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CRIMINAL LAW

Important Points In Thaw Case.

ACCORDING TO THE LAW

Statement of the Rule by Which the Guilt Or Innocence of the Accused Must Be Reached.—Intentional Killing By Sane Man Is Murder.

(By Special Courtesy of the New York Journal.)

Guilt Or Innocence Must Be Determined By Evidence.

It would be both improper and unfair to the defendant to express any opinion as to his guilt at this time. Whether he is guilty or innocent must be determined, not on the facts which have been published in the newspapers, but upon the facts as they appear from the evidence which may be given at the trial, and the question will be decided by the jury on this evidence under the court's instructions as to the law. They cannot convict unless they are convinced of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and a reasonable doubt as to his sanity at the time of the killing will require acquittal.

With respect to the law there can be little question. In the first place, it is perfectly clear that the so-called unwritten or higher law, in the sense in which the terms have been used in connection with this case, has no place in the law of New York.

The innocence or guilt of one who kills another depends entirely upon the application to the facts of the law established by the statutes and judicial decisions of the State. Of course, it is possible for a jury to disregard the law as laid down for their guidance in the charge of the court, and this is all there is to the idea involved in the term "unwritten law"; but in this State juries are not the judges of the law, but of the facts only, and under their oaths they are required to decide according to the law as given them by the court. N. Y. Code Crim. Proc., Par. 419.

If the law is harsh as applied to the facts of any particular case, then the remedy is by application for executive clemency. People vs. Silverman, 181 N. Y. 255.

Intentional Killing By Sane Man Is Murder.

Independently of statutory provisions if a sane man intentionally kills another, he is guilty of murder, unless the circumstances are proven to have been such as to justify or excuse his act, or to reduce it, by reason of provocation to manslaughter; and if a person intentionally fires a pistol at another with intent to kill is presumed. As it is concisely said in the Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure, malice is implied in every intentional and premeditated homicide, if there are no circumstances serving to mitigate, excuse or justify the act. 21 Cyc., 708.

According to the New York statute, assuming that a man was sane, his killing of another is murder in the first degree, unless it was justifiable or excusable, if it was committed either (1) from a deliberate and premeditated design to kill, or (2) by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to effect the death of any individual. New York Penal Code, section 183. The killing is murder in the second degree if it was committed with a design to effect death, but without deliberation or premeditation. New York Penal Code, section 184.

Deliberation, Intent And Premeditation Make Crime.

While it is necessary to murder in the first degree, under the statute, that there shall be both deliberation and premeditation, in addition to the intent to kill, all that the law requires is that the killing shall not be the instant result of impulse, and it is sufficient if there is some thought and reflection on the act, and a choice and determination as the result of such mental action. People vs. Hawkins, 169 New York 408; People vs. Barberi, 149 New York 256; 21 Cyc., 726.

Under the supposed facts and circumstances of the killing it is clear that there can be no question as to manslaughter. At common law, a homicide is not murder, but manslaughter only, although intentionally committed, if it is committed in the heat of passion caused by adequate provocation; but passion, however great, is not sufficient to reduce the killing to manslaughter if the provocation is not in its nature adequate in the eye of the law, or if there has been time after the provocation was given for the passion of a reasonable man to cool, whether it does in fact cool or not, since the safety of the community requires that persons shall reasonably control their passions. And, although there has been some tendency to leave the question in such cases to the jury, the law has long been settled, that mere suspicion, or even actual knowledge on the part of a husband of past or even continuing illicit relations between his wife and another man is not

(Continued on fourth page.)

THIRD ANNIVERSARY

OF GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Baltimore's Growth In Three Years Is Little Short Of Marvelous.—A Calamity Changed To Benefit.

Yesterday was the third anniversary of the great fire which ate out the entire business section of the city. Three years of incessant work and splendid management have changed a calamity into a benefit; have made Baltimore a far better and more beautiful city than could have otherwise been.

Hardly had the ruins of the old city cooled before the plains were being laid for the new city that, in these three short years, has risen phoenix like from the devastating flames. Such energy is peculiarly American, and what would have overwhelmed and stupefied others, encouraged and emboldened the citizens of Baltimore.

Commenting on the greater city the Baltimore American has this to say: Improvements which should have been accomplished many years ago; improvements absolutely essential to the growth and progress of the city, but retarded in their execution through lax legislation, were made immediately possible by the damage wrought. Numerous obstacles were encountered, but they were surmounted by the herculean efforts of those who desired to see Baltimore make a name for herself. The eyes of the world were upon her, anxious to either criticize or commend, and the evidence to-day is that the latter has been the case. The people have gained in broadmindedness and have become used to big things now under way.

The number of buildings which have been erected or started within the past 12 months through the district is 46, the character of the buildings being sound warehouse structures, many of them being built of concrete or other fireproof material. Baltimore street, the chief artery of trade of the city, is practically built solid from end to end of the fire lines, there being but six lots remaining on which to build, and work will be started within the next few weeks on a four-story building to cover one of these, leaving but five lots.

The wholesale dry goods section is almost completely, the buildings being noble and enduring, while the financial district is likewise, the new structures being in sharp contrast to the ones previously occupying the sites. The section which figures largest in the number of vacant lots is that adjacent to the new docks, the reason of this being that property owners are waiting to see the assignment of the tenants of the new piers, as on that will depend the type of buildings to be erected.

Summed up as a whole, the fire was a blessing in disguise to the city of Baltimore, as the advancement which has been made and the improvements wrought within the past three years would not have been accomplished in a decade.

SERVICE PENSION BILL.

Passed By The House With Only Twenty Dissenting Votes.

Chairman Sulloway, of New Hampshire, from the committee on Invalid Pensions, on Monday, called up the Service Pension Bill, which passed the Senate last month, to the attention of the House. In his remarks the chairman said that, in his opinion, it would not increase the pension appropriation more than \$6,000,000, although it has been estimated that it would add at least \$15,000,000 to the yearly pension budget.

The bill was passed, 196 voting for, and twenty against it. The bill now goes to the President for approval.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Threat To Kill Leads To Arrest Of David Green Of Thurmont.

For threatening to kill John T. Davis, of Thurmont, David Green was arrested last week and taken to Frederick, where he was committed to jail in default of \$100 bail.

It is alleged that in a quarrel Green picked up an axe and assaulted Davis, Deputy Sheriff W. H. Stull was notified and arrested Green, taking him to Frederick before Justice Jones.

ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The Legislative Record of Pennsylvania for the session of 1907 gazettes the appointment of the Hon. David Guise, of Liberty township, recently elected to the Assembly from Adams county, on the following standing committees of the House for the session of 1907: Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Congressional Apportionment, Fish and Game, and the committee on Forestry.

Thomas A. Edison, whose name is so familiar to all Americans, the famous inventor and electrician, was recently taken ill and it is reported that he was stricken with paralysis.

BOLD ROBBERS.

Aged Woman Attacked By Two Armed Men.

ARRESTED PROMPTLY.

Widow Robbed By Her Nephew On Thursday Night.—Sitting Alone She Is Confronted By An Unknown Man With A Revolver.

Word was received here on Friday morning of the robbery of Mrs. Ellen Stauffer, an aged woman residing about four miles from here and about two miles from Keysville. The message was an appeal for help and was telephoned to Burgess Shuff by Mr. William B. Mort, who lives quite close to the home of Mrs. Stauffer.

Mr. Mort said on Thursday night a black man entered Mrs. Stauffer's house while she was sitting before the fire reading. The old lady imagined that it was one of the neighbors paying her a call and did not look up immediately. Before she had a chance to drop her paper the negro seized her by the throat with one hand while he pushed a revolver toward her face with the other and at the same time demanded her money threatening to blow her brains out if she did not immediately give him all she had. Mrs. Stauffer shrieked out in her fright, "My God spare my life; I've got no money." The man replied "Yes you have, Clemson says you've got money."

Mrs. Stauffer gave the man her pocket book which contained a little change. The man was dissatisfied with the amount and forcing the woman at the peril of her life to hold up her hands he searched her from head to foot. Not being rewarded for his pains he made the woman swear several times that she had no money and also forced her to hold a light while he ransacked the house. After this fruitless search he left but could not find the gate and returning to the house he ordered her to hold a light while he groped his way out.

