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PAPAL LETTER.

TO ENCOURAGE FRENCH CATHOLICS.

The Encyclical To Comfort Their Sufferings.—Condemns The New Law.—An Appeal To History.

The New York Evening Post last Friday published the following from the text of an important encyclical addressed by the Pope to French Catholics.

In this document the Pope said that his chief object in addressing the faithful in France was to comfort them in their sufferings, which he felt deeply. There was, however, great consolation in the fact that the Catholics of France were united. The French Government's declaration of war was not only against the Christian faith, but against all spiritual ideas. The French Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they were certain of final victory. This meant the maintenance of their union with the Holy See, which was of the greatest importance, as shown by the efforts of the enemies of the Church to dissolve this union. Contrary to the statements made on the subject the Church did not desire a religious war, involving violent persecutions. Being a messenger of peace and carrying out her mission loyally, the Church did not willingly expose herself to war and persecutions, as she did not desire to see her children suffering.

Regarding the ecclesiastical properties, the encyclical said the Pope had not abandoned them. The French Government had imposed on the Catholics of France an organization which the Church was absolutely unable to accept without impeding her existence as a divine institution. The Church could not prevent the unjust spoliation in progress, for as the proposed cultural associations were opposed to the hierarchy established by Christ, the Pope condemned them, in spite of the consequent material injuries involved at the hands of the Government. The statement that the latter disposed of the "abandoned" properties of the Church was adding derision to spoliation.

It was false to state that the Pope condemned in France that he approved in Germany, as the German cultural associations were merely tolerated, although they recognized the hierarchy, which was not done under the law in France. The Holy See might have tolerated an annual declaration for the exercise of public worship, although it did not offer a legal guarantee that the exercise of public worship would be permitted had it not been for the impossible position in which M. Briand's circular placed the parish priests.

The encyclical said that the new bill amending the Church and State Separation law of 1905 was simply, so far as ecclesiastical property was concerned, a law of confiscation, and in regard to the exercise of public worship it was an anarchical measure, introducing arbitrariness and uncertainty everywhere, and aggravating the former law. Therefore, the Pope condemned it. The adversaries of the Church tried to make the Holy See responsible for the present situation, because they knew that their work was not in accord with the desires of the country.

In conclusion the Pope appealed to the judgment of history, which, he said, will recognize that the papacy, in acting as it has, did so because it did not wish to humiliate any trivial officials or oppose any form of government, but defended with all its strength the work of the divine founder of the Church, demanding "respect for the hierarchy and the inviolability of its property and liberty." The papacy wished to remind the world that "man must concern himself here below with higher ideals than the occurrences of everyday life, and that the supreme, inviolable joy of the human soul on earth is to accomplish its spiritual duty at all costs and thus, in spite of all, honor, serve, and love God."

SAVINGS BANK.

New Institution Incorporated For Middletown.—Directors Named.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the Clerk of the circuit court last week for a new banking institution to be known as the People's Saving Bank of Frederick County to be situated at Middletown.

In the incorporation two classes of depositors are designated, weekly and transient. The weekly deposits are not to exceed \$50,000. When the weekly deposits of any one shall amount to fifty dollars such a depositor shall be entitled to vote at all general meetings of the corporation.

The officers chosen by the board to have charge of the bank are Charles H. Coblentz, president; Walter L. Remsburg, cashier, and Albert M. Coblentz, teller.

The proposition recently made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to exchange three shares of Pennsylvania stock for one share of Cumberland Valley Railroad stock has been declared operative.

EXPIRED VERY SUDDENLY.

Dr. R. L. Annan, A Prominent And Life-Long Citizen, Died On Monday Afternoon.

BELOVED AND RESPECTED BY EVERY ONE.

The Deceased A Prominent Member Of The Presbyterian Church And Trustee Of The Public Schools.—Community Loses One Of Its Foremost Citizens.—The Shock Felt By All.—Over 50 Years A Practitioner.

