

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, Editor and Proprietor.

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NO 49

## AGE PENSIONS.

**Hundred Thousand More Than Estimated.**

### THE "UNKNOWN ARMY"

Of The Men Who Served in The Civil War 782,000 Are Still Living.—By Death The Number Is Lowered 4000 Every Month.—350,000 Applications Filed.

The Service Pension Law will prove quite a burden to the country for some years to come if the following article from the Washington Correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* can be taken as a representation of fact. The estimates of some of the members of Congress seem to have been nearer the truth than the estimate of Mr. Warner, the Commissioner. The above mentioned paper says:

"Although the service pension law is less than ninety days of age, the applications for pensions under it have already exceeded by nearly one hundred thousand the total estimated beneficiaries. The rush of the aged veterans to take advantage of the new law has almost swept the force of the Pension Office from its feet. Applications have been coming in at the rate of nearly five thousand per day. The total number received to date is 325,000, and there is no indication of a let-up. The clerks have only had time to receive and file them, and have not attempted to pass upon their merits. It has been necessary to establish several additional bureaus to handle the influx of applications.

"When the demand for an age pension became so insistent that the Republican leaders felt that they could no longer ignore it, the Senate called upon the commissioner of pensions for an estimate of the probable cost of such a law. Mr. Warner put his experts to work, and as a result of their study of the pension rolls and the mortality records, the Senate was informed that an allowance for 234,000 beneficiaries would prove ample. This was to include all soldiers on the pension roll at that time, and the estimated number of new pensioners. The estimate was based on the assumption that the pension roll would be maintained at its present size, and that the number of new pensioners would be maintained at its present size. The estimate was based on the assumption that the pension roll would be maintained at its present size, and that the number of new pensioners would be maintained at its present size.

"According to the estimate of Commissioner Warner these classes would not exceed in number 148,000, 53,000, 30,000. To this total he added 35,000 members of the 'unknown army,' who for one reason or another have never applied for a pension. He estimated that the cost of the proposed legislation would be about \$15,000,000 a year.

"Many members of Congress confessed to considerable skepticism about the accuracy of these estimates, especially that as to the cost. It was the prediction of the House that the service law would take \$25,000,000 additional out of the treasury. It was generally admitted that the estimate of the commissioner of pensions were more or less speculative and liable to prove misleading. The only stipulation imposed by the law was that the soldier should prove that he had served ninety days in the army, that he had been honorably discharged, and that he was more than sixty-two years of age. To save the veterans from the pension attorneys the law stipulated that no claim agent should receive any compensation for services rendered in procuring claims under the service pension act.

"Until the pension office officials have had time to examine the claims that have been filed it is impossible to approximate the number that will be allowed. There is serious doubt in the minds of pension office officials whether the additional appropriation made for the service pension law will prove adequate. They think it probable that the amount will be exhausted before all the claims have been received their lawful allowance.

"One fact which may prevent a deficit is the rapidity with which the pensioners under the old law are dying off. The pension roll today is smaller than it has been at any time within ten years. On April 1 there were 975,105 pensioners of all classes. In 1897 the total number was 976,014, which was low-water mark up to that time.

"Veterans are disappearing rapidly. The grim reaper is cutting them down at the rate of nearly 400 a month. Elimination from the rolls for other reasons brings the permanent reduction close to 5000 a month. The total appropriation for pensions for next year is \$145,000,000. Enough money may be saved from the heavy death list to pay the claims of the service pensioners. The pension officials have been somewhat surprised at the large percentage of original claimants among those who are taking advantage of the service act. It is said that nearly two per cent. of the 325,000 claims filed under the new act are from soldiers who never before attempted to take advantage of the law.

"All this goes to show that the estimates in the past regarding the size of the 'unknown army' have been wide of the mark. Authorities on the subject have estimated that only about 100,000 survivors of the Civil War have not been pensioned. Of the men who actually served in that struggle it is estimated that 782,000 are living to day and that out of this number 675,000 are on the pension roll.

### AND THEY DIDN'T EITHER.

A Denver woman, going from home for the day, locked everything up well and for the grocer's benefit, wrote on a card: 'All out. Don't leave anything.' This she stuck on the front door. On her return home she found the house ransacked and all her choicest possessions gone. To the card on the door was added: 'Thanks; we haven't left much.'—*Kansas City Star.*

Harry Thaw's income from his share of his father's estate amounts to \$60,000 a year.

## INSPECTION WANