

Brief Items from County, State, and our Exchanges.

The *Enquirer* Chronicle printing plant, owned by W. H. Troxell, is advertised for sale.

Marshall F. Saylor, formerly of Bridgeport and Fourteenth, has been appointed Postmaster at Motters, Frederick Co.

All delegates going by train to the C. E. Convention at Uniontown, will stop at Linwood Station, where they will be met with carriages by the transportation committee.

Frederick Cross died on Thursday, April 27th, near Annapolis, Md., of the influenza of old age, at the advanced age of 81 years. He lived in Littlestown for many years. The remains were taken to Littlestown, where interment was made on the following Saturday. He is survived by four daughters.

According to a report just submitted the streets of Hagerstown during the past year were lighted at a cost of \$44.43 per light a year, against \$1.25 for the previous year. Prior to the establishment of the municipal plant the city paid the Hagerstown Street Railway Company \$75 per year for a light.

Mrs. Harriet Simpson, through her attorney, William P. Maubly, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Frederick county, against Augustus W. Elbert, of Frederick, for \$5,000 damages. Some months ago, while walking on a street in Frederick, Mrs. Simpson was killed by a car belonging to Elbert.

Mayor Strite, of Hagerstown, reports that there are now seven cases of smallpox in Hagerstown. The latest case reported is thought to have been contracted at Shenandoah, Va. More extensive measures than usual are being used to prevent the spread of the disease, and no further extension is apprehended.

Hanover has another paper—*The Hanover News*. It first appeared Thursday evening in 8-page form. It is bright and newsy and well edited. The Hanover News Publishing Co. are the publishers; Harry Stoenbraker is President of the company and managing editor, and Chas. E. Cassell, editor, formerly of Thurmont.

The first annual meeting of the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Thursday and Friday, May 18-19. All persons interested in the subject may attend the sessions. The list of speakers includes the most prominent physicians, sanitarians and charity workers in America.

George J. Gutzwiller, decided that he will not become a saloonkeeper in Pittsburg. When the magnificent new Washington hotel was erected in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, it was advertised as a restaurant with a bar attached. Mr. Gutzwiller is said to have been furious when he was informed that a saloon was to be established in the hotel, and he has telegraphed that there should be none.

Samuel C. Berkeholder, manager of the Groff House, Frederick, was arrested and taken to York, Pa., Monday evening by Detective Charles C. White on a bench warrant sworn out by his bondsmen. Berkeholder is charged with robbing the safe at the Hotel Obold, Hanover, Pa., where he was formerly employed. He was released on \$200 bond, and his bondsmen surrendered him to the court.

Samuel Erb, of Westminster, was instantly killed, on Tuesday evening while driving across the W. M. K. R. between Spring Mills and Avondale, by being struck by the engine of a passenger train. His horse was also killed and the wagon completely wrecked. He leaves a wife and four children. Mrs. W. H. Ehrhart, of Union Mills, is believed to be the widow of Erb, of Westminster, his brother. He was 73 years old.

Mrs. Ella Biehl, widow of the late George Biehl, who died about forty years ago at his home near Double Pipe Creek, died at the home of her son, Frank M. Biehl, on Wednesday, May 12, of apoplexy, May 12th, at the age of 77 years, 7 months and 26 days. She leaves three sons and one daughter, David, of Washington, Lewis, of Union Bridge, Frank M., of near Littlestown, and Mrs. James F. Dugan, of West Va.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials have finished inspecting the lately completed \$500,000 stone bridge over the Susquehanna at Schock's, and learn that nearly a third of the span was sunk by the alarming extent. Four spans have sunk 12 inches, and are also 8 inches out of level. The great weight of the bridge and winter's floods acting on insecure foundations caused the sinking. If rebuilding is necessary it will cost \$150,000.

Work is practically finished on the Lewis & Clark exposition, and the great show will be opened, complete in every department, June 1st. The exposition will fully acquaint the American people with the vast resources and potentialities of the Pacific coast. To visitors who desire to come early in the season, the exposition will be substantially as complete on the opening day as it will four and one-half months later when it will be officially closed.

Rev. Henry D. Newcomer, the new pastor of Grace Evangelical Lutheran church, Baltimore, will preach his first sermon last Sunday as pastor of the church. His theme was taken from Corinthians II: 2, "Preaching Christ crucified." At the morning and evening services the church was crowded and the congregation is greatly delighted with the new pastor.

