only 23 of the 154 persons on board known to be safe, the wrecked steamer Valencia now lies submerged and broken on the Vancouver coast, five miles from Cape Beale. Only a portion of a mast stands above the water, and the fleet of steamers and tugs have turned their attention to patrolling the coast in the hope of finding boats, rafts or wreckage still afloat with survivors. But the belief grows stronger each hour that 121 persons, including most of the passengers, are lost.

Ashore several rescue parties are toiling over difficult trails, some carrying succor to those who were washed ashore in a pitiable plight, and others scouring the rugged rocks of the seashore, seeking such survivors as may have reached shore. Still others are engaged in the melancholy duty of recovering bodies.

Of the 33 persons definitely accounted for, and these do not include three men believed to be survivors, seen on shore by the whaling vessel Orion, six have been taken on the Salvor, bruised, half naked and exhausted. Nine others in a similar plight are still camped on Darling creek in a telegraph hut, while the remaining 18 were picked up by the City of Topeka from a raft.

Not a woman or child is among the saved, survivors saying that the women refused to leave the wreck, even when told the ship was going to pieces.

Doctors on the rescuing tugs say the limit of human endurance has been passed before this time, and that all persons on life rafts are likely dead. The following is the story of G. Wilets, one of the passengers, and one of the men rescued from the raft:

"The ship struck at 12:07 on the morning of Tuesday, January 23. I was on the deck at the time, smoking a cigar, and was looking at my watch when the first crash came. In an instant all was excitement. There were the shrieks of the frightened men and women, the wail of little children and the hoarse orders of the officers of the ship. The vessel reeled like a drunk man, slid over the reef and struck again.

"Every wave now washed clear over her, and many people who hastily rushed on deck went to their deaths without time to murmur a prayer.

"The order was given to get out the boats. Two of them on the weather side were launched, and were smashed like eggshells as soon as they struck the water. Then came the attempt to get out the lee boats.

"Pursing O'Farrell took charge. Four women and a number of men went into the boat. I do not know how many, but she was practically full. Just as they were lowering the other the davit broke, and the stern of the boat fell to the water while the bow hung in the air. Every one was precipitated into the sea and swept away in an instant. For a second or two I caught a glimpse of an agonized face, then another, and yet another, as they were washed by me. It was awful. The waves, dashing over the ship, started breaking up. They swept the deck loose and every swell lifted it. We clung to the rigging and deck house.

"When the Topeka finally hove in sight we determined to make an effort to reach her in the raft. Few of the men cared to make the attempt, as it appeared to be certain death to even try to cross the breakers. But 18 of us were willing, and we started. With only a pair of oars, the struggle against the wind and sea was almost too much for us.

"Part of the time we were under water, and were almost drowned. But we were impelled by desperation, and fought and fought against the elements like demons.

"When we left the ship on the raft we tried to get some of the remaining women to go, but they refused. No help can now reach them before morning, and the ship will have then gone to pieces. She was breaking up when we left her."

Scranton Doctor Arrested For Bigamy.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 29.—Dr. Henry R. Searies has been held in \$1000 bail here on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Mrs. Sadie Augusta Holcomb Searies, of Worcester, Mass., who is here with her 8-year-old daughter to prosecute the case. Dr. Searies in January last married Mrs. Jacob Bryant, of this city, in Binghamton, N. Y. She was the widow of a prominent Scrantonian.

Aged Woman Kills Herself.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Patience Smith, aged 91 years, one of the oldest residents of this city, committed suicide by inhaling chloroform, a sponge saturated with which being tied over her mouth and nose with a handkerchief. She had been grieving over her advanced age.

Chinese Empress Sends Wedding Gifts

Pekin, Jan. 29.—The dowager empress has sent to the American legation a number of wedding presents for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The presents consist mostly of costly jewels, silks and ermine robes.

War Cost Japan \$585,000,000.

Tokio, Jan. 29.—An official report submitted to the diet shows that the actual outlay for the war from the beginning of hostilities to their end in September last was for the army \$495,000,000 and for the navy \$90,000,000.

GENERAL WHEELER BURIED

Full Military Honors Paid Dead Hero in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 30.—With full military honors the body of General Joseph Wheeler, the veteran of two wars, was laid at rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington.



GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

The spot selected for his final repose lies on the grassy slope in front of and to the right of the historic Lee mansion, and is regarded as one of the most beautiful sites in the home of the soldier dead, as it overlooks the nation's capital across the Potomac.

Homage was paid by the Blue and by the Gray. Veterans of the two conflicts in which General Wheeler distinguished himself as a gallant soldier, personal friends, representatives of the two branches of congress and citizens joined with the nation's military in paying tribute to the dead general. The funeral cortege was a most imposing one. President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the services in the church.

Impressive military services and the final services of the church marked the ceremonies at the cemetery. The cavalry dismounted at the gates and proceeded within the silent city of the dead on foot. The troops formed in line at the grave and stood at "present arms." The veteran associations took positions around the grave. With the casket resting just above the grave the committal services of the Episcopal church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Stires.

TO PROBE RAILWAY COMBINE

House Asks Information of Pennsylvania Railroad Alliance.

Washington, Jan. 30.—What is considered a strike at the railroads was taken by the house in the adoption of a resolution calling on the president to furnish information as to the existence of an alleged agreement in violation of the interstate commerce law between the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Northern Central and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad companies. Opposition to the resolution did not develop until after it had been declared adopted by the speaker. At this point Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, moved against it with a motion to reconsider. This motion was laid on the table with the aid of 37 Republican votes united with the Democrats, which makes it impossible to reconsider the resolution without a two-thirds vote of the house.

A tribute to the memory of General Joseph Wheeler was paid by the amendment of a bill under consideration so as to name one of the streets of the city "Wheeler street."

HURT IN RUNAWAY

Admiral Converse's Daughter Clung to Horse For Three Miles.

Washington, Jan. 30.—After clinging to the back of a runaway horse for three miles, Miss Sally Converse, the daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, of the navy, chief of the bureau of navigation, was thrown and seriously injured. Miss Converse was riding with Lieutenant Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., along the Cabin John bridge road when the young woman's horse took fright and in her efforts to manage the animal the curb chain broke. Before her escort could assist her, the horse dashed forward toward the city at a mad pace and ran for three miles until he turned at 20th and M streets and collided with a truck team, and all the horses went down in a mass. Miss Converse was thrown over one of the horses and rendered unconscious.