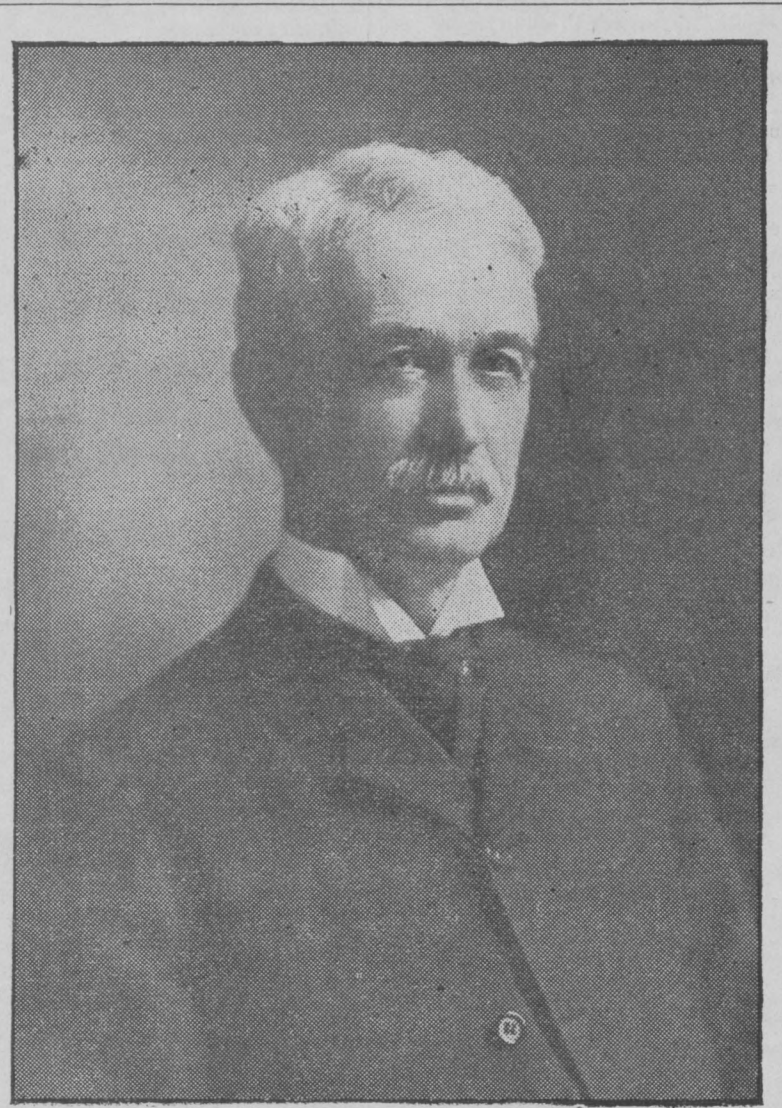
On Monday afternoon this community was shocked by the news of the sudden death of Dr. R. L. Annan, one of Emmitsburg's most respected and foremost citizens. The end came while the Doctor was in conversation with Mr. Charles McCarren in I. S. Annan's store about twenty minutes after four and was due to paralysis of the heart. With but a slight hesitancy in his breathing, hardly noticed by Mr. McCarren, this venerable and beloved man came to his end.

As he fell Mr. McCarren supported him and called for assistance. Physicians were immediately summoned but nothing could be done. The body was then removed to his home where his grief-stricken family had gathered.

Brief Sketch Of Dr. Robert Lewis Annan.

Robert Lewis Annan was born in this place on February 22, 1831. His parents, Dr. Andrew Annan, and Elizabeth (Motter) were both natives of Emmitsburg and they, as well as Dr. Robert L. Annan, lived here all their lives. In 1849, at the age of eighteen he entered the Sophomore class of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1852. His preparatory education was acquired in the select school long maintained here by his and allied families.

After leaving college he began the study of medicine with his father, completing his course at the University of the City of New York in March, 1855. He then returned to Emmitsburg and, associated with his father, began the practice of his profession.



DR. ROBERT L. ANNAN.