Mrs. Stauffer watched the man as he left going toward Mr. Harry Nagle's and when he was well out of sight she ran to her neighbor, Mr. Mort, who, after she had told of the attack, immediately got his gun and a lantern and went after the man tracking him towards Emmitsburg. Mr. Mort at this time discovered that there were two men. Nothing daunted he kept up the search and followed the two as they doubled on their tracks over beyond the Ridge school house into a woods where it was discovered the men had a team hitched.

By this time Mr. Mort decided that he knew one of the men and gave up the search being confident that he could get the fellow in the morning. On Friday he drove to Union Bridge and went to the lively stable where he found, on inquiry, that young Marshall, whom he had suspected, had hired a team about six o'clock Thursday evening and had returned it at about ten o'clock. These facts strengthened his misgivings and he had the Sheriff of Carroll county summoned from Westminster. The Sheriff informed him that he could not act without a warrant from the Frederick county authorities. Mr. Mort then asked the Sheriff to hold the men till he could get a warrant but he declined to do it.

The local constable was then found but he too refused. Mr. Mort then went to Mr. Buckley, a hardware dealer in Union Bridge, and explained the whole affair to him. Mr. Buckley told Mort to get the white man and he would get the black one. "I have noticed," said Mr. Buckley, "these two men talking every evening for a week." Marshall and the negro had worked together last Summer at Frank Harman's, near Union Bridge.

As Mr. Mort and Buckley were talking the negro passed near them. Mort called up Burgess Shuff asking him what to do. Mr. Shuff in turn telephoned to the State's Attorney in Frederick and Deputy Sheriff Danner took the first train for Union Bridge and shortly after his arrival both men were arrested. Fry, the negro, was apprehended in a bar room and Marshall was captured while at work in the shops.

Marshall is alleged to have made a confession to Deputy Sheriff Danner after his arrest. Justice Eckstein, of Frederick, before whom the prisoners were taken, committed them to jail in default of \$200 bail each.

Fry is married and has eight children. As the Deputy was leaving with his prisoners some of the negroes at the depot in Union Bridge called out to Mr. Danner, "send that nigger away, he's a bad lot."

Marshall is a nephew of Mrs. Stauffer and, it is alleged, is the instigator of the crime. Knowing that his aunt was going to have some repairs made on her property and thinking she would have the money for this work in the house he, it is further alleged, told Fry he would give him ten dollars if he would help rob the old lady.

Testimony is being taken before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the Brownsville affairs.

AWFUL RECORD.

MINE FATALITIES DURING LAST MONTH.

Over 250 Men Are Killed While Working Under Ground.—Most of The Accidents Occur In This Country.

The following record of mine disasters for the month of January, most of which accidents occurred in this country, has attracted the attention of the public to the pressing need of honest inspection and rigid enforcement of the laws made to lessen the danger of those employed in this work. The element of danger can never be eliminated for often the carelessness of the workman himself is the cause of the disaster that costs him his life. The Governor of West Virginia has demanded an investigation in a special message to the legislature of that State. This will not lessen the accidents but it may be the beginning of a movement that will put more efficient men on the Bureau of Mine Inspection.

January 14—Explosion in mine at Clinton, Iowa; 7 killed, 3 injured.

January 23—Explosion in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine; 24 killed, scores injured.

January 24—Fall of rock in the Dodson mine, Plymouth, Pa.; 3 killed, several hurt.

January 26—Explosion of fire-damp in the Lorentz mine, West Virginia; 12 killed, several hurt.

January 28—Fire-damp explosion in Government mine at St. Johann-on-Saar, Rhenish Prussia; 148 known to have been killed, 17 injured and others missing.

January 28—Explosion of fire-damp in mine at Leavenworth, Kan.; 3 killed, 3 injured.

January 29—Explosion in Stewart mine, near Thurmond, W. Va.; 91 probably dead.

ST. VALENTINE.

ORIGIN OF PRESENT-DAY CUSTOMS.

The Martyred Bishop Had Little, If Anything, To Do With Love-Tokens, Swains Or Sweethearts.

Many legends and fanciful bits of romance surround the 14th of February, St. Valentine's day, and as the date approaches it is interesting to note some of the quaint customs that were observed in times that are long since passed. In an article written for the Scrap Book we are told that the custom of exchanging love-tokens on the 14th of February probably has been handed down to us from the ancient Romans, who on the occasion of the feast of the Lupercalia, which was celebrated on this day, chose their lady-loves for the year. The young men met together and placed the names of certain maidens in a receptacle, from which each in turn drew one. The girl was supposed to submit gracefully to this manner of proposal and devote her affections to the lucky man, whether he was to her liking or not.

The spread of Christianity in the Roman empire naturally revolutionized all the old pagan festivals, and the festival of the Lupercalia became our St. Valentine's Day. The drawing of names took a new form. Young men and maidens gathered together upon the eve of St. Valentine's Day and wrote upon slips of paper the name of a member of the opposite sex whom each favored. These were placed in a vase and drawn out one by one. The owners of the names were supposed to be the drawers' valentines for the ensuing year, but all had the privilege of refusing the honor and trying their luck again.

During the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, St. Valentine's Day offered an excellent opportunity to a timid lover. By means of pictures of bleeding hearts and verses which were calculated to melt a stone, he could reveal to his adored one the state of his feelings. Many a damsel swooned on the whole year for St. Valentine's Day when he could pour out his heart's feelings at a penny a line, illustrated. One of the most popular old superstitions in connection with this day was that the first unmarried man a girl met on St. Valentine's morning was decreed by fate to be her future husband. A bachelor had the privilege of kissing the first girl he met.

Another superstition in which the youth of the period implicitly believed was that if a damsel peeped out of the door early in the morning of this festive day and caught a glimpse of a hen and rooster it was inevitable that she would be married before the year's end. Pining day-leaves to one's pillow induced dreams in which the love-sick maiden saw her future lord.

The practice of making gifts on St. Valentine's Day was popular in Queen Elizabeth's day, and there are records to show to what extravagance the young beaux and belles of the period carried it. It is chronicled that in this manner Sir Walter Raleigh received one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of jewels from court ladies, and that he was equally extravagant in reciprocating. The Duchess of Richmond received rings valued at fifty-five thousand dollars on one occasion, and Nell Gwynne is said to have received as a valentine from Charles II a necklace that cost fifteen thousand dollars.

Abraham Fisher, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, who died in 1902, is generally credited with having been the originator of the card valentine in this country. More than half a century ago he started the business in New York, where he sold artistically designed cards at all prices up to fifty dollars. Later he moved his business to Philadelphia and after catering to broken hearts and love-lorn youths for fifty-three years, he retired worth a considerable fortune, it being his proud boast that he had never made anything but "dignified valentines."

NICE MRS. EDDY

Mark Twain Attacks Her English.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

Is Frantic, Incomprehensible And Uninterpretable.—Her English Would Discredit The Deputy Baggage-Smasher.

In a special despatch to The Philadelphia Press of last Monday, a hint is given as to the contents of Mark Twain's book on Christian Science, which is to be published in a few days by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Clemens' conclusions are very frankly given and amount to this that Mrs. Eddy did not write her famous work, "Science and Health."

He says: The known and undisputed products of her pen are a formidable witness against her. They do not seem to me to prove, quite clearly and conclusively, that writing, upon even simple subjects, is a difficult labor for her; that she has never been able to write anything above third-rate English; that she is weak in the matter of grammar; that she has but a rude and dull sense of the value of words; that she so lacks in the matter of literary precision that she can seldom put a thought into words that express it lucidly to the reader and leave no doubts in his mind as to whether he has rightly understood or not; that she cannot even draught a preface that a person can fully comprehend, nor one which can by any art be translated into a fully understandable form; that she can seldom inject into a preface even single sentences whose meaning is uncomprehensibly clear—yet prefaces are her specialty, if she has one.

Mrs. Eddy's known and undisputed writings are very limited, in bulk; they exhibit no depth, no analytical quality, no thought above school-composition size, and but juvenile ability in handling thoughts of even that modest magnitude. She has a fine commercial ability, and could govern a vast railway system in great style; she could draught a set of rules that Satan himself would say could not be improved on—for devilish effectiveness—by his staff—but we know, by our excursions among the Mother Church's by-laws that their English would discredit the deputy baggage-smasher.