PENSIONERS DYING FAST

In Six Months 28,006 Civil War Veterans Have Succumbed.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the past six months taps have been sounded over the graves of 28,006 pensioners of the Civil War, according to a statement of Chief Pension Commissioner Warner. This, he says, is an evidence of the rapidity with which the veterans are being diminished. The total number of pensioners on July 1, 1905, was 684,608. On December 31 it was 679,234.

Killed On Steps of Car.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—Ralph Heetner, aged 29 years, whose home is in Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, was killed on the steps of a parlor car attached to a New York express train here, while his wife sat in the car. Mr. and Mrs. Heetner had been in this city about three weeks and started for New York. The train made a brief stop at the West Philadelphia station, and Heetner stepped to the station platform to greet a friend. As the train started he attempted to board the vestibule car, but the doors were closed. As he stood on the lower step, grasping the hand rail, his head came in contact with an abutting bridge support and his skull was crushed.

ADMITS KILLING MISS ALLINSON

Rufus Johnson Confesses Committing Murder in New Jersey.

SAYS HE HAD NO ACCOMPLICE

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30.—After days of strenuous denials, false statements and earnest pleadings that he be not taken to New Jersey, Rufus Johnson, colored, gave up the fight and confessed to Captain of Detectives Humphrey and Detective Pöhler that it was he who, on January 18, murdered Miss Florence W. Allinson in the barn at her home at Moorestown, N. J. He declared that he had no accomplice. In his statement Johnson said that he went to the Allinson barn very early on Thursday morning, January 18, and that while he was lying in the hay, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a woman he does not know came to the barn and fed the cow. At about 11 o'clock, he said, Miss Allinson came to the barn. He choked her into insensibility, and was about to leave, when she showed signs of returning consciousness. He again attacked her, and after she once more became insensible he cut a strap from a blanket and fastened it about her neck. He says he then went to the house, which the child, Bessie Walker, invited him to enter. There he secured Miss Allinson's watch, a brush, a hand mirror and a small amount of money. As he was leaving the house the child showed him her little savings bank, which he took and broke open to secure the trifling amount of money it contained. He afterward returned to the barn, intending to loosen the strap he had placed about his victim's neck, but found her dead. He then took a car to Camden and crossed the ferry to Philadelphia.

NO SOLDIERS TO GUARD JOHNSON

Murderer of Miss Allinson Will Be Taken to Mount Holly Secretly.

Mount Holly, N. J., Jan. 30.—The hangman's noose is gradually tightening around the neck of Rufus Johnson, of Raleigh, S. C., the colored man in the Baltimore jail, charged with the murder of Miss Florence W. Allinson, of Moorestown.

Because of his apprehension, Mrs. Smith, of the Monumental City, will receive the full reward of \$500 offered by Mrs. Esther W. Strawbridge, upon whose property the crime was committed. She will also get a share of the \$500 offered by the township of Chester, and of an equal amount offered by the county of Burlington.

Prosecutor Atkinson said: "We will not give the slightest intimation as to the time when Johnson will be transferred to Mount Holly, and the idea that soldiers will be employed to secure his safety is most ridiculous. It is not well to do so, although I am not apprehensive that there will be any trouble. We don't propose that any one shall know of his arrival. When once he is locked in the county jail, you can rest assured that he will not be molested."

Johnson will have a speedy trial. The December grand jury, which has not yet been discharged, will take up the case in a few days, and Johnson will be placed on trial immediately.

MISSING GIRL LOCATED

Miss Maud Haynes, Aged 12, Found in West Virginia Village.

Upper Potomac, W. Va., Jan. 27.—Columbus Paugh, of this place, claims to have located Miss Maud Haynes, aged 12, who, according to a newspaper dispatch, mysteriously disappeared from her home at Oakland, Pa., about the middle of December, 1905.

Mr. Paugh has written two letters to the girl's parents, using the name and address in the newspaper dispatch, but both have been returned unopened. He also wrote to the postmaster at Susquehanna, Pa., just across the river from Oakland, and received the reply that no one is missing from there.

Mr. Paugh feels certain that from the circumstances surrounding his finding of the girl that she is being kept from her parents, possibly by forcible means. He also believes that by an error in the newspaper dispatch her parents' address was wrongly given. He will welcome any information which will lead to the restoration of the child to her parents.

Fact Versus Something Else.

Tuberculosis in cows is transmissible to man! So decided a large majority of the delegates at the international congress upon tuberculosis that recently adjourned at Paris. This is Behring's opinion, and he says he has a positive cure for consumption, but is not yet ready to publish it. It will be a long time before the profession or the laity acknowledges the transmissibility of this disease from cows to man, though Behring claims that bovine bacilli more frequently cause consumption in children than the human bacilli. Let it be remembered that, while Boston and Glasgow have doubled their per capita use of milk in fifty years, the death rate from tuberculosis in those cities has fallen one-half. One vast fact like this is not to be readily overcome by Behring's followers.—American Agriculturist.

Sir Humphry Davy.

Sir Humphry Davy married a widow as peculiar as himself. His pet affection was a lack of time. He was always in a hurry. He pretended that he had no leisure to dress himself, and when a change of linen became necessary he simply put one shirt over another until he was known to have on five or six shirts at a time. Of course he could not wear this amount of apparel without appreciably increasing his size, and his friends not in the secret were sometimes surprised to see him fall off in apparent weight twenty pounds in a day. His wife's great anxiety was to keep him "fit for company," but as he did not care a fig for company she had no easy task, and domestic discord was a common thing.

Don't deceive yourself.

If you have indigestion take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It will relieve you. Rev. W. E. Hocutt, South Mills, N. C., says: "I was troubled with chronic indigestion for several years; whatever I ate seemed to cause heartburn, sour stomach, fluttering of my heart and general depression of mind and body. My druggist recommended Kodol, and it has relieved me. I can now eat anything and sleep soundly at night. Kodol digests what you eat."

CIDER VINEGAR.

Suggestions From Approved Methods of Making It.