In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Alice Columbia Motter, a daughter of Mr. Lewis Motter. Mrs. Annan died nine years after, in April, 1878, leaving five children, three girls and two boys. He was married the second time, in May, 1882, to Miss Hattie Mc. N. Birnie, who with the children of his former wife and the three children from this marriage, survive him.

At the age of thirty-nine Dr. Annan connected himself with the Presbyterian Church in this place and up to the time of his death, when he was an elder, his allegiance to this particular church had been pronounced, active and firm. His charitable nature and determined stand by that which he considered his christian duty, and his munificent spirit makes his loss particularly severe on this denomination.

As a physician, practicing in this vicinity for fifty-two years, his loss cannot be estimated. His clientele often relying on his magnetic presence as well as on his administered remedies, will miss his kindly and thoughtful attention and in some cases the loss may be irreparable.

The interest Dr. Annan manifested in all that pertained to the welfare of this community was early marked by his fellow citizens and his advice was eagerly sought and always valuable. Some years ago he was made a trustee of the public schools and his energy was always used in the best interests of that public institution.

Dr. Annan is survived by two brothers, Mr. Isaac S. Annan and Mr. Andrew A. Annan, one sister, Mrs. Anna E. Horner, all of this place, his widow, Mrs. Hattie Mc. N. Annan, three sons, Lewis Motter, of Moline, Ill., Andrew, living at home, and Rogers, of Westminster, and five daughters, the Misses Gertrude, Alice, Anna, Elizabeth and Amelia, all of this place.

The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Kenneth M. Craig officiating. The interment was made in the family lot in the Presbyterian Cemetery, near this place. His six nephews, Robert L. Annan, Isaac M. Annan, Edgar L. Annan, J. Stewart Annan, Annan Horner and Robert Horner, acted as pall-bearers.

PROSPERITY DEFINED.

Different Answers to the Question "What is Prosperity?"

"Should the question 'what is prosperity?' be widely circulated for definition," says E. J. Ridgway, in *Ridgway's Weekly*, "some remarkably diverse interpretations might reasonably be expected. Wall Street would say that prosperity consists in keeping three gold pieces going in the air, by a species of jugglery. The steam railroads would define it as more freight than can be handled; the street railroads would reply 'occupied straps.' The unthinking workman's opinion would

be 'a full dinner-pail for me.' And a few socialists, anarchists, wholly dreadful people, doubtless, who thus dare to strike at the foundation of society—would venture to declare that prosperity consists in all men having work at a wage which gives them opportunity of saving. Slowly and painfully we approach that standard. The great corporations, intimidated by universal evidences of smouldering resentment against them are raising wages. And the result is to give heart, to all who seek a juster distribution of wealth. Not only to give heart, but to give munition of war. For it is the tragic fate of entrenched privilege that those very acts of justice to which it is forced, become weapons against it.

RAISES ISSUE.

Tillman Scores President In Fiery Speech.

BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

The Senator From South Carolina Declares That The Race Question Is At The Bottom Of The Whole Thing.—Digest Of His Remarks.

Senator Tillman had a crowded house when he let loose last week on the Brownsville incident. Every seat was occupied, the galleries were full and employees of the Senate occupied the couches along the walls. Not much time was lost in unnecessary preambles. The Senator from the South opened up on the race question and criticized the President for his action in the matter of the dismissal of the colored troops, and declared that Mr. Roosevelt's action in this instance amounted to "Nothing more nor less than lynching." The troops were sent to Brownsville "without any thought or care on the part of the President or Secretary of War as to results. The first thought of the President was to protect the negroes and to punish the citizens by abandoning the post."

"The whole issue involved is one of race, and the President is primarily more responsible than any other man for the position the negroes in the South have taken on the question of negro rights. He gave recognition to Booker Washington in a social way. He did it knowing he was flying in the face of caste feeling among 17,000,000 of Southern white men and against the feeling of two-thirds or three-fourths of the Northern people. He does not understand the negro or the deep and vital character of the issues involved. He made a mess of it in the first instance and has made a worse mess of the last."