I think that if anything in the world stands proven, and well and solidly proven by unimpeachable testimony—the treacherous testimony of her own pen in her known and undisputed literary productions—it is that Mrs. Eddy is not capable of thinking upon high planes, nor of reasoning clearly nor writing intelligently upon low ones.

Some of Mark Twain's comments on Mrs. Eddy and her followers run as follows:—

Of all the strange and frantic and incomprehensible and uninterpretable books which the imagination of man has created surely this one is the prize sample. ("Science and Health.")

Nothing makes a Scientist so uncomfortable as to ask him if he knows of a case where Christian Science has spent money on a benevolence, either among its own adherents or elsewhere.

If she should say "Good morning; how do you do?" she would copyright it.

I do not think her money passion has ever diminished in ferocity. I do not think that she has ever allowed a dollar that had no friends to get by her alive, but I think her reason for wanting it has changed.

There isn't a Christian Scientist who isn't ecclesiastically as much her property as if she had bought him and paid for him and copyrighted him and got a charter.

I think it likely that there may be five or six of the cult in the world who do not worship her, but she herself is certainly not of that company.

In the very first revision of "Science and Health" (1883) Mrs. Eddy wrote a preface which is an unimpeachable witness that the rest of the book was written by somebody else.

Attempt Made to Enter Shoe Store.

On Tuesday night an attempt was made by some man to enter Mr. M. Frank Rowe's shoe store. Sometime after eleven o'clock that night Mr. Charles Rowe was returning to his home and as he passed under Mr. Rowe's store he heard some one on the roof of the awning. When he got to a place where he could see he discovered a man who was evidently trying to enter Mr. Rowe's store by the room recently vacated by THE CHRONICLE. Mr. Rowe informed his father, Mr. Edward Rowe, but while he was doing this the man made his escape.

Mrs. Russel Sage has given one million dollars to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, and another million to the Emma Willard Seminary also situated at Troy. Mrs. Sage finished her education at the last named institution.

MOTTER--WATTS.

WEDDED ON TUESDAY EVENING AT HARRISBURG.

The Groom, Mr. S. Lewis Motter, A Frequent Visitor To Emmitsburg. The Former Home Of His Father.—A Beautiful Wedding.

The following account of the marriage of Mr. S. Lewis Motter and Miss Watts is taken from the Harrisburg Patriot of Wednesday last. The bride made a most favorable impression when she visited here a few months ago and her charming presence made for her a host of friends who, one and all, wish Mr. and Mrs. Motter a long and happy life.

"One of the most brilliant social events of the Winter occurred last evening at 6.30 o'clock at Maple Hill, the residence of Mrs. David Watts, when her youngest daughter, Miss Janet Rogers Cameron Watts became the bride of Samuel Lewis Motter, the Rev. I. M. Motter, of Frederick, Md., father of the groom, performed the ceremony. The Watts residence was a veritable bower of white carnations with an intermingling of palms, the floral decorations being most artistic and elaborate, to carry out the color scheme of green and white. The broad staircase was hung with smilax.

"In the bay window enclosure the ceremony was performed. The bride who was given away by her mother, Mrs. David Watts, wore an exquisite gown of white satin made princess, with yoke and sleeves of chantilly lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The members of the bridal party were grouped in a semi-circle about her. The maid of honor, Miss Anna Matilda Watts, sister of the bride, wore a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with old lace, and carried maiden hair ferns.

"The bridesmaids, eleven in number were Miss Rachel Kunkel, Miss Marion Weiss, Miss Margaret Fleming, Miss Josephine Brady, Miss Helen Remington Calder, Miss Ethel Kirkwood Caldwell, Miss Elva Cameron, of Marietta; Miss Martha Duncan, of Hollidaysburg; Miss Lida Motter, of Frederick, Md.; Miss Louise Townsend, and Miss Dorothy Matner, of Philadelphia. They wore empire gowns of white crepe de chene, with berthas of bobinette, edged with French valenciennes lace with girdles and armlets of cloth of silver and carried huge bunches of American Beauty roses tied with dark green cord.

"The best man was John Motter, of Frederick, Md., and the ushers Lesley McCreath, Frank A. Robbins, Jr., Harold Neal, Philip T. Meredith, Beverly W. Kunkel, James H. Foster, of Cleveland, Ohio; Guy Motter, of Frederick, Md., and James F. Bacon, of Boston, Mass. Following the ceremony, which was witnessed by few outside the members of the Motter and Watts families and near relatives, a wedding supper was served to members of the bridal party.

"The bridal table was, trimmed with smilax and white lilies.

"From 8.30 to 11 a reception was held attended by many distinguished people. The guests were received by the bride and groom and members of the bridal party in the spacious drawing room, which was effective in green and white.

"After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Motter will reside at 1708 North Second street. Mrs. Motter is a grand-daughter of the late William Watts, of Nantitle and Brua Cameron, of Middletown. She has since her debut two years ago, been one of the most popular members of the younger social set. She is a member of the Country Club and was most active in the Country Fair given at the club in June.

"Mr. Motter, who holds a position in the Mechanics' bank, is a nephew of Charles A. Kunkel and a grandson of Lewis M. Motter, of Emmitsburg, Md., and Samuel Kunkel, of Shippensburg. Mr. Motter is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1900, and is a member of the Country Club.

"The out-of-town guests were: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Motter and the Misses Motter, of Frederick, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hack, Miss Eleanor Hack, Mrs. George B. Resser, of Emmitsburg, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Auginbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Reimer, of Shippensburg; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Robbins, Miss Margery Robbins, of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Graham Chambers, of Toronto, Canada; Mrs. George L. Husband, Miss Elizabeth Husband, Philadelphia; Colonel and Mrs. Simon B. Cameron, of Marietta; H. J. Culbertson and Miss Culbertson, of Lewistown; Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Elder, Miss Kathleen Watts, of Chambersburg; Montgomery Mahon, of Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. George Blair, of New Castle; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Risley, of Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Hall, of Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Clarke Hulise, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rose, of Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. Hemple Chauvenet, of Sheridan; Edward Watts, of Carlisle; St. Metzger, of Philadelphia; Donald Robbins, of Boston, Mass.; Lawrence Robbins, and Sidney Lincoln, of New Haven, Conn."

RURAL EXPRESS

What Benefits The Farmer Profits The Country.

WILL DELIVER WARES

Recommended That Rural Carriers Deliver Merchandise Packages Up To Five Pounds.—This Proposition Is Not For A National Parcel Post.

In an article on the proposed rural postal express, Mr. Henry A. Castle, former auditor for the Post Office Department, commenting on the many objections to and obstacles placed in the way of the established rural free delivery, says that "as a general principle it can be said that whatever adds to the advantage of the great body of citizens engaged in agriculture is of benefit to the whole country."

He follows up this axiom with a proposition, which, if carried out by the government, will prove of inestimable value to the farmers and of course to the country at large. Mr. Castle says: "There is in the British Isles a house to house delivery and collection of mail matter including packages carried at a low rate. The system has been of great benefit to all the people. While the immense area of the United States restricts rural delivery, in the end it will be found that all sorts of business have been helped by bringing the farms into closer communication with the world and each other. The recommendation of the Post-master-General that rural carriers be authorized to deliver merchandise packages, up to five pounds weight, for a postal charge of 3 cents a pound opens a new and interesting field for discussion by those who are watching the development of the farm-mail system, as well as by those who are seeking some means of making that system less flagrantly unprofitable, from a financial standpoint.

This proposition must not be confounded with that for a national parcels post scheme, to which most violent hostility has been manifested. What is now suggested is merely a local package express delivery scheme to be handled by the rural carriers, the proceeds to go into the postal revenues. No reduction is made on the rates of postage on mail matter transported by railway or otherwise to the point of distribution. Only those packages which "originate," so to speak, in the town where the carrier's route begins, or elsewhere on his line of travel, would get the benefit of this arrangement.

This would involve no additional expense to the department, but, it is believed would greatly increase the revenues of the rural service. It would mean, that any farmer enjoying the service could by postal card or telephone, send an order to his local merchant for drugs, food supplies, dry goods, etc., and, at a very slight additional expense, have them delivered at his door. As postal rates now stand a charge of 1 cent an ounce is exacted which, on packages of small value, is so high as to be well nigh prohibitive.