Use only ripe, sound fruit. If the fruit is dirty, it should be washed; otherwise there is danger of introducing micro organisms into the juice that will interfere with the normal alcoholic and acetic fermentation. For the same reason cleanliness should also be observed in grinding and pressing the fruit and in the handling of the juice. For profit the pressing should be done with a power press. With a hand press only two gallons of juice per bushel of apples could be secured at the Virginia station, while with a power press four gallons were obtained. Sometimes water is added to the pomace and a second pressing made. Such juice is deficient in sugar and will not make vinegar of a standard quality. When possible the freshly pressed apple juice should be placed in some large receptacle and allowed to stand for a few days before putting into barrels.

Alcoholic Fermentation.

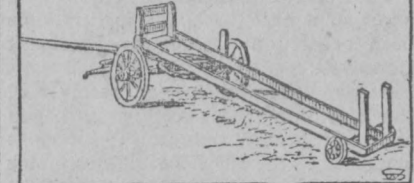
When fresh cider is placed in barrels and stored in ordinary cellars alcoholic fermentation is not completed until the end of about six months. With a cellar temperature of 60 to 70 degrees F. this time can be considerably reduced. If yeast is added to the fresh cider, fermentation can be completed in three months or less. If compressed yeast is used, about one cake to each five gallons of juice should be used, after first thoroughly softening the yeast with lukewarm water.

Acetic Fermentation.

The New York state experiment station advises that after alcoholic fermentation is completed the clear portion of the liquid be drawn off, the barrel rinsed out and the clear liquid put back. From two to four quarts of good vinegar containing more or less yeast is stored in a cool cellar. It will require twenty-one to twenty-four months or more to change all the alcohol into acetic acid. If the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by the addition of yeast and storage in a warm temperature and the acetic fermentation favored by the use of vinegar "starter," it is possible to produce good merchantable vinegar in six to twelve months.

Homemade Fodder Truck.

Here is a sketch of an old fashioned homemade fodder cart, and one of its chief merits is that it can be easily used by one man. It is not particularly



LOW TRUCK FOR FODDER.

ly agreeable to go out in the cold or perhaps the snow to bring in fodder for stock if a supply has not been provided convenient to the place where it is fed. A very good way to make this low truck for hauling from the field or shock is to take the front wheels of a wagon and make a low rack from poles or 2 by 6's, with standards in front and rear. For rear wheels take the wheels of a hinder truck, and you have a fodder vehicle that answers the purpose well.

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DUAL PURPOSE COW.

Her Natural Home is on the Small or Average Farm.

We do not believe there is a domestic animal today, as conditions now exist, in more universal demand for work over than the dual purpose cow. No farm east or west but is benefited by her most useful combination unless we except the exclusive, special purpose dairy farm. The strength of her claim is the universality of her sphere. Perhaps her most natural home is on the small farm or the average farm. Her annual credit account is a good supply of milk and butter for the family and a lusty, vigorous calf that matures in to a high class carcass of beef. In this capacity she turns to the very best account. When her best working days are over and she is dried off she readily and quickly fattens into a fine carcass, and the last account of her on the block is no mean consideration.

The Scrub the Only Enemy.

We are far from being at war with any improved breed. The scrub breed is our only enemy. Against it we will combine forces with any recognized breed. We envy not the special purpose breed. It also has its sphere, and certain conditions call for it. But there is a special purpose breed, and there is a dual purpose breed. Each will adapt itself to conditions that suit. The dual purpose is for the many, for the masses. The special purpose is for the few, for the classes.

It is all right to develop the exclusive beef type. But this is not the class that furnishes milk for the family and butter for the board. It is not the cow for the thousands of large families of moderate means and small estates.—W. P. Harned Before Missouri Dairy Association.

COB CHARCOAL.

Easily Prepared For Home Use at Little Expense.

If farmers would use more charcoal in their hogpens there would be less disease and the animals would be kept in a better condition in every way, growing more steadily and taking on fat more readily.

Charcoal may be provided for home use at little or no expense, whether



CHARCOAL PIT.

made from wood or cobs, although cobs are the cheaper material from which to make the charcoal, and they serve the purpose fully as well. This cob charcoal may be easily made by burning dry, well matured corn cobs in a smothered fire. One of the simplest and most easily provided equipments for burning charcoal is to make a hole in the ground of such a size as may be required for the amount of stock to be fed. Have the pit funnel shaped, as shown in the drawing.

Start a fire in the bottom, and to this add cobs until the pit is full, being careful to feed in the cobs carefully to permit a drawing of the fire from the bottom to the top of the pit. When filled, immediately cover over with heavy sheet iron or other noncombustible covering, sealing the edges with earth to prevent an escape of heat or the possibility of draft, which would allow the cobs to burn to ashes instead of charring. Leave overnight and shovel out the next morning, spreading this to prevent complete combustion.

This will be found an excellent grade of charcoal that will readily pulverize and mix with such feeds as it may be desired to use in connection with it, such as bran, middlings, cornmeal, etc. A tablespoonful may be given each animal at every feed. If mixed with ashes and placed in a separate trough the animals will consume such an amount of it as they need with no danger of their getting too much, says E. M. Wireans in Farm, Field and Fiddle.

Taking Out Silage.

Silage should always be taken from the top, and care should be exercised to keep the surface as nearly level as possible. The more nearly level the surface of the silage is kept, the less it will freeze in winter and the less it will mold in warm weather. While these principles have been repeated over and over again in silo literature, they have been unheeded by many silo users, suggests an exchange.

BIG CANAL PLANNED

To Connect Pittsburg With Lakes—Will Cost \$60,000,000.

Washington, January 31.—The House subcommittee of the Committee on Railways and Canals today decided to report favorably a bill granting a federal charter for the construction of a canal between Pittsburg, Pa., and Lake Erie, the lake entrance to the canal to be at Ash-tabula, O. The bill contemplated a canal 100 miles long and 12 feet deep, with a capitalization of approximately \$60,000,000.

The waterway, as is contemplated by the bill, is to furnish cheap transportation for iron ore from lake regions to the steel works of Pittsburg, with a new type of boat which can be operated both on the lakes and in the canal. Fifteen years is to be allowed for the canal's construction, though the estimate of time actually necessary is seven years.

The subcommittee has not fully completed the terms of the bill.

Legislature Stirred Up.

The Board of Public Works at a special meeting called upon President Murray for an accounting of the receipts of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and directed the Attorney-General to take steps to determine the proportion of the \$1,500,000 congressional appropriation due to the Washington Branch.