"Take this from his message of the Brownsville affair. 'Every far-sighted friend of the colored race, in his efforts to strive onward and upward, should teach first as the most important lesson, alike to the white man and the black, the duty of treating the individual man strictly on his worth as he shows it.' Consider the full import and meaning of these words and then consider whether or not they are sincere and honest, or whether, in the fervor of the fight to justify an unwarranted usurpation of power and exercise of executive authority, the President forgot himself and said more than he intended or means."

"Is President Roosevelt ready to act up to his own theory and his children marry men and women of the other races? Would he accept as a daughter-in-law a Chinese, a Malay, an Indian or a negro in accord with the doctrine laid down in his message? We all know he would not, and while 'fine words butter no parsnips,' words like these are a source of incalculable evil, coming from such a high source.

"The Southern white men and women who have for 40 years resisted in every possible way this doctrine of the equality of the races are resolved to maintain control of their State governments and to prevent in every way possible social and political equality with the inevitable destruction of their civilization, which would follow if they yielded."

"The conditions are growing more and more aggravated every day. Race antagonism increases in intensity."

"It is high time something was being done to have this great and vital question brought before the country in some practicable and sensible way."

"I, for one, am ready to go to battle under the slogan, 'America for Americans and this is a white man's country and white men must govern it.'"

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Township May Be Denied State Appropriation.—Trouble At Monterey.

Ever since the explosion of a heater that partially wrecked the Monterey Academy, a public school near the Summer resort, there has been a good deal of trouble with the pupils. A large majority of the scholars have been absenting themselves, with the consent of their parents on account of the rumored danger of the building collapsing.

An officer of the law has twice served notice upon the heads of the different families but has failed to secure the attendance of more than a few of the children. According to the laws of Pennsylvania unless the president of the School Board can swear that the compulsory school law has been enforced, the township will be denied its share of the State appropriation which in this case amounts to \$3,700. The Board through its president has conferred with the District Attorney as to the proper steps to command attendance.

An attendance officer at Rouzerville arrested, last week, a 14-year-old-boy and imprisoned him for a day in the lockup only releasing him on the promise that he would never again play truant.

TRIBUTES TO ROBERT E. LEE.

An American Officer Of High Rank And A British Field Marshall Speak In Highest Terms Of The Dead Hero.

EVERYBODY APPRECIATES HIS CHARACTER.

Clergymen, Soldiers, Statesmen and Those In Various Walks Of Life, Regardless Of Party, Creed Or Section, Acknowledge The Magnificent Traits Of This Gentleman-Soldier.

ROBERT E. LEE.

By FATHER RYAN.

Go, Glory! and forever guard
Our Chieftain's hallowed dust;
And, honor! keep eternal ward;
And, fame! be this thy trust.

Go, with your bright, emblazoned scroll,
And tell the years to be
The first of names that flash your roll,
Is ours—Great Robert Lee.

Lee wore the Gray! Since then
'Tis right's and honor's hue;
He honored it—that man of men—
And wrapped it round the true.

Dead! but his spirit breathes;
Dead! but his heart is ours;
Dead! but his sunny, sad land wreathes
His crown with tears for flowers.

A statue for his tomb!
Mold it of marble white—
For wrong, a specter of death and
doom—
An angel of hope for right.

But Lee has a thousand graves
In a thousand hearts, I ween;
And tear-drops fall from our eyes in
waves,
That will keep his memory green.

Ah! Muse, you dare not claim
A nobler man than he;
Nor nobler man hath less of blame,
Nor blameless man hath purer name,
Nor purer name hath grander fame;
Nor fame another Lee!

"My father, Gen. U. S. Grant, knew Lee and admired and respected him. They were both in the Mexican War, Lee serving on General Scott's staff, and my father as a regimental lieutenant. They met at the City of Mexico in 1847, and, in 1865, at Appomattox General Lee told my father that he remembered that early meeting very well.

"Lee went out of West Point a second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps in 1829; my father's class was 1843. Up to 1861, therefore, Lee had seen more than 30 years of service in the army. Like General Grant, he won promotion and commendation in the Mexican campaign. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry at Chapultepec. He went into the service of the Confederacy with a long and brilliant record as a soldier behind him.

"It was my father's judgment that General Lee was a great defensive soldier. It is a quality that is exceedingly valuable, and, considering that the problem of the South was to meet and beat back the invading troops from the North, no better man could have been found to direct the Confederate forces. He showed real genius in his disposition of his forces, as, for instance, when he was put in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. He made them safe, entrenched them and secured his line of communication, turning over the task of reconnoitering the Union position to 'Jeb' Stuart.

"One of his greatest assets as a military leader was his personality. Everyone who met him was charmed and impressed by his force. The South had perfect confidence in him—the same sort of enthusiasm for him that his friends felt. With Lee at the front, thoughtful, experienced, calm, conservative, there was no nervousness at Richmond. The smallest land holder, as well as Jefferson Davis himself, felt that the right man was in command.

"The South was behind Lee; he had the confidence of Richmond; and, what was more to the point, his whole army believed in him. He was a model man, had been a model cadet at West Point, and his thoughtful care of his men endeared them to him. Once he wrote to Mrs. Lee acknowledging the receipt of a bundle of socks, and said that he just distributed 263 pairs to the Stonewall brigade.

"My own impression of the man, of course, has been obtained largely from what I've heard my father say of him. At Appomattox General Grant met him, not as an enemy, but as a noble-hearted, highminded man who had simply taken a different view on a very vital subject. That winning personality, which had charmed the whole South, appealed strongly to my father.

"General Lee was a beautiful, lovable character; he was the best type of Christian gentleman. In his military character he lived up to his motto: 'In planning, all dangers should be seen; in action, none, unless very formidable.' He was the son of 'Lighthouse Harry,' and of a family that was richly endowed with the power to attract a following. Few men have been so human and at the same time held the confidence of military men."—*Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Grant.*

"Every incident in my visit to General Lee is indelibly stamped on my memory. I have taken no special trouble to remember all he said to me then and during subsequent conversations, and yet it is still fresh in my recollection. But it is natural it should be so, for he was the ablest general, and to me seemed the greatest man, I ever conversed with; and yet I have had the privilege of meeting Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck, and at least upon one occasion had a very long and intensely interesting conversation with the latter. General Lee was one of the few men who ever seriously impressed and awed me with their natural, their inherent greatness. Forty years have come and gone since our meeting, yet the majesty of his manly bearing, the genial winning grace, the sweetness of his smile and the impressive dignity of his old fashioned style of address come back to me among the most cherished of my recollections. His greatness made me humble, and I never felt my own individual insignificance more keenly than I did in his presence. His was a beautiful character, and of him it might truthfully be written: 'In righteousness he did judge and make war.'"

"When the future historian comes to survey the character of Lee he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he will have to lift his eyes toward heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of the great commanders, without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, a Frederick without his tyranny, a Napoleon without his selfishness, Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and loyal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."—*Hon. B. H. Hill.*

COUNTY JURORS.

Names Drawn For The February Term Of Court.

The following names were drawn by Judge Motter as jurors for the February term of court, a grand and petty jury term, which begins the first Monday in February: Benjamin F. Grove, George Houck, Peter M. Eader, William T. Shook, Charles W. Creager, Lewis Koester, Charles J. Riehl, Harry C. James, Charles H. Minor, Walter B. Krantz, William W. Doub, Charles H. Lighter, James Angel, John W. Riegle, Henry Dukehart, Cyrus W. Blickenstaff, Charles S. Stull, George W. Price, Charles F. Zimmerman, William T. Lewis, Albert L. Hauser, William H. Crum, Harry C. Winebrener, George Hoffman, Charles E. Cram, Calvin E. Fry, John T. Joy, Jacob Freeze, Harlin Haupt, Charles D. Young, Harlan Ramsburg, John C. Warner, John S. C. Aldridge, Norman Danner, John D. Gaither, Clarence E. Bowers, John H. Putman.

Thomas F. Haugh, M. J. Wiener, Henry A. Norris, John T. Cecil, Charles E. Kinna, Lewis S. Harman, Charles E. Rau, and Cephus M. Thomas.