Newcomer arrived in Baltimore last Saturday from Silver Run and took up his residence at the parsonage of the church, 2114 East Baltimore street.

The state Supreme Court of Colorado has affirmed the decision of four lower courts in the famous Stevens-Smith case, which was begun years ago, and has cost \$2,500 in attorneys' fees and court costs. The value of the cow was \$80, and she has been dead 12 years. Stevens placed the cow in a pasture 15 years ago. While he was in California the owner of the pasture sold it, with his herd, including Stevens' cow, to R. M. Smith. When Stevens returned he demanded the cow, offering to pay for her pasture. Smith refused to give her up, and the long legal fight began. Stevens says he will carry the case to the Federal Supreme Court if possible.

Owing to the injury of horses and other live stock resulting from barred wire fences along public roads, the Pennsylvania Legislature has very wisely placed upon the statute books of the state, laws prohibiting the use of barred wire in fences along public highways, or in line fences. A disregard of the provisions of this law would make the owner of the land responsible for any damage that might come to live stock on account of such a fence. In this connection it may be stated that while the fence is a nuisance, a public road becomes impassable on account of snow drifts, the supervisors may make an arrangement with the owner to have the fence removed, and a wire fence (smooth wire) erected, allowing the owner of the property a sum not exceeding the first cost of the wire.

Lutheran Middle Conference.

The Middle Conference of the Maryland Synod, Lutheran church, in session at Linwood Station, from May 8th, has adjourned Wednesday noon to meet next May at Brunswick.

The Conference was well attended by pastors and delegates, being the largest for some years. Each congregation with in its bounds, excepting four, was represented.

The Conference was honored by the presence and fellowship of Rev. M. D. Laver, of Williamsport, ex-president of the Maryland Synod, and delegate, elect to the General Synod, which will meet at Pittsburg, in June.

Discussions concerning church work and polity, were timely and practical. Reports from the various parishes were encouraging and gratifying, and much activity in the rebuilding and beautifying of church properties was noted. Benevolent operations are on the increase, and commendable efforts were made to the church membership.

The Conference sermon was preached by the president, Rev. Chas. F. Steck, of Frederick, on the subject, "The Word and the Church." The sermon was well received and the method of the preaching of the Word.

The officers were re-elected, and the committee on organizing charges was continued. The Conference was royally entertained by Rev. P. B. Fasold and good people of the homes, hearts and good things of the land were at the wish and disposal of the Conference.

The church at Brunswick, in which the conference was held, is a fine building, and is acceptably and efficiently served by Rev. C. W. Hess, a son of our Taneytown congregation.

Frederick County C. E. Union.

The Annual Convention of the Frederick County C. E. Union will be held in the Lutheran church, Myersville, on Wednesday, May 10-11. The following program, condensed, will be rendered:

Tuesday Afternoon.
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(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown,
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and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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month. Advertisements for the first week
will be charged at the rate of 10c. per line
per day. Subsequent weeks at 7c. per line
per day. The publisher reserves the priv-
ilege of declining all offers for space.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 13th., 1905.

All advertisements for 2nd, and 3rd, pages
must be in our office by Tuesday noon, each
week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guar-
anteed until the following week.

IT IS ABOUT time that the idiot who
points an unforgotten (3) revolver at a
man's head, and by mistake sends him
into eternity, should be made suffer the
death penalty, the same as a murderer.
Such instances are growing fearfully com-
mon; so much so that this brand of idiot
should be suppressed, for the protection
of the innocent.

THE ABLE defense of criminals, un-
questionably, often defeats justice, and
in this truth may be found subject mat-
ter for several debates. There are thieves
and murderers by the hundreds abroad
to-day who owe their liberty to defeated
justice—to the triumph of the powers of
oratory and mental acumen of the at-
torney for the defense, over those of the
prosecuting attorney.

The Craze for Sports.
While church people are worrying over
questions of finance for carrying on
Home and Foreign work, and while even
great denominations distributed all over
the United States find it difficult to raise
even a few tens of thousands of dollars
for the extension of Christianity, the one
city of New York spends its millions
each year for sports—which, in a
measure at least, stand for Sabbath desec-
ration and antagonism to church work.

When we consider that this one great
city does this, that Chicago possibly
spends still more, and scores of smaller
cities proportionally as much, the enormity
of the gross expenditure can easily be
approximated, and conclusions be
drawn which have a strong tendency to
discourage those who in a com-
paratively modest way are expending
their energies for the betterment of the
world.

One need not be a Puritan, nor an
enemy to sports as a whole, to regret the
conditions which prevail in our large
cities, and which are imitated even in
our small places, the general tendency of
which is toward disrespect for the Sab-
bath day and everything which tends to
ward a low, rather than high, general
moral character; nor need one be char-
acterized a religious dyspeptic to wish
that the work of the church might be
financially supported in a measure at
least approximating that accorded to the
class of sports referred to.

The following article, being a portion
of a recent letter from the New York Cor-
respondent of the Baltimore American,
will give many of our readers new food
for thought:

"The extraordinary craze for sports
which has been increasing and extending
for the past few years, reached a high
point here in New York, when a new
race track costing \$2,500,000 was opened
to the public, Sunday ball playing in
Brooklyn was winked at by the authori-
ties, and police, and arrangements were
made for holding automobile races on
two tracks within the city limits. There are now
three ball playing grounds, two re-
specting two National League clubs, the
Brooklyn and the New York, and one
American League club, two running
tracks, and now two tracks for auto-
mobile racing.

The amount of money spent by the
local public and visitors to maintain
these costly sports is almost beyond cal-
culation. It is by no means unusual to
see 30,000 people at a race track on a
pleasant afternoon. The attendance at
Saturday ball game frequently exceeds
15,000, and there were probably quite
that number at the Sunday game in
Brooklyn last week. An attendance of
\$0,000 at a race track means nearly \$60,
000 for admissions, and as about 100
bookmakers have to live and are com-
pelled to pay \$150 each for expenses each
day, they draw from the public at least
\$13,500 in order to break even. This
means an outlay by the public of at
least \$15,000 taken in the gross for ad-
mission, making nearly \$80,000 spent for
sport in a single day by New Yorkers.

Not content with spending these enor-
mous sums for sports during the week,
Sunday ball games in Brooklyn will
henceforth yield some \$10,000 or \$15,000
in admissions for games on the day of
rest. These large sums, however, are
almost trivial compared with the fortunes
now being invested in fast racing ma-
chines and automobiles. The cost of
these machines can be used only for rac-
ing, and are discarded as soon as a fast-
make of automobile is replaced by a new
one. The cost of the automobiles displayed
at a big race hereabouts closely approach-
es a million of dollars.

Profitless Argument.
There is little to be gained by debat-
ing endless questions, whether through
the columns of the press or from the
rostrum. Their discussion, pro and con,
but unsettles already settled minds, and
in the end no real good has been accom-
plished; partisans have been made
stronger, repartee and sarcasm have
been displayed, old arguments ar-
gued again, some new enemies made, a few
amused, and this is the end of all the
effort put forth.

Newspaper controversies, as a rule,
are not only profitless to the principals,
but absolutely harmful to the best in-
terests of the paper. There are many
things which may be said, verbally, in
argument or debate, which, if placed in
type and spread abroad seen to carry
an entirely different meaning. What-
ever the difference may be, it is at least
true that one is more easily and deeply
stirred by printed words, in many in-
stances, than by spoken words, possibly
because one does not mind being ridicu-
led, or lambasted, or the quiet, but
objects seriously to having it done in
the open.

There is nothing more tiresome to the
general public than the continual tit-for-
tat which so frequently goes on be-
tween papers in the same town or neigh-
borhood, and which amounts to but
little more than mere play on words, if
not actually approaching common black-
guardism. Contentions and debates,
therefore, which do not appeal to reason
and to the development of the intellect,
may be positively established, rather
than to already fixed faiths and satisfied
hearts, are more apt to stir up evil than
good and had better be left alone.

"Chancing Off" Schemes.

The Hampstead Enterprise in its last
issue, came out flatly in opposition to
chance gambling, and stepped up be-
side the RECORD in announcing that it
wanted to have no part in printing tick-
ets or advertising of any kind for such
schemes. Thank you, Brother Enter-
prise, we have been feeling somewhat
lonely in our reservation, not only in
reference to chance schemes, but some-
times, and are glad to have your com-
pany, even if only partly of the way.
Public sentiment is slow to move
along higher moral lines, for the very
simple reason that the public is not
greatly interested in drawing fine dis-
tinctions between right and wrong—too
many "glass houses" around—but, even
if a newspaper loses a little money by
turning away gambling schemes, im-
proper medicine advertising and fake
investment propositions, and does not
secure a large following for doing so, it
at least retains self-respect, which is
worth more than either money or popu-
lar applause. The Enterprise says, edi-
torially:

"The practice of chancing off articles
purchased or donated by different or-
ganizations or individuals is quite preva-
lent in the community. It is regretted
that this method of getting financial aid
from individuals is too often practiced
by church organizations. We have been
taken by one of our Car-
roll county contemporaries, and an-
nounce that we do not desire to furnish
tickets or advertising for these schemes.
We expect to lose some orders by it, but
it is a matter of conscience with us
and we would expect to be con-
demned if we were to do so. We believe
anything and did not live up to it."
There surely is something wrong with
these schemes and games when the
postoffice department refuses to allow
any results announced through the
mails. Undoubtedly the gambling spirit
underlies the principle of the games of
chance and this should not be fostered.
We believe that a great many who pa-
tronize or indulge in these games do so
not so much for the money, but to see
the harm in them. It might be said
that confirmed gamblers do not see the
harm in their nefarious pursuits, but
chance elements in these games are very
attractive, even fascinating, and hard
to overcome and the danger of allowing
children to participate in them can-
not be readily seen. It fosters an element
in their character that should be dis-
courage by example and in every other
possible way.

Labor Union Evils.
Organized labor is continually losing
friends among the better classes, because
of the unseemly and riotous conduct
of some of its members, and because of
the tendency to the tendency to
override the legitimate privileges of
others, by force. Until the unions can,
and do, control their members to the ex-
tent of full regard for the liberties and
property rights of others, there must al-
ways exist a strong sentiment against
them; indeed, the conditions recently
prevailing in Chicago, seem almost im-
possible of occurrence in free America,
but rather belong to Russia, where there
is practically open rebellion to the con-
stituted authorities.

The scenes, too, in Troy, N. Y., last
week, were deplorable in the extreme, as
the following news paragraphs from a
Philadelphia daily will show.

"The scenes of disorder among the
striking starchers of Cluett, Peabody &
Co.'s collar factory during the last day
or two have been among the wildest
ever witnessed in this city. Groups of
two or three girls who have attempted
to leave the factory have been surround-
ed by an excited crowd of men, women
and boys often numbering fully
5000, and have been beaten and humili-
ated and in many instances seriously
injured.

One girl, who declared she had a
mother to support and who could not
afford to be idle, was seized, dragged
and join the ranks of the strikers, was
set upon by this infuriated mob.
She begged for mercy, but no quarter
was given. Her pocketbook was
snatched from her hand and thrown
away. Some one grabbed her luncheon,
the piece of food which she had earned
for her day. Her hat was snatched off
and trampled upon, and she was borne to
the ground by the hair of her head and
trampled upon. The girl's clothing was
literally torn from her body, and when
she was finally rescued she had nothing
left on her except her shoes, stockings
and portions of her underclothing. She
was carried into the Northern Hotel
nearly badly injured, and has since
been confined to her bed."

The time must come when property
rights, business, and non-union people,
must be more thoroughly protected, or
the country will degenerate into a state
of anarchy. When a too liberal policy
is practiced relative to one class—labor
unions, for instance—which results in
actual loss and injury to a greater class,
certainly it would seem that liberty has
been abused, and that the balance of
equality under the law, and full freedom
to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of
happiness, has been destroyed.

No Alliance for Us.
The Paris "Temps" is quoted as ex-
pressing the hope that the police remarks
made by Ambassador McCormick when he
greeted President Loubet might have
had an underlying significance as an in-
dication that the United States would
ultimately join a triple alliance of which
France and Great Britain might be the
other two partners. Such a view is not
incompatible with the traditions and pre-
cedents of Europe. It is decidedly in-
compatible with the views of American
citizens and the precedents of more than
a century of American self-government.
The incident would hardly be worth
mention if it did not follow so much sen-
timental and short-sighted talk in the
public prints about the "closeness" of
our kinship to England—with which
France now happens to be temporarily
on a most excellent understanding—talk
which has repeatedly embodied the idea
that this Republic ought to form some
sort of an "agreement" with Great
Britain by which we were to help her
in her war with Germany, and she should
perform the same service for us. Prob-
ably most of this kind of reasoning at-
tracts comparatively little attention from
the great mass of the American people.
But it has manifested grown more com-
mon in newspapers since the war with
Spain. Probably it will never amount
to anything of moment. But it is essen-
tially un-American and unwise from
every rational point of view.