Resolutions, it is said, will be adopted in the Legislature to compel an accounting of the State's interest in the Washington Branch, and it is said a law may be enacted to compel the Baltimore and Ohio to pay the State 2 per cent. on its gross earnings instead of one-half of 1 per cent., which it now pays.

A commission may also be appointed, clothed with power to collect back taxes.

The statement of the State's directors of the attitude of the Baltimore and Ohio toward the Washington branch, in which the State holds a third interest, created a stir in Annapolis, and the disposition of the Legislature now is to make the road live squarely up to every one of its obligations to the State.

May Sell Tobacco From Stands.

York, Pa., Jan. 31.—Some time ago hucksters who sold cigars and tobacco at country sales were notified by the local internal revenue office that Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Yerkes had passed a ruling prohibiting such sales on account of their being a violation of the internal revenue laws. The internal revenue office here has now been notified that he has changed his opinion, and that hucksters may retail cigars, plug and other tobacco providing they have a stand or booth.

His ruling affects about 150 persons in different parts of York county.

Just a little Kodol after meals will relieve that fullness, belching, gas on stomach, and all other symptoms of indigestion. Kodol digests what you eat, and enables the stomach and digestive organs to perform their function naturally.

The Carnegie fund trustees have awarded Captain Castro, the hero of the wreck of the steamer Cherokee, off Atlantic City, a gold medal and \$6,500, and medals and \$9,500 for his crew.

Herman Constantine was acquitted by a jury in Baltimore of the charge of manslaughter for the killing of Frank Hanson, a fellow sailor on a dredging boat.

BEWARE OF QUININE FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. CHENEY & CO. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills For Constipation.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, January 24.

The Mississippi Cotton Compress at Jackson, Miss., was burned, with 9500 bales of cotton. Loss, \$750,000. E. D. Gartner & Co., stock brokers, of Pittsburg, Pa., made an assignment, with liabilities exceeding \$200,000. Many Alaskans have petitioned President Roosevelt to appoint Judge James Wickersham as governor of Alaska.

W. B. Fairless, of Marks, Miss., has been shot and killed by Mrs. E. B. White, whose husband Fairless killed several months ago. A consignment of American school readers, printed in Japan, is being held up at San Francisco, as they are believed to violate copyright of readers' work in use.

Thursday, January 25. Charles Shufman, while driving in Camden, N. J., was thrown from the seat of the team and run over and killed.

The Chinese imperial commissioner, sent to the United States to study conditions, was received by President Roosevelt.

Stonon Shupp, a well-known Democratic politician of Stroudsburg, Pa., committed suicide by shooting while dependent from ill health.

The Coal Dealers' Association of the Virginias and Carolinas was formed at Lynchburg, Va., by representative dealers from the four states.

Friday, January 26. Luella Charlesworth, 6 years old, of Millville, N. J., became blind after a severe coughing spell.

Cardinal Peter Lambert Gossens, archbishop of Mechlin, died at Brussels, Belgium, aged 79 years.

While stealing a ride on the Reading railway at Hatfield, Pa., Roy Bailey, 15 years old, was run over and killed. A. J. Howard, of Philadelphia, committed suicide in a hotel at Colorado Springs, Col., by shooting himself in the head.

The justices of the supreme court and their wives were guests of honor at a dinner given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House Thursday night.

Saturday, January 27. The grain mill and elevator of Close Brothers at Schenectady, N. Y., was burned, entailing a loss of \$90,000.

Andrew Carnegie has given Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, \$50,000, conditioned upon \$150,000 additional being raised.

Grady Miller, 16 years old, of Florida, Ala., and a colored porter in the Lakeview Hotel, had a pistol duel in which both were killed.

President Roosevelt has refused to pardon Charles H. Cole, formerly a bank president of Boston, convicted of violating the banking laws.

Monday, January 29. Radomir Domini's foot was caught in a switch near Lancaster, Pa., and he was run down by a freight train and killed.

The release of Elijah Lynch, serving one and a half years for forgery, has been ordered at Toledo by President Roosevelt.

George Wharton Pepper, receiver of the Bay State Gas company, began proceedings at Wilmington to foreclose a mortgage for \$33,228 which he holds against the farm of J. Edward Addicks in Brandywine hundred, Del.

Captain William H. Van Schalk, of the steamboat General Slocum, which was burned in the East river, New York, in June, 1904, with the loss of 1000 lives, was found guilty of criminal negligence and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Tuesday, January 30. Fritz Reuter, a hotel and restaurant keeper of Washington, D. C., committed suicide by shooting.

Secretary Taft sent to congress drafts of several important bills designed to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mrs. Jane Perryman, one of the earliest missionaries among the Indians, died at Tullsa, I. T., aged 79 years.

The safe in the postoffice at New Richmond, O., was blown open by robbers and \$700 in stamps and money was taken.

Gustav A. Conzman, former cashier of the Vigo County National Bank at Terre Haute, Ind., was sentenced to eight years in prison for embezzlement.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices in the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR steady; Super extra, \$2.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.40; city mills, fancy, \$4.75; RYE FLOUR firm; per barrel, \$2.80. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, new, \$4.84; No. 2 yellow, local, 48c; OATS firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 36 1/2c; lower grades, 35 1/2c. HAY steady; No. 1 timothy, \$15.50 for large bales. PORK steady; family, 17c; BEEF steady; beef hams, \$23.75; POULTRY: Live firm; hens, 13c; old roosters, \$9.90. DRESSED steady; clothes towels, 14c; old roosters, 9 1/2c. BUTTER steady; creamery, 30c per pound. EGGS steady; New York and Pennsylvania, \$2.25; per dozen. POTATOES steady; per bushel, 70c. BALTIMORE—WHEAT steady; No. 2 spot, 84 1/2c; steamer No. 2 spot, 85c; southern on grade, 78 1/2c; CORN easier; mixed spot, 48c; mixed steamer, 46 1/2c; southern 42c. OATS quiet; white, No. 2, 36 1/2c; No. 3, 35 1/2c; No. 4, 34 1/2c; No. 3, 34 1/2c; No. 4, 33 1/2c. BUTTER steady; creamery separator extra, 25 1/2c; held, 23 1/2c; prints, 22 1/2c; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 16 1/2c. EGGS firm; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 20c; southern, 19c.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURGH (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE higher; choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; prime, \$5.00 to \$5.20. HOGS higher; prime heavies and mediums, \$5.30; Yorkers and pigs, \$5.05; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.10. SHEEP steady; prime wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; common, \$2.50 to \$3.50. SPRING lambs, \$5 to \$7.80; veal calves, \$8.50 to \$9.

It Knew.

"You are sure that man cheated?" "Yes, sir," answered Three Finger East. "He held four aces."

"But that is not conclusive evidence." "It was in this case. I knew where the regular aces was myself."—Washington Star.

Fudden. "Now," said the professor, describing the work of his class to Miss Elsdorfer, "we are engaged."

"Oh, are we? How sudden!" was her reply as she snuggled up.—Houston Post.

HAIR AND BEARDS.

They Have Played Important Parts in the World's History.

In centuries past the human hair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the shorn and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses. Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hair and adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater crimes.

There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats. Among civilized people such superstitions beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

THE HUMAN RIBS.

Man Has Twelve Pairs, and Woman Has Just the Same.

A man who had been sick said he was so thin he could count his ribs.

When I heard this statement I asked, "How many did you count?" He was unable to answer. Several friends were standing by, and the query was put to them. Not a man could tell the number of his ribs. One bright chap said in all seriousness that a woman has one more rib than a man, because man lost one in the fashioning of woman.

And, do you know, this belief is common? Suddenly spring the question on any acquaintance you may happen to meet in the day's journeying. Unless he be a medical man he will in all probability be unable to answer. It is an anatomical fact that man has twelve pairs of ribs and woman the same number. The four short ribs, two on each side, are the "free" ribs, and in all probability Eve was made of one of these. A man could manage to struggle through life without his free ribs, and I have no doubt that he long some corset manufacturer will require woman to have her removed in order to lengthen her waist and to reduce its girth. To break a few of the sternal ribs (ten altogether) is nothing; to break some of the sternal (fourteen in number) ones is far more serious.—New York Press.

Etiquette of Cannibalism.

"Even among the savages of French Africa, who eat human flesh, there are differences," said Paul Pucci, a young Italian traveler. "Some while ago, when exploring in that country, I learned a good bit about the ways of the various tribes. In a majority of them cannibalism is indulged only when the bodies are those of prisoners taken in battle. It is all right to eat persons who belong to hostile clans, but it would be a gross violation of tradition and the custom of the land to feast upon the friends or even upon members of the same tribe. This delicacy of sentiment, however, is not universal, and in one tribe in particular, where I noted the absence of any old persons, I learned that it was the proper thing to add the aged inhabitants to the local food supply. This confined the population to the young and hardy, for at the first signs of decrepitude the bolting pot was called into requisition."—Washington Post.

Marshall Field's Estate.

Chicago, Ills., Jan. 31.—The executors of the Marshall Field estate today filed the formal petition asking that the will be admitted to probate. They state they are unable at present to estimate the full amount of the property, but they feel warranted in figuring the personal estate at about \$50,000,000 and the real estate about \$25,000,000. The total \$75,000,000 refers only to that property in Illinois. They ask that the hearing be set for February 21 as soon as the matter can be heard.

"On the amount stated in the petition," said Probate Court Clerk Cahill, "the inheritance tax on Field property will be \$750,000. This is graduated, the widow and nearest relatives paying 1 per cent and the other legatees from 2 to 4 per cent. Grace Stevens has sued the Mayor and City Council for \$5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by falling over a pile of lumber and debris at the corner of Madison street and Broadway, Baltimore.

Hard Lines For Bachelors.

"Korea's the wrong place for bachelors," said a traveler. "Bachelors in Korea are considered as children and have only children's privileges. You, a Korean bachelor, get thirsty. You enter a rest house and call for palm wine. The pretty little amber colored waitress says: 'Married?'"

"No," says you. "Hereas, then," says she. And out you go unladen.

"You want to vote, but they won't let you if you are not married. 'You apply for a job somewhere. 'How many children have you?' Is the first question you're asked. 'And as soon as you say you're unmarried they laugh in your face to think that you should presume to apply for work anywhere.'"

Where Babies Swim. "I spend my winters in Samoa," said a traveler. "It is always summer there. There the babies swim. Can you imagine a quainter, a more charming sight than a host of babies, none over two years old, laughing and crowing and swimming like fish in pools of clear sea water? You will see this sight in Samoa. Samoan women believe sea baths benefit babies, and in that equable climate they bathe their little ones daily the year around. The youngsters soon learn to swim. They can swim before they can walk. And to see these pretty brown babies swimming in the sea is well worth a 5,000 mile trip to Samoa."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STATEMENT

OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND, SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Cash received from all sources..... \$35,170 81 Amount expended for: Montevue..... \$29,834 92 Jail..... 1,173 32 Montevue Hospital..... 4,162 59

\$35,170 81 \$35,170 81

Amount due Montevue Hospital and slipper and lodging for the year 1905, \$275 46

Amount expended for the year 1905, \$302,776 38

Balance out of the appropriation for Montevue Hospital, \$1,173 32

There has been slaughtered and stored 38,341 pounds of meat in the Montevue Hospital.

We have on hand 63 fine shots, 6 brood sows and boar for the year 1906. Number meals furnished the inmates of Montevue Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1905, 30,225.

Average daily inmates in Montevue Hospital for the year 1905, 231 22-73. Number of tramps furnished with breakfast, supper and lodging for the year 1905, 8,785.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that all money due Montevue Hospital prior to January 1, 1906, has been collected. This is very unusual for the institution, as there has always been an arrearage. The amount \$2,277 46 is for maintenance of patients for the last six months and was not due until January 1, 1906, and is all collectible within a very short time.

Respectfully submitted, JACOB B. TYSON, Treasurer.

PETER N. HAMMAKER, President, MILDON R. B. RICE, Secretary, J. W. STARR, CHARLES M. HAGAN.

For statement in detail see County Commissioners' office.

WE PROMPTLY OBTAIN U. S. AND FOREIGN

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure TRADE-MARKS write Patents and Trademarks.

CASNOW & CO.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH E. HOKE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

TO-NIGHT Everybody's Favorite PECK'S BAD BOY

The funniest of all Comic Shows. Teeming with comedy, life and action throughout. Has never been surpassed in the field of high class comedy. A polite, pure and Novel Show. A fun feast for all.

Spangler's Opera House, Friday Night, February 2, 1906

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

JAMES T. HAINES, Clever Eccentric Comedian.

BERTHA ELESMERRE, Daily Soulbrett.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

A regular meeting of the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County will be held on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY FEB. 13th AND 14th, 1906.

Teacher's Reports should be filed in the office on or before Tuesday, Feb. 6th. Salaries and other accounts will be paid on and after Monday, February 19th.

By Order of the Board. EPHRAIM L. BOBLITZ, Secretary.

Jan. 26 3-4.

Fine FURS

33 1-3 Reduction

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SIEDE FUR CO.

42 West 34th St. Established 1851. NEW YORK CITY.

FOLEY'S HONEY-TAR

stops the cough and heals lungs

PEERLESS Paper MEAT Sacks

Are safe and sure to prevent skippers in meat if the simple directions on each sack are followed.

"PEERLESS" Paper Meat Sacks are made from a specially prepared, very tough, pliable, strong, elastic, heavy paper, with our perfect "Peel-off" lining, which is air and water tight, and will keep your meat in the sack, following the simple directions, perfectly protected on each one, and you can rest assured that you will not be bothered with worms in your meat.

"Peel-off" Paper Meat Sacks are made from a specially prepared, very tough, pliable, strong, elastic, heavy paper, with our perfect "Peel-off" lining, which is air and water tight, and will keep your meat in the sack, following the simple directions, perfectly protected on each one, and you can rest assured that you will not be bothered with worms in your meat.

A fair trial will fully sustain every claim for our sacks, and we feel that where once used they will become a household necessity.

"PE" ask your grocer for them.

Price 3, 4 and 5 cents apiece, according to size. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE Great Southern Pkg. & Mfg. Co., FREDERICK, MD.

PUT THE MATERIAL INTO ME AND I WILL DO THE REST.

YOU CAN NOW BE YOUR OWN GAS COMPANY

SUNLIGHT AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED GAS MACHINE

SAFE, ECONOMICAL, BRILLIANT, HEALTHY.

Having made important improvements in our Gas Machine by the application of Force Feed and combining generator and gasometer in one, and simplifying many points of construction, and requiring less space to install; obtaining all danger of excessive discharge of carbide into generator, making gas in excess of consumption. We now claim to have the perfect Gas Machine, furnishing the most brilliant light ever produced, and are prepared to furnish the Improved Machine, guaranteed to be the most simple and efficient working Gas Machine on the market. We guarantee all machines as represented and put in on approval. All material of the best, put up in neat and substantial manner. All inquiries for prices or information in regard to installing machine will have prompt attention. Descriptive circulars on application. Rights for sale. Fully protected by patents.

Manufactured by J. T. HAYS & SON, Patentees, EMMITSBURG, MD.

may 6

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS

The following market quotations, which are corrected every Friday morning, are subject to daily changes.

Corrected by Zimmerman & Shriver.

Wheat, (dry)..... 71

Rye..... 25

Oats..... 42

Corn per bushel..... \$7.00 to \$9.00

Hay.....

Country Produce Etc.

Corrected by Jos. E. Hoke.

Butter..... 18

Eggs..... 14

Chickens, per Doz..... 10

Spring Chickens per Doz..... 15

Turkeys..... 10

Ducks, per Doz..... 10

Potatoes, per bushel..... 50

Dried Cherries, (seeded)..... 20

Raspberries..... 12

Blackberries..... 10

Apples, (dried)..... 4

Peaches, (dried)..... 2

Lard, per lb..... 7

Beef Blaes..... 0

LIVE STOCK.

Corrected by Peterson Brothers

Stock Market, per Doz..... \$ 2.50

Butcher Cattle..... 25 to 4

Fresh Cows..... \$1.00 to 30.00

Pat Cows and Bulls, per Doz..... \$ 2.34

Sheep, Fat per Doz..... \$ 0.50

Ducks, per Doz..... \$ 3.44

Lamb, per Doz..... \$ 5.00

Calves, per Doz..... \$ 6.00

Bile Poison

has a very bad effect on your system. It disorders your stomach and digestive apparatus, taints your blood and causes constipation, with all its fearful ills.

Thedford's Black-Draught

is a bland tonic, liver regulator, and blood purifier.

It gets rid of the poisons caused by over-supply of bile, and quickly cures bilious headaches, dizziness, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, constipation, malaria, chills and fever, jaundice, nervousness, irritability, melancholia, and all sickness due to disordered liver.

It is not a cathartic, but a gentle, herbal, liver medicine, which eases without irritating.

Price 25c at all Druggists.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

About sixty miles from Baltimore, at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Established 1809. Incorporated 1816. Healthful location, large and shady lawns, modern equipment throughout.

Students may pursue either the classical or the English Course; graduation is attainable in either.

Music, Painting and Domestic Economy are branches of special interest in their respective departments.

Address: SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Md

FOLEY'S HONEY-TAR

Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

SUNLIGHT AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED GAS MACHINE

SAFE, ECONOMICAL, BRILLIANT, HEALTHY.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

Weight of Kernel and Size of Germ as Affecting Vigor of Plant. There has been a diversity of opinion as to whether the vigor of a corn plant is or is not governed in any way by the weight of the kernel or the size of the germ in the kernel from which it grows.

First.—Experiments to determine if the size of the kernels as determined by the weight have any effect on the vigor of the plant show:

(a) The heaviest grains do not necessarily have the best germinating qualities.

(b) Plants from the heaviest grains attain the greatest height when supplied with moisture, but this need not hold true in time of drought.

(c) Plants from the lightest seed hold their vigor better than others during drought.

(d) The heaviest grains do not necessarily revive most quickly after moisture has been supplied succeeding a drought.

Second.—Experiment to determine the relation between the size of the germ and the vigor of the resulting plant show:

(a) The germinating properties of the kernels containing different sizes of germs may be equal.

(b) As the plants grow older the largest, hardest and most vigorous plants come from the kernels with the large germs.

(c) The plants from the kernels with the largest germs withstand the drought best.

These experiments are also considered as indicating that in the selection of seed corn the following points should be observed:

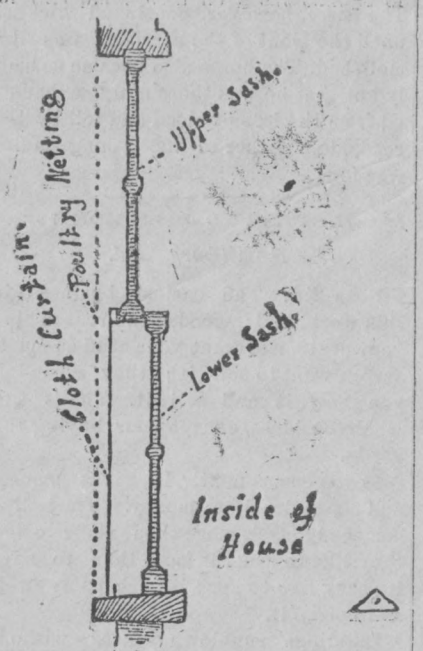
First.—That there is not only a great difference in the individuality of plants coming from kernels from different ears, but from kernels of the same ear.

Second.—High breeding is of more importance than weight or size of grain.

Third.—To insure a good stand and a large yield none but large germed kernels should be used.

Cloth For Glass in Poultry House. There is an increasing appreciation of the fact that fowls need a great deal of pure air and an increasing tendency to substitute cloth for glass in the windows of the poultry house.

An American Agriculturist writer suggests an easy way, as outlined in the accompanying sketch, to make trial of this plan, with no great change of



POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION. poultry house fixtures. Simply tack a square of white cotton cloth on the outside of the window, covering the space occupied by the lower sash. The lower sash can then be raised and trial made of the cloth curtain, which lets the air gradually flow in and out, with no drafts. Try this plan and see if the stock does not do better in every way.

Interesting Tests in Prospect. Dr. Wiley of the department of agriculture has begun preparations for a series of cold storage tests. These tests will continue through the winter and spring, terminating probably on July 1 next. Under his orders a number of chickens, ducks, eggs, vegetables and other products have been carefully selected and marked and then placed in cold storage. In addition to these it is understood that he will also have some rabbits, venison, grouse, quail and other game placed in cold storage shortly. The final tests, of course, will not take place until next year, but during the time intervening notes will be made on such changes as may take place in the appearance and general keeping qualities of the foods.—American Cultivator.

FARM BREVITIES

Neglect has produced many wood lots in which healthy trees of the best kinds are choked with unsound and dead trees and trees of inferior kinds. Should fungi attack the cypresses under glass spraying with bordeaux mixture must be resorted to.

For hand fed calves it is not advisable to mix corn, kafir corn or any other starchy food with milk, says one of the western experiment stations.

Most folks think that they know how to wash a churn, but a great many of these very people use a cloth when wiping the inside. Rubse it out instead.

We feed the cats at the barn regularly at milking time. Their systems regulate milk when they are catching and getting rats and mice.

The introduction of green bone to the poultry bill of fare has to a great extent solved the problem of winter egg production.

Possible to All. She philosophically—Do you think it is easy to die? He (commonplace)—Well, a lot of very stupid people have managed to do it.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SPOILED HIS DINNER

WHY GENERAL CLARK ONCE REFUSED TO EAT WITH VEST.

Sad Plight of the Old Missouri Fighter Under the Skillful and Merciless Baiting of the Artful and Tantalizing Senator.

Among the most prominent story tellers in Missouri annals were General John B. Clark of Wilson creek fame and the matchless George Graham Vest. The writer remembers a story Senator Vest used to tell about General Clark that is worth while.

Vest and Clark were seated at a table in a popular restaurant in Washington chatting about Missouri and Missourians while the waiter was out preparing their order for dinner. On this particular occasion Vest was doing most of the listening, while General Clark in his peculiar scrappy, piping voice was discoursing upon the merits and demerits, principally demerits, of Missouri political leaders. Those who knew General Clark well during his lifetime undoubtedly remember with what extravagance the general could praise and laud those he had a liking for at the moment and with what grim humor he could satirize and ridicule the follies and weaknesses of those he happened to dislike. It was these dispositions on the part of the general that caused him to get into trouble at this time.

Although Vest was listening attentively and respectfully to the general's conversation, assisting him on with his story with a grunt of approval now and then, even offering suggestions as occasion would permit, yet all the while the senator was casting his eyes to the daily paper spread out upon the table near him. The general, encouraged by Vest's grunts and suggestions, was working himself up to a striking climax in a ludicrous story about a Missouri politician whom the general for the moment had concluded he didn't like, when he was abruptly interrupted by Senator Vest's speaking as if he had just discovered something in the paper he had been glancing at.

"By the way, general," said Vest, "do you know one Captain John Smith?" (we will call him "Captain John Smith" for the purpose of this story), "down in Missouri?"

"Yes," snapped the general, showing some irritation at having his story interrupted right in the very flower of its growth, "certainly I know him, and a dicker coward never yielded the face of the earth than this same Captain John Smith."

This little fling at Captain Smith was a left handed stroke at Vest for interrupting his (Clark's) story, as Vest had planned and expected it would be. However, the general showed a disposition to let it all go at this and attempted to resume his fractured story about the Missouri politician.

"As I was saying—" "Well," Vest interrupted again, not pretending to notice that the general had attempted to resume his story, "I don't know anything about the fellow being a coward. In fact, I know nothing about him. But I know you did, and I thought I would get you to tell me something about him."

"Of course I know him, Vest," the general responded, pitching his scrappy voice in a little higher key, "and I have already said enough about him to cause any genuine Missourian to lose interest in him. There is nothing to him, I tell you, except a yellow streak from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, a forked streak. Know him? Why, I know him like a book. He's a coward, I tell you, and that's enough for any Missourian to know about anybody. Why, I tell you that fellow is afraid to go out in the cornfield where they are gathering corn because of the popping of the breaking cornstalks sounds so much like a gunshot that it frightens him nearly to death. Don't talk to me, Vest, about Captain John Smith. I know him."

"I didn't know him, general," Vest insisted, "but since you have given such a graphic description of his character I feel that I know him better. Nevertheless, general, the fellow seems to write a right good article."

"Humph!" snorted the general in disgust. "I'd like to know what that fellow could be writing about. Nobody would believe a word he could say. He's a coward, I tell you. I know, for I've had him in command under me, and I've seen him flicker time and again. Nobody will ever believe a word a coward will say, but what is the fellow trying to write about, Vest?"

"The Battle of Wilson Creek," the senator replied as he picked up the paper and prepared to read the story to the general. The senator knew he had the general at the verge of the precipice and that it was time to topple him over, and right well did he do it.

The battle of Wilson creek was General Clark's theme on any and all occasions, and as soon as Senator Vest mentioned that as being Captain Smith's subject the general was all attention in a moment.

The senator began the story at the beginning and read it clean through for the general's benefit, occasionally glancing over the edge of the paper out of the corner of his eye to observe the effect it was having on the general. The senator was soon rewarded, for the general soon began to twist and wriggle morosely in his seat. In other words, the general was over the precipice. He knew it and was working his brain for all it was worth for a hold to recover.

The senator chuckled quietly to himself as he read on. Presently he came to the climax of the story, that read about as follows:

It was a desperate and sanguinary battle. The men on our line were falling like withered leaves in a November gale, and blood was running in little rivulets from pool to pool that had gathered in the depressions all over the battleground. Our men were mowed raw recruits, unaccustomed to such scenes of carnage, and, as might be expected under such circumstances, they wavered under the dashing onslaught of the intrepid Lyon and his valiant men. For a moment it appeared that the day and all, even honor, would be lost in complete defeat and ignominious rout. Just at this critical moment who should go to the relief of our sorely tried men but that gallant brigade commanded

by that great hero, General Clark, who was known to what the word for means, General John B. Clark, the greatest hero of the battle, and the day was—

"Who did you say wrote that article, Vest?" broke in General Clark, not being able to restrain himself longer.

"Captain John Smith," the senator replied parenthetically and turned to his paper again as if he was about to resume the reading.

"Oh, thunder," snorted the general in response, "I thought you were talking about Captain John T. Smith—at least that is the man I had in mind all the time. You know, there were two Captain Smiths in my brigade. One was Captain John T. Smith, with every body nicknamed as 'John the Coward,' and there was plain Captain John Smith, whom everybody nicknamed 'John the Bold,' and hold indeed he was. There is no braver, more truthful and more upright man in every respect in all the state of Missouri, Vest, than this same plain Captain John Smith 'the bold.' Furthermore, Vest, every word he has written in that article is the unvarnished truth from beginning to end. I'll vouch for plain Captain John Smith every time. Besides, I was there, you know, and I know it is so."

"But, general," the senator rejoined as he fairly exploded with laughter, "you see, this article is signed by John T. Smith, not the plain John Smith. I did not think at the time that the middle initial would assist you in identifying this man; hence my failure to give his full name as it is written here when I first inquired about him."

This was too much for the general. Bounding from his seat and shaking his finger in the senator's face, he said:

"Vest, of all the demons that stalk upon the face of the earth you are the biggest and most heartless. I'll no eat with you, sir."—Kansas City Star.

Sir Walter Scott's Pluck. When Sir Walter Scott was left poverty stricken, with debt amounting to \$700,000, he said to his creditors, "Give me time, and I shall be able to pay you every farthing." Having relinquished his property to his creditors, he said to a friend in a deep, thoughtful tone: "I must be very hard thus to lose all the labors of a lifetime and be a poor man at last. But if God grants me strength and life a few years longer I have no doubt I shall be able to pay it all."

He then set to work in earnest, and during the three years that followed performed a literary feat unparalleled and reaped immense profits. In these three years, from 1827 to 1830, he wrote and published about thirty different volumes, making more than ten a year. Besides this he was editing an edition of his novels, to which he added copious notes, and such was the demand for these works that over 1,000 persons were employed in their mere manufacture. It seems hardly credible, but nineteen of these volumes were edited and published in a year. The profits resulting from these three years of labor amounted to something like \$300,000.

Bought Her Own Gown. They tell a story of an unfortunate Parisian society woman who, being terribly pushed for a gown to wear at a great occasion, sold seven gowns for the price of one to Mme. X. Among these gowns was one hardly ruffled and which, though very magnificent, had evidently been worn at most only once. This dress Mme. X. sold as a model to Mme. Y., who was the society woman's dressmaker and who had been adulate about making another out of cash down. When this "model" came in she saw a chance for big returns of money, so she compromised with her customer and agreed to let her have a new dress, just imported, for a very low figure. Whereat the poor little woman paid all the money she had received for all her dresses and out Mme. X. brought the model. The poor woman talked herself blue in the face, but she could not say anything to protect herself without betraying her dealing with Mme. X., so, poor thing, she danced in her old frock after all, having swapped all her other gowns for the privilege.

A Transformation Scene. A fashionable audience in Paris listened to a lecture on chemistry by a celebrated chemist. At the conclusion of the lecture the lady and gentleman who were among the first to leave the hall had reached the open air when the lady caught her escort staring at her.

"What is the matter?" asked the madame in surprise. "Pardon me, but you are quite blue!" The lady returned to the hall and approached a mirror. She started back in horror. The rouge upon her cheeks had been converted into a beautiful blue by the chemical decomposition which had taken place under the influence of the gases which had been generated during the lecture. The majority of the women in the audience had suffered in a similar manner. There were all sorts of colors—blue, yellow, violet and black. Some who had indulged them to put irony on the skin, coral on the lips, rouge on the cheeks and black on the eyebrows had undergone a ludicrous transformation.

Flowers in the Shade. It is not unusual to hear a complaint that one's yard has no sun, and therefore flowers cannot be raised. But there are a large number of flowers that prefer shade to sunshine in summer. The begonia is of this class. Those who have north walls or fences may have great beauty during the summer by setting out the different kinds of begonias. Even the gloxinia, the achimenes and similar house plants bloom splendidly throughout the summer season when grown on the north side of walls.

Keppel's Recipe For Health. Meeting me in a bitter east wind one day in Piccadilly on his way to church, Keppel asked how Mr. Gladstone was. I told him he was very ill. "Ah," he said, "he is overruled. If he would do as I do, climb up eighty steps, have a cold bath every day and sleep with his window always open, he would never be ill."—Memoir of Sir Henry Keppel.

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