The Postmaster-General's plan is not sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy some progressive students of the question. These claim that the need of the hour is legislation that shall at once secure to the postoffice the full use of the rural post wagon and relieve the rural public from the waste of employing special messengers or special teams on individual errands.

They suggest the following rates for a rural house to house service, limited to the respective rural routes:

8 ounce parcels.....	1 cent
1 pound parcels.....	2 cents
11 pound parcels.....	5 cents
30 pound parcels (half bushel).....	10 cents
60 pound parcels (bushel).....	15 cents
100 pound parcels (half barrel).....	20 cents
200 pound parcels (barrel).....	25 cents

Such a service would involve the Government in comparatively little additional expense. The resulting income would, it is asserted more than pay the cost of the service rendered.

FOR MORAL REFORM.

Citizens Of Chambersburg Hold Mass Meeting.—Addresses By Mayor Zacharias And Others.

Last Sunday afternoon a mass meeting of the citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., was held in the interest of civic and moral reform. The meeting was presided over by Rev. P. A. Delong, pastor of the Reformed church of that place. Mayor Zacharias, brother of Mr. C. T. Zacharias, of this place, addressed the meeting having as his subject the "Limitations and Possibilities of the Police Power." Hon. W. Rush Gillan, Judge of the Franklin County Courts, and several others made interesting and instructive speeches.

An organization composed of professional and business men was instituted for the purpose of raising the moral tone of the community.

Advertise in THE CHRONICLE.

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

BORN IN 1815.

HALE AND HEARTY AT NINETY-TWO.

Mr. Lewis Motter the Recipient of Many Congratulations on His Birthday.

It is the lot of but few men to pass the nineteenth milestone on life's journey. So often upon the snow-crowned brow of ripe old age the weight of years is burdensome, and all seems vanity and vexation of spirit. Not so with the old gentleman who reached his ninety-second year last Wednesday, February 6th.

Mr. Motter is apparently as hearty to-day as many a man his junior by more than twenty years, and his interest in all that happens not only around about him, but everywhere, is as keen as it ever was.

It has not been Mr. Motter's pleasure to leave his homestead for any length of time. He has found his greatest enjoyment under his own roof, surrounded by the members of his family. Years ago he gave up the duties attendant upon a career of business activity, and since his retirement he has sought the seclusion of the home where he was born. This means a continual residence in the same house in which, back in 1815, he first saw the light of day.

This by no means should convey the impression that Mr. Motter is a recluse; for each day when the weather is favorable this kindly old gentleman may be seen on the streets chatting pleasantly with the various passersby.

Mr. Motter attends with great regularity the board meetings of the various enterprises in which he is a director, and his judgment on the various matters that come up for consideration is always respected.

All day Wednesday friends were dropping in to wish Mr. Motter many happy returns of his birthday, and the occasion must have been a most happy one to this genial old gentleman whom the fingers of time, in one sense, have touched so lightly.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[In this column "UNCLE BILL" will answer all questions of a proper character submitted to THE CHRONICLE. Readers of this paper should not hesitate to patronize this column frequently, as "UNCLE BILL" draws a big salary and loves to work.]

Uncle Bill: Have you any suggestion to make as to the President's Cabinet.

POLITICIAN.

Yes. The Cabinet is all right as far as it goes but there ought to be another portfolio established. There ought to be a Secretary of Ventilation to examine the overworked investigating committees. Senator X. takes a chew of tobacco from corporation Attorney Y.; an investigating committee, Messrs. A., B., C. and D., is appointed to look into the matter (not the Senators much however.) then the investigating Secretary of Ventilation should act as chaplain to Messrs. A., B., C. and D.

Representative P. calls Representative O. a liar and the two make a bluff at being astonished and try to get together. It should be the Ventilating Secretary's duty to see that no obstacles prevent their collision. Then too it should be this Secretary's business to get a line on what the President means when he says what he don't mean and be the mean between the mean fellow who means well and the meaning that the President means and be the means of lessening friction among the brimstone family in our nursery at Washington. Let us pray for a Secretary of Ventilation.

Uncle Bill: Give me another name for the National Capital?

WASHINGTONIAN.
Morgue for Useful Bills.

Uncle Bill: What is the usual custom that obtains in the government service when a man resigns his position?

Gov.

For the answer to this question I refer you to "Big Stick Procedure, Vol. 1, Page 4-11-44, Chap. 23," which reads: "When you have got a man who can deliver the goods, and that man, having discovered that you are a light weight, seeks to sign with somebody who is the real thing, become indignant, browbeat him, indicate an angry epistle (any one of the 57 varieties of the Fire Cracker Series-War Department Asbestos Form A specially recommended) and then give him the slide. Note A—When the victim bows under the delusion that you are it and seeks to resign, hand him a cogie a la State Department, Sweet Marie Series, in pink border with Teddy Bear souvenir attached!"

WANTED.

Women For Laundry Work at St. Joseph's Academy.

Women wanting to do steady work will be engaged for the laundry of this institution, and if working by the day, they may return to their homes at night. Girls 16 years of age and over, who desire good treatment and proper care, and who are anxious and willing to render good service, will be engaged by the month and trained for the work required. Apply to

SISTER BERNARD,
St. Joseph's Academy,
Emmitsburg, Md.
Feb. 8 tf.

THE WEEK'S SICK LIST

On Wednesday evening our esteemed friend Mr. J. Thomas Gelwick was taken violently ill. Dr. Stone was summoned and it is feared will have to take Mr. Gelwick to the hospital.

The many friends of Mrs. Elizabeth Zimmermann were alarmed on Thursday morning to hear that that good woman, far advanced in life, was taken ill with pneumonia. It is sincerely hoped that she will sustain the shock and that her recovery may be as rapid as possible.

Rev. W. C. B. Shulenberg has been confined to the house for over a week. Mrs. Michael Hoke was taken sick this week but is recovering rapidly.

A light two-horse, or a heavy one-horse road wagon for sale. Apply at the Home Bakery.
Feb. 14-tf.

J. Thos. Gelwick

MINSTREL SHOW

A DIVERTING PERFORMANCE BY LOCAL TALENT.

The Dramatic Club Again Entertains A Large Audience. Musicians And Comedians Do Credit To Their Instructors.

On Tuesday and Thursday evenings the Emmitsburg Dramatic Club's Minstrel Troupe, assisted by the Mandolin and Guitar Club of St. Euphemia's School, gave their initial performances in St. Euphemia's Hall.

Quite a large audience greeted the young people at both performances and all united in praising the work of the clubs, although the greeting given some of the jokes and hits of the show was a little distant and sometimes frigid. This reception was entirely uncalculated for and had the audience warmed up to the occasion, or only given half the applause merited by the amusing and entertaining nature of the performance the actors themselves would have been inspired to even better work than they did.

In the few short months since Professor Halm organized the Mandolin and Guitar Club, much has been accomplished. The young ladies and Mr. Warren Gelwick acquitted themselves with honor not only to their director but also to their musical ability and perseverance. In many instances the members of this club were entire strangers to the instruments they were asked to play but with the assurance they felt under Prof. Halm's leadership they went to work and the public congratulated them with the greatest sincerity.

Miss Grace Lansing interpolated a vocal selection from Gilbert and Sullivan's opera *Pinafore*, "The Hours Creep on Apace," which was relished by everyone. Emmitsburg audiences are always glad to hear Miss Lansing and on these occasions they were delighted.

By common consent the work of little Miss Pauline Elder was the hit of both performances. Her whistling obligato to the familiar "Mocking Bird" was faultless and many a youth left the hall green with jealousy over her whistling ability.

It would be hard to attempt to enumerate the features of the Minstrel Troupe. The end men, Messrs. J. Kerrigan and Mullen, were loquacious, very loquacious, and their innumerable jokes were good although, in some instances, not so highly appreciated by other members of the Circle as by the audience. Mr. Adams made an elegant intercomedian and flanked on either side by his colored friends entertained the house for over an hour.