Such an understanding might be valu-
able if this were a weak and puny
country. But the census figures show that
while our population in the middle of
Chicago's first term was less than thirty-
nine millions it is now more than eighty
millions. While our national wealth then
was estimated at thirty billions, it is now
placed at nearly one hundred billions.
Within the lifetime of many a sturdy
youngster who daily trots along to school
in knicker-bockers, the same figures
may well show a population of much
more than one hundred millions.

A country like ours, separated by the
wide Atlantic from all the greatest pow-
ers, and having within its own bound-
aries nearly every species of soil, climate
and of resources of production, would

indeed belittle itself if it should seek an
alliance with any other nation on the
globe. This is not said to inspire Ameri-
can pride. It should rather tend to make
the citizens of the United States aware
of how much brains and patriotism the
problems of just and successful domestic
government over such an area and so
many millions must need in the course
of the next generation.

Now, since the day when Washing-
ton delivered his farewell address, the
best way to preserve the friendship and
respect of other nations is to make al-
liance with none, treating all with fair-
ness and equity, and constantly remain-
ing conscious that we are able to defend our
own rights. That, and none other, is the
sort of "world-power" this Republic
ought to be.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

The Immigration Question.

The question is not whether we shall
exclude immigrants because there are
people enough here already. The prac-
tical question chiefly concerns "assisted
immigration." Shall we keep open our
doors to any procession which the for-
eign emigration agents and the steam-
ship companies can find a profit in driv-
ing through them? It is the artificially
stimulated immigration that gives most
concern; the coming of hordes of people
who had not the means or the energy to
come of their own initiative, but who
are lured and helped to come to the
United States by intermediaries who
make money by moving them.

The chief thing that Uncle Sam asks
of an immigrant is that he shall be able
to pull his own weight in our national
boat. It is no help to the country to
have the East side of New York peren-
nially inundated by new multitudes of
sweat-shop workers, nor will another
hundred thousand push-cart men really
add to the wealth or the strength of the
country. It is enough to open the gifts
of nature to those qualified to gather
them. To keep out the unfit is a nation-
al duty. It can be done under our
present laws. All depends on how they
are enforced. When the standard of
admission at Ellis Island is high, fewer
unfit candidates are brought there.
When it is lowered the immigrant ex-
porters straightaway swell their ship-
ments accordingly.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Why Suffer from Rheumatism?
Why suffer from rheumatism when one
application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm
will relieve the pain? The quick relief
which this liniment affords makes rest
and sleep possible, and that alone is
worth many times its cost. Many who
have used it hoping only for a short re-
lief from suffering have been happily
surprised to find that after awhile the re-
lief became permanent. Mrs. V. H. Leg-
gett of Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "I am a
great sufferer from rheumatism, all over
from head to foot, and Chamberlain's
Pain Balm is the only thing that will re-
lieve me. I have used it for years, and
sold by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Tan-
eytown, Md."

An Eastern Opinion.
"I recognize William J. Bryan as the
national leader of the democratic party,"
said Norman H. Mink yesterday. "The
attitude of every member of the demo-
cratic national committee I have
seen recently. Mr. Bryan has polled
more votes than any other living mem-
ber. He has polled a million more votes
than Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Parker. Until
some other democrats receive a larger
number of votes than Mr. Bryan, he will
be the national leader of his party."

Being the democratic national com-
mittee man of New York state, and a
member of the executive committee, this
blatant declaration, right on the heels of
the conflicting dogmatism of the Jef-
fersonian in Chicago and the National
Civil Service bill, is a sign of a new situa-
tion in the democratic organization.

Mr. Mack is short, square built, and
of the pure blood type. His head is
drawn from the mountains of Inverness.
He has a vigorous, pleasant counten-
ance, rosy-cheeked and strong-jawed,
with bushy, brown eyebrows, deep-set
eyes, and a long, thick, curving mustache
of coarse sandy hair—a face and figure
common in the heart of the Scotch high-
lands.

He is the editor and owner of the Bu-
falo Times, which he founded twenty-
three years ago. He is supported by
Cleveland in 1884, succeeded William F.
Sheehan as democratic leader in Buffalo,
supported Mr. Bryan aggressively in 1896
and 1900, and last year he was elected
the leadership of David B. Hill in this
state.

Mr. Mack was not anxious to talk
about politics, but when the subject of
condition of the democratic party was
mentioned he spoke with characteristic
frankness.

"The democratic party at this time re-
minds me of the boy baby in the adver-
tising reaching for a cake of soap and
labeled 'He won't be happy till he gets it.'
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