ON HIS EAR.

A member of the Philadelphia bar tells of a queer old character in Altoona who for a long time was the judge of a police court in that town.

On one occasion, during a session of his court, there was such an amount of conversation and laughter in the court room that his Honor became very angry and confused. Suddenly, in great wrath, he shouted: "Silence, here! We have decided above a dozen cases this morning, and I haven't heard a word of one of them!"

Card Party.

On Monday evening Miss Stella Sweeney entertained some of her friends at a delightful card party given at her home on East Main street.

The trial of Gillette cost Hekimer county, New York, about \$17,000.

ORIGINAL VIEW

REVERSAL OF USUAL CUSTOM.

Business Methods That Will Probably Not Be Adopted By Many.

A shoemaker on the coast of Maine having been asked by a summer cottager for the amount of his bill for a certain cobbling job, replied:

"It will be seventy-five cents if you pay cash, and fifty if I put it in on the books."

The patron, unable to see the wisdom of such a system, asked for an explanation.

"You see," said the shoemaker with a smile, "if you pay me the seventy-five cents down I make a good profit, and if I put it in on the books for fifty, I don't lose so much if you never pay me."

The above financial point of view may be matched only by a somewhat similar one which is held by a Nantucket storekeeper. One of his customers having found that which he considered an unusually good cigar for five cents, thought he would economize by purchasing a number at a discount.

"How much do you ask for these by the hundred?" he asked.

"Six dollars," replied the storekeeper.

"What!" asked the patron in blank astonishment. "Do you mean to tell me that you ask more for them by the hundred than singly?"

"I do," said the storekeeper, who, noticing the puzzled air of the other, continued: "You see, I lay in a couple of boxes at the beginning of the season and they usually pull me through the summer all right, if I should sell them for four-fifty a hundred I'd cut my profit down, because some millionaires would come along and buy both boxes at once, and then I'd have to send to Boston for more, and while they were a-coming there wouldn't be anything for anybody to smoke, and there would be trouble all round. I tell you five cents apiece for cigars is all right, and when a man has so much money that he can afford to buy a box at a time he ought to be willing to pay at the rate of six cents apiece for the luxury. I tell you, I ain't been a-runnin' this here store for nigh onto twenty-seven years without learnin' nothin'."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

DIED AT WORK.

FORMER CITIZEN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Henry Reiman's Body Found In The Woods Near Pen-Mar.—Death Due To An Attack Of Heart Disease.

Mr. Henry Reiman, formerly of this vicinity, was found dead in the mountains near Quirauk, on Thursday evening Jan. 10, by a party of neighbors sent out to search for him.

Mr. Reiman started out about 7 o'clock in the morning to cut and haul some wood. It was his intention to return in time for the noon meal but when he did not put in his appearance at that time his wife became alarmed and sent out a party of men to find him. It was not long until they found his team hitched to a tree and after a few minutes his body was found about 25 yards from the team.

It was evident that he had died while at work for no wounds were found on his person nor were there any signs of a struggle. The ax he had been using was sticking in the tree where he had driven it and the condition of his body seemed to testify that an attack of heart disease overcame him in the midst of labor.

The deceased was for many years a resident of this district having moved here early in life from the vicinity of Baltimore. Twelve years ago after suffering some business reverses he moved to Pen-Mar where he lived until his sudden death.

WESTERN MARYLAND TUNNEL.

It is rumored that the Western Maryland Railway will build a tunnel through the mountains from somewhere near Smithsburg to Thurmont. Surveyors are now at work running a line that will pass through the Wilhide property near F. N. Wilhide's residence. If this tunnel is made it will obviate the horse-shoe curve and will shorten the line between Baltimore and Hagerstown some four or five miles.

Every educational institution will be concerned in the decision recently made by Judge Endlich, of Reading, Pa., deciding that Mercersburg College must pay county, borough and school taxes. The Judge recites that the revenues derived from tuition, the revenues from a store maintained at the college, and rental of college ground bring it within the corporations amenable to the tax law.