The parts portrayed by Messrs. Elder, Safer and R. Kerrigan must not be overlooked. These gentlemen had a very keen conception of their duties and executed their parts with that ability which always characterizes their efforts. This was manifested in the "Bunch of Nonsense." Especially good was the clog dancing of Mr. Elder.

Miss Tyson and Mr. Mullen deserve great praise for the creditable way in which they imitated a cake walk and Mr. McGreevy's skill with the Indian clubs astonished his friends, the audience. His song also, given with regular negro abandon, was loudly applauded.

All the credit of these performances must not be given to the members of the troupe for behind it all was the supervision and instruction of Rev. Father Maloy and Dr. J. McC. Foreman. To them is Emmitsburg indebted for this and many previous entertainments. These gentlemen have promised, during Easter week, to present, through the Dramatic Club, four different bills. The Club is now rehearsing in preparation for these performances.

Hays' Generator Permitted By Underwriters.

Messrs. J. T. Hays & Son, manufacturers of the Hays Acetylene Generator, who have had their generator before the National Board of Fire-Underwriters for inspection, have been notified that it is now placed on the permitted list of Acetylene Generators.

The Hays Acetylene Generator can now be placed in buildings without interfering with the insurance.

INTO THE SNOW.

While driving a spirited calico pony hooked to a basket sleigh, Dr. Riegler, our well-known veterinary surgeon, struck a bunch of tuberculosis germs and spilled himself and his attendants in front of THE CHRONICLE office yesterday. For a moment there was great excitement but as soon as the bystanders found that the Doctor was not injured they dispersed and our friend continued on his way.

APPOINTMENT FOR HEARING.

Eyler's Case Comes Up Next Month In Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has fixed on the 18th of March for the argument of the Eyler case. Preparations are now being made and William Eyler's attorney, Mr. Hersh, will be ready with the case by the date appointed.

Anyone wishing to rent the Emmitt House can buy the furniture on private terms.
Feb. 12-tf. J. H. HEMLER, PROP'R.

There will be services in the Reformed Church on Sunday morning at 10.30.

Mr. Charles Fagan, of Frederick, one of the largest horse dealers in this country, purchased five head of fine horses last Monday from Messrs. Knobe and Gillelan.

DIED.

Regular death notices published one time free of charge. Ordinary poetry and resolutions charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

VALENTINE.—On Jan. 31, 1907, at the home of his daughter in Baltimore, Mr. Lewis Valentine, of Rocky Ridge, aged 68 years, 8 months and 4 days. Funeral services and interment in Rocky Ridge, Feb. 5, Rev. Berganzer officiating.

s. dealer in Hard

ATTORNEYS SPEAK.

ADDRESSES MADE IN THAW CASE BY GARVAN AND GLEASON.

Garvan For The Prosecution Speaks Exactly Eleven Minutes. Gleason Makes An Eloquent Appeal For The Defense.

After a week spent in getting twelve men out of 500 taken the trial of Harry Thaw was opened. District Attorney Jerome, who is conducting the trial for the State, delegated his assistant, Francis Garvan, to outline the case for the jury.

Very quietly, without gestures and without oratorical effect, young Garvan began his address. For four minutes he spoke of law and crime. In the fifth minute he told who Stanford White was—an architect, a resident of St. James, Long Island. Calmly, concisely, he went on and traced White's movements over the Saturday and the Sunday before the Monday of his death. Then came the fatal night.

White met his son, Lawrence and the Roy King, a college chum of the boy's, late in the afternoon. They dined at the Cafe Martin. They drove uptown to a theater. Here he left the younger men. He returned alone to the roof Madison Square Garden. He sat alone at a table on the Twenty-Sixth Street side. Thaw was already there, with his wife and his friends, Truxton Beale and Thomas McCaleb. This latter party, some time ago, prepared to go, Thaw lingered behind.

"Then this defendant walked up to Stanford White and shot him, the bullet entering the left eye."

Garvan's tone, his manner, were so repressed by now that there was more drama in his story than if he had ranted it.

"As if not content with his work, he fired again, and then a third time. Mr. White, rather the body of Mr. White, slipped to the floor. He was dead."

"That was the end of the crime," he went on. "We contend it was a cruel, deliberate, premeditated taking of life, and we ask for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree."

Attorney Gleason began his address to the jury by saying the defense would be based upon "the constitution and the law of the imperial State of New York."

He said the defense would be one of insanity. He declared Thaw believed he was acting upon the dispensation of Providence when he killed Stanford White. He acted without malice and did not know the nature or quality of his act. He continued:—

You must dismiss all idea that we are to import into this case any so-called higher or unwritten law. We will rely upon all the defenses that the law allows. One of the laws on trial here is the law as to insanity.

Thaw believed that Stanford White had wronged him. The defendant was suffering from an hereditary insanity which we find existed in his family. When we show this insanity in the family and then show you this man's act you will say it was the act of an insane man. You gentlemen will understand this. You will understand it better than the jury. You will put yourselves in his position and then you will have it within yourselves to say what you would have done. You will understand the stress. The heredity will be proved.

Heredity and stress are the two great causes of insanity. This defendant suffered from a great stress of mind. Certain things kept revolving over and over again in his mind until his brain was a whirl of madness and he felt impelled by Providence to act in the way he did.

We will not rest the evidence of insanity upon any single act, though eminent specialists on brain diseases have long held that insanity may be defined by a single act.

An insane man may express the utmost abhorrence of all crime and admit that murder is wrong, yet when the insane impulse comes it separates the act contemplated from the general idea of crime, and the general consciousness which we find existing in his family, enters into the act at all.

Our law declares that a killing is murder when the man who commits the act is of sound mind—of sound mind, remember—and when there is malice although, either expressed or implied.

A man who is crazy cannot know right from wrong. The human mind is like that glass of water you see before you. The water is clear now, but drop a single bit of colored matter into it and the whole mass becomes colored.

It rests with you and you alone to decide whether or not Thaw was sane, when he killed Stanford White.

It is for you to reach out with that human spirit which says to any man, no matter how degenerate he may be, and be of good cheer. I too, am a man and would have done the same thing had I been placed in your position.

When you have heard all the testimony in this case and come to judge this defendant a lunatic you will be of the opinion that the defendant's act may have been one of insanity, but not one of crime.

When that man—pointing to Thaw—killed Mr. White he was insane. The question that will arise is: "Are you satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that this man was sane?"

If not you should give him the benefit of that doubt, and I may say to you that any doubt as to insanity is a reasonable doubt.

The attorney then gave an outline of Thaw's life as far as it had bearing on the case. How he wished to marry Miss Nesbit and her refusal, stating that the reason for this refusal was one connected with an experience in the life of the girl with reference to Stanford White.

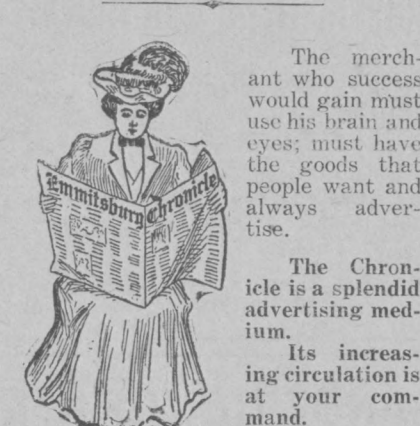
Continuing Mr. Gleason said: That Thaw suffered from a disease of mind we will show you by the testimony of his mother, his wife, his relatives, his doctors, and by letters he wrote to the Society for the Suppression of Vice in this city. When you have heard all this testimony will be impossible for you to say that the defendant was sane when he is now undergoing trial was that of a sane man.

Thaw had long labored under the delusion that his life was in danger whenever he was in New York city, and consequently he had always, after January, 1904, carried a revolver when visiting here.

The diseased brain still guiding him, he still saw what was a demon glowering at him. Acting upon the impulse of the delusion that his act would be an act of Providence, he walked coolly and deliberately, as you or I would walk down the street, to where Stanford White sat and, still believing it was an act of Providence guiding him, he shot and killed him. He thought the act was right and not wrong.

Believing his act to be right, he had no idea of evading any of the consequences. Still regarding himself as the

agent of Providence, he stood there, held his pistol aloft as if mutely to say: "It is done; it is right; it is not wrong!" Mr. Gleason spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes.



NEARBY PASTOR RESIGNS.

Rev. Henry Saunders, of the Presbyterian Churches of Taneytown and Piney Creek, has resigned, his resignation to take effect this month. It is said that he intends to go West to do missionary work.

PARAGRAPH NEWS

From All Points Of The Compass.

A Digest Of The Important And Interesting Happenings Of The Week.

The Japanese press continues silent concerning the war cry as published in some of our American papers.

A fire on Chestnut street, in the heart of the business section of Philadelphia, last Monday evening, destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has completed the laying of four new copper trunk lines between Frederick and Baltimore.

H. L. Hershey, collector of the Ninth Pennsylvania General Revenue District, announces that the receipts from cigars during January were \$202,259. This is a decrease from last year.

The Audit Company, of New York, has been employed by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, to help in probing the charges of graft in connection with the new Capitol building at Harrisburg.

Chief Master of Arms Douglas of the United States cruiser Tennessee, now at the League Island Navy-yard, was shot and probably fatally wounded by James Burke, an intoxicated sailor, who was being placed under arrest.

Another disastrous mine explosion occurred in West Virginia. It is said that the Governor will take action after the investigating committee have reported. The record of mine explosions and accidents for the month of January will be found in another column.

The way for the construction of another immense dam across the Susquehanna River at Conowingo, similar to the one being built at McCall's Ferry, Lancaster county, Pa., has been practically cleared of all obstructions by the decision of the Circuit Court sitting at Elkton.

Secretary Taft will visit Panama in March. It is supposed that he will go accompanied by several army engineers. His visit will be in the nature of an inspection of the work on the canal. The Secretary also contemplates a visit to the Philippines next fall.

An important educational conference is being held in Easton. A score of teachers and school superintendents from that and nearby towns have convened to discuss the practical problems of education pertaining to the High Schools. State Superintendent M. B. Stephens presides.

The Adams County Rural Letter Carriers' Association held a banquet at Hotel Gettysburg, last Saturday, W. R. Spillman, superintendent of the Rural Free Delivery Department of the United States Postal Service was the guest of the association. Addresses were made showing why the rural carriers' salary should be increased.

The tobacco experts, who have been testing the Sumatra tobacco grown in the past few years at the State experimental station in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, have reported that the tobacco tested was proven to be the equal of any imported Sumatra, a fact of great interest to growers all over the county.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has issued orders to all its telegraph and telephone employees to wear the road to hereafter work the "absolute block" on all trains, passenger and freight. It has all along been the practice, under special orders, to allow more than one train in a block at one time.

In competent quarters Premier Clemenceau's position in the French Cabinet is regarded as seriously compromised by his attitude toward the Russian revolution. His sudden retirement or downfall would not create great surprise. The Premier is not in sympathy with the conciliatory policy.

Special writs of attachment for \$500,000 were issued last Tuesday by Judge Lawton, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, against A. C. Burrage, C. D. Burrage and Thomas W. Lawson in a suit pending against them for an accounting. This action grows out of a transaction in mining property in Arizona and New Mexico.

At a session of the Investigation Committee who is examining into the conduct of Senator Bailey, E. B. Mentz, a member of the Texas legislature made an assertion that Col. Cowart at one time journeyed to New York to acquire Bailey's influence to have a certain measure granted of leave of absence. Bailey hearing this testimony jumped to his feet and called Mentz a liar. There were enough people present to prevent bloodshed.

The congregation of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, which is just completing a handsome new church, with a building attached that is designed to permit of the carrying on of the institution's work on an extensive scale, has resolved to have the architecture of the new structure a tower that shall be a memorial to the late Bishop McCabe. This will make the total cost of the new building about \$275,000.

re. Paints, Oils,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

LIVE CAPITAL TOPICS.

Weekly Letter. From Our Regular Correspondent.

The political war that has been going on since the beginning of the session between the President and the senior Senator from Ohio has lost none of its interest. Senator Foraker doubtless thought that his Brownsville speech was a splendid coup and that it would land the Southern Republican vote for him or at least enable him to dictate the nomination at the next Republican Presidential convention. He was, however, playing against a politician who though much younger than himself has been in the political game since his twentieth year, knows all its ins and outs and is the most popular man in the United States and in the world. Now the President is showing him that he too can play politics and, if Foraker attempted and succeeded in putting the President in a false position on the negro question, the President has in turn routed the Ohio Senator by proposing to name a colored man as surveyor of customs of Cincinnati, Mr. Foraker's home city. In doing this he puts it up to the Senator to accept the colored appointee smilingly and gratefully or else to slap in the face the great Southern colored contingent that has just begun to look up to Mr. Foraker as their Moses. It is now nearly two years since cordial relations between the President and the Ohio Senator became strained and since then they have been traveling divergent paths. The tilt between them at the Press Club dinner was almost tragic in its emphasis of their mutual dislike. Each of these men in his particular vicinage, Foraker in Ohio and the President in the United States, has played the part of an autocrat. Foraker had been a Presidential aspirant years before Roosevelt was thought of for the place, though the latter is much the younger man. It is generally understood in political and journalistic circles here that the President hopes to nominate his successor, and his name is Taft. The Trusts and corporations would much prefer Fairbanks. Wall Street has been leaning for Shaw, Cannon and La Follette are not looked upon except as possible dark horses.

There is considerable comment at the Capital over Senator Hale, of Maine, relative to his lecture to the Senators last week on their wasting time in long speeches. His remarks were particularly addressed to Senator Beveridge who had been speaking for a day or two in favor of the Child Labor Bill. It is said that the Senator's lecture would have come with better grace from almost any other member of that august body for, while he himself is not given to long speeches, he is one of the most indolent men in the Senate and all through the month of December he was moving about in the Senate chamber until Monday when the Senate reconvened after the holidays, on January the third the Maine Senator protested against the Senate meeting on Friday as he expressed it "just to listen to speeches." If it had not been for these frequent adjournments the work of the Senate would not be in such a unfinished condition. Mr. Hale has been making a similar speech about this time of the session for the last twenty years. As yet not a single appropriation bill has been passed. The action of the Committee in recommending reduced pay to the railroads for the carriage of mail has been followed by demands for hearings from the railroads all over the country and if these hearings are held it is practically certain that they will occupy all the remaining time of the session. All this goes to forebode the possibility of an extra session though the probability is that during the last week Congress will as usual get down to work and pass the appropriation bill leaving other much needed legislation for the millennium. It seems to be the motto of Congress to never do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow.

There is much talk about our accumulating troubles with Japan and it is impossible to decide whether the excitement and anxiety which certainly exists has a foundation or whether it is inspired and manufactured in the interest of the military and naval branches of the Government and of the policy that has been idealized in the "big stick."

It is certain that Uncle Sam would snore more peacefully if it were not for his thousand islands more or less, in the Orient so handy to that little war like nation that Commodore Perry so recklessly called into existence fifty years ago. There is no doubt that the President is very much embarrassed by the obstreperous attitude of California with reference to Japanese school children. In a recent interview with some Californians he referred to the Mayor of San Francisco in these words: "That mayor of yours, the bassoon player whose tune is hot air, may think war with Japan would not amount to much but we are dealing with a nation of proud and brave people. The Japanese are not like the Europeans who can exhaust the resources of diplomacy before going to war. When Japan strikes she strikes quickly and without warning. We must do all we can to remove any possible cause of war. If trouble comes it must not be our fault. We must avoid a rupture, if any plan of diplomacy can do it." It is said that Secretary Root is extremely anxious for a diplomatic adjustment of all questions between this country and Japan. To this same California delegation said, Mr. Root has been ordered in his tenderest spot, her national pride. The Japanese regard themselves as the equals of any other people in the world. Anything which tends to place them on a level with the Chinese is degrading and humiliating to them and they will resent it. It is most important that tact should be exercised immediately to remove the impression that the United States is not willing to treat her as well as the most favored nation. Members of the San Francisco Board of Education and some students of the schools have been summoned to Washington and an effort is being made to impress the great Pacific slope state with the delicacy of the situation.

LEWIS VALENTINE.

Mr. Lewis Valentine, a resident of Rocky Ridge, died last Thursday night at the home of his daughter, in Baltimore. Mr. Valentine was sixty-eight years of age and is survived by three brothers, two sons and two step daughters.

The remains were sent to Rocky Ridge for interment, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Burganzer, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5.

Mr. Rogers Annan spent Sunday in this place.

Miss Annie Stansbury has returned from a visit in Fairfield.

Mr. Charles Classon, of Taneytown, spent a day in Emmitsburg.

Rev. Father Lennon, of Taneytown, spent Wednesday in this place.

Miss Mae Kerrigan is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Lippy of Gettysburg.

Miss Mary Waybright, of Detour, is visiting the Misses Troxell of near town.

Mr. G. N. Bessant, of Frederick, was in this place on business last Monday.

Miss Bessie Cassel, of Frederick, visited Miss Maude Maxell, of Four Points.

Mr. James M. Kerrigan is in Frederick attending the February term of the Circuit Court.

Mrs. Anna Hahn, of Lancaster, Pa., is visiting her sister, Miss Eckenrode of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Annan spent Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. Charles Huber in Gettysburg.

Rev. J. G. Murray spent last Saturday in this place, making arrangements to have his ice houses filled.

Mrs. Josephine Cretin, who had been visiting in Baltimore and Washington, has returned to her home near town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beam spent last Sunday in Waynesboro, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter.

Mrs. Reiman, widow of the late Henry Reiman, has gone to California where she will make her home with her niece.

Mr. and Mrs. Hack, Miss Eleanor Hack and Mrs. George B. Resser attended the wedding of Mr. S. Lewis Motter and Miss Watts, at Harrisburg.

Mr. J. Raymond Ward, of Washington, D. C. a pressman and compositor of long experience in the leading printing establishments at the Capital, is now with THE CHRONICLE.

Sister Bernard accompanied three Sisters from St. Joseph's to New York last Friday. These Sisters have gone to join others in caring for the sick in hospitals on the Isthmus of Panama.

for the Pittsburg

Perfect Fence.

SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE

Of all Odds and Ends, and Broken Lots in all lines. MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES, about 150 pairs. WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, about 150 pairs. MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS AND HATS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS; Gloves; Stockings, Suspenders, Shirts, etc., etc. GENUINE BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

ECKERT'S STORE, "ON THE SQUARE," GETTYSBURG, PA.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

10th, 11th—F & G Sts. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUGS.

We offer a lot of Specially Priced Rugs in patterns which have been dropped by the makers and which cannot be duplicated. They were purchased at a price concession, which enables us to offer them at about 20 Per Cent. Less Than Regular Prices.

	Now.	Were.		Now.	Were.
9 x 12 ft. French Wilton Rugs	\$15.00	\$20.00	10, 6x13, 6ft. Brussels Rugs	\$22.50	\$29.50
9 x 12 ft. Angle-Indian Rugs	\$50.00	\$60.00	8, 8x10, 6ft. Brussels Rugs	\$10.00	\$15.00
9 x 12 ft. Wilton Rugs	\$25.00	\$30.00	3 x 6 ft. Wilton Rugs	\$8.00	\$8.00
9 x 12 ft. Arlington Rugs	\$30.00	\$40.00	3 x 9 ft. Smyrna Rugs	\$7.00	\$11.50
9 x 14 ft. Seraphed Rugs	\$25.00	\$30.00	3 x 12 ft. Smyrna Rugs	\$8.00	\$12.00
9 x 12 ft. Body Brussels	\$22.50	\$27.50	3 x 12 ft. Wilton Rugs	\$10.00	\$15.00
9 x 12 ft. Smyrna Rugs	\$20.00	\$27.50	27 x 54 in. Bath Rugs	\$1.25	\$2.00
9 x 12 ft. Brussels Rugs	\$15.00	\$17.50	30 x 60 in. Bath Rugs	\$1.50	\$2.50
9 x 12 ft. Kashmir Rugs	\$10.00	\$12.50	27 x 54 in. Cotton Wilton Rugs	\$1.25	\$1.75

Also a small lot of Arlington Rugs, in attractive patterns, size 3 x 6 ft. \$6.50 each. Value \$8.00.

Special Sale Of Portiers, Couch Covers, Upholstery

TO WIN LIBERTY

FORCE NECESSARY, IT IS SAID.

Gershuny, Leader Of Russian Terrorists
Loathes His Government's Aggressive Despotism

Perhaps a better understanding of the attitude of the Russian revolutionists toward their despotic government can be gleaned from the words of a noted anti-government leader, Gershuny by name. "It is difficult for the American people to realize, how much we revolutionists of Russia hate to commit assassination. We hate it with all our hearts; we hate it with all our souls. As I said to you before, the one thing we shall never forgive the bureaucracy is its having forced us by the cruel conditions it imposed to resort to the use of the pistol, the dagger and the bomb. Consider men and women brought up as we have been, men and women of refinement, of education, of culture in the highest sense, many of them with wide reputation in science, letters and arts—consider, I say, how people like these must loathe this one method of warfare that is left open to us to win liberty.

"The government is the worst and most fearful terrorist of all. Its aggressive despotism, its continued barbarity, its utter cruelty have brought about a condition where those who thought a change might be had without the use of force now are driven to see that a revolution by the employment of moral means is impossible.

"For the constitutional democrats the situation is indeed hard, for they have thought and maintained that freedom could be won by peaceful means. Seeing the impossibility of this, they now have fallen into a state of the darkest and deepest pessimism. They hold that all in Russia is lost, that freedom is doomed, and, with folded arms, they are sinking into despair, proclaiming the utter uselessness of doing anything at all.

"But with us revolutionists the situation is quite the reverse. What has become as the apples of Sodom to the constitutional democrats has become as live fruit to us. We said from the very first that the only way liberty could be won in Russia was by the use of force; we never deviated from that view and now the great body of the people has come to see by the cruel logic of events that no other course is possible. To-day Russia is practically in a state of Civil War and the revolutionists are the only soldiers in the field.

"What the result will be no one knows, no one can foretell. It is one of the most tremendous questions that ever confronted a people; and to make any exact prophecy in regard to a problem of such vast historical importance is clearly impossible.

"But one thing can be said as precisely as words can express the idea, and that is, that in Russia peace can never come until the people have been granted their freedom, and freedom itself can come—it can only be gained—only when political and social questions now agitating the nation are settled as the people demand they shall be settled and on the terms that the people demand that settlement shall be made."

THE OLD STORY

A DIVERTING FARCE—NOTHING LESS.

New York Millionaires Suddenly Become Poor When The Personal-Tax Lists Are Made Out For The Year.

In commenting on the personal-tax assessment, a farce that is enacted every year in New York, the *World* gives out the information that the city has only five real millionaires to its name, so far as personal property is concerned, Mr. Carnegie standing at the head with \$5,000,000, and being followed in order of assessment by John D. Rockefeller (\$2,500,000), Mrs. Russell Sage (\$2,000,000), Alice G. Vanderbilt and William K. Vanderbilt (\$1,000,000 each).

William Rockefeller's meagre portion is \$350,000, and H. H. Rogers' is \$50,000 less, showing that Standard Oil is a gay deceiver ever and plays favorites unblushingly. August Belmont clings to a lonesome \$100,000, only \$23,000 more than the Hannah Elias assessment, while Oliver H. P. Belmont, having no subway to give the wolf access to his door, has to pay on \$200,000.

According to these published figures, J. Pierpont Morgan, the thunderer of high finance, has backed with \$400,000 his bull raid on the art treasures of all Europe. D. Willis James, who is not known ever to have morganized a continent, is assessed for the same sum, which happens to be twice the allotment falling to Jacob H. Schiff and four times that of James Stillman. But Mr. Stillman's doctors bills have been very heavy of late.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix at \$80,000 is \$5,000 better than John E. Parsons of the Sugar Trust. Major Richard T. Wilson invites compassion in the \$50,000 class. And how in the world does Charles G. Gates muster nerve to "bet a million" when \$50,000 is his acknowledged equipment and father's is only \$250,000?

GROUND HOG.

The ground hog didn't know whether he saw his shadow or not last Saturday so the wise ones predict for the next six weeks variable weather followed by some other kinds.

CRIMINAL LAW.

(Continued from first page.)

such provocation as will reduce his killing of the man from murder to manslaughter.—21 Cyc. 751-753.

A fortiori, suspicion, or even knowledge, on the part of a man that his wife is being pursued or annoyed by another would not be such provocation as to reduce a homicide to manslaughter. Furthermore, under the present statute in New York, a homicide cannot be classed as manslaughter, except when there was no design to effect death, and when that purpose is present the crime is murder in one of its degrees, unless it is excusable or justifiable. N. Y. Penal Code, 188, 189, 193; People vs. Beckwith, 103 N. Y. 360.

Nor was the homicide excusable or justifiable either at common law or under the New York statute, for, to be excusable, it must have been committed by accident in doing a lawful act, and to be justifiable, it must have been in the lawful defence of Thaw or his wife, when there was "reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury," etc., and when there was "imminent danger of such design being accomplished."—N. Y. Pen. Code, sections 203, 205; 21 Cyc., 194, 812, 826.

With respect to the defence of insanity, if Thaw was insane when he killed White, he not only cannot be punished, but he was guilty of no crime and this is true although he may have been sane before he committed the act and may be sane now, 12 Cyc., 165; 21 Cyc., 663. Whether or not he was insane is of course a question of fact which must be determined by the jury from the evidence; but there are certain tests established by law in this State, as elsewhere, for determination of the question whether, if he was to some extent insane, his insanity was sufficient to exempt him from responsibility.

"In the first place it is everywhere the settled law, in New York by express statutory provision, that if Thaw, at the time he killed White, was so insane that he did not know the nature and quality of his act, or that he did not know that the act was wrong, he is not responsible, and must be acquitted."—N. Y. Pen. Code, sections 20, 21.

Jealousy Or Angry Frenzy, Does Not Bring Exemption.

"In the second place it is equally well settled that mere moral or emotional insanity, so-called, or frenzy produced by anger, jealousy or other like passion, is not such insanity as will exempt from responsibility, where the person knew the nature and quality of his act, and that it was wrong, and this is true, it has been held, although he may be unable to control his passion, and even though some mental defect makes him more liable to yield to passion than if he were mentally sound."—12 Cyc., 170; 21 Cyc. 666. Proof of such a condition, however, by excluding the elements of premeditation and deliberation, may reduce a homicide to murder in the second degree.—People vs. Barber, 149 N. Y., 256.

Warrants for three persons, one of them the forger of the famous Hartje love letters introduced at the divorce trial in the suit of Augustus Hartje against his wife, Mary Scott Hartje, were sworn out last Monday.

STATEMENT

OF THE TREASURER OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION FOR FREDERICK COUNTY, MD., SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1907.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	
Cash received from all sources.....	\$43,227 94
Amount expended for Montevue and Jail for year 1906.....	\$40,335 48
Amount expended by the preceding board to February 12, 1906.....	1,719 84
Amount expended by present board for Montevue and Jail for the year 1906.....	\$38,665 64
Cash on hand January 30, 1907.....	4,562 30
Total	\$43,227 94 \$43,227 94
Amount expended for Montevue.....	\$37,403 27
Amount expended for Jail.....	1,232 37
Total expended for Montevue and Jail.....	\$38,635 64
Amount due Montevue Hospital from the county and collectible \$1,719 84.	
The amount expended by the Jail, \$1,232.37, was paid out of the appropriation for Montevue Hospital.	
Amount value product of the farm for the year 1906, \$5,106.25.	
There has been slaughtered and stored 21,769 pounds of pork.	
Number of inmates, 324,57-365.	
Number daily of tramps, 11,256-365.	
Number meals furnished inmates, 381,623.	
Number of tramps furnished with supper, breakfast and lodging, 4,271.	
Report in detail see County Commissioners' Office.	
Respectfully submitted,	
SAMUEL L. LILLY, Treasurer.	
PETER N. HAMMAKER, President.	
EDWIN S. HOFFER, CHAS. M. HAGAN, EAVD CHAMER, Secretary.	

ORDER NISI ON AUDIT

No. 7979 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity.

JANUARY TERM, 1907.

In the matter of the Auditor's Report filed the 21st day of January 1907.

In the matter of Jane Hutton, Lunatic, Charles C. Biser County Treasurer on Petition.

Ordered, That on the 12th day of February 1907, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of the Auditor, filed as aforesaid, in the above cause, to finally ratify and confirm the same, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for two successive weeks prior to said day.

Dated 21st day of January 1907,
SAMUEL T. HOFFER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County.

True copy—Test:
SAMUEL T. HOFFER, Clerk.
Vincent Sebald Sol. jan. 25-31.

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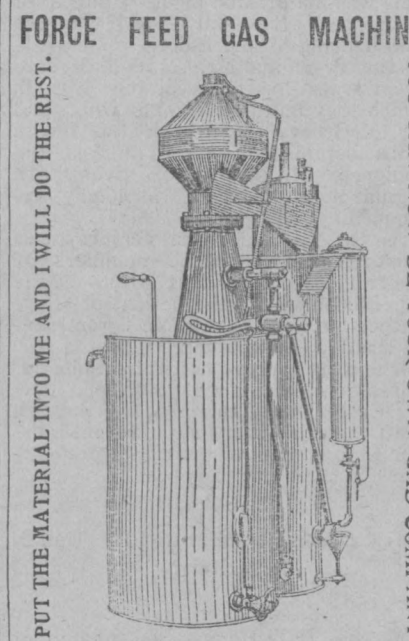
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Orphan's Court Judges—Russell E. Lighter and Jacob M. Brady. William H. Paine. Register of Wills—William B. Cuthall.

County Officers.

County Commissioners—Lincoln G. Dinterman, Lewis H. Rowing, H. Milton Kefauver, W. H. Hornbath, David G. Zentz. Sheriff—John H. Martz. County Treasurer—George W. Crum. Surveyor—Rufus A. Rager. School Commissioners—Oscar B. Coblenz, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, S. N. Young, Assistant; Rev. Isaac M. Motter, President; Col. L. L. Farnham, Brian, Dr. H. B. Rolter, Gross, J. Henry Stokes, Chas. W. Wright, William R. Young.

Health Officer—Dr. T. E. R. Miller.

Emmitsburg Post-Office.

Notary Public—W. H. Fox.

Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Millard F. Shuff, I. M. Fisher.

Constables—W. H. Ashbaugh.

School Trustees—Dr. R. L. Annan, M. F. Shuff, Oscar D. Frailley.

Town Officers.

Burgess—M. F. Shuff; Commissioners, J. T. Long, O. D. Frailley, E. Zimmerman, John Dukhart, James Mullin, J. Thos. Gelwick.

Churches.

Ev. Lutheran Church

Pastor—Rev. Charles Reinhardt. Service every Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Wednesday evening lectures at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation.

Pastor, Rev. A. M. Gluck, services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Midweek service at 7 o'clock. catechetical class on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.

Pastor—Rev. Kenneth M. Craig. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 7:00 o'clock. Wednesday evening lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Pastor—Rev. J. O. Hayden, C. M. First Mass 7 o'clock a. m., second Mass 10:00 o'clock a. m., Vespers 7 o'clock p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor—Rev. P. B. Bayley. Services every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Epworth League Devotional Service 6:30 p. m. Sunday School at 1:30 p. m.

Societies.

Emerald Benevolent Association.

Officers: President, Edwin Christian, Vice President, J. Edward Baker, Treasurer, P. F. Bunker, Secretary, Chas. O. Rosensteel, Assistant Secretary, Joseph L. Stevens, James A. Baker, James A. Rosensteel and Geo. I. Wagner, Messenger, Daniel W. Stouter, Marshal, James Selzer, Branch meets the fourth Sunday of each month in C. O. Rosensteel's house East Main Street.

St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Association.

Rev. Geo. H. Trappes, Chaplain; President, A. V. Keppers; vice president, Geo. Althoff; Treasurer, John H. Rosensteel; secretary, Chas. E. Eckenrode; assistant secretary, Edward Rosensteel; sergeant-at-arms, John C. Shorb; board of directors, Geo. L. Wagner, John T. Peddicord, Albert C. Wetzel; sick visiting committee, John F. Kelly, chairman, James A. Rosensteel, Chas. O. Rosensteel, Geo. Althoff, Henry Favorite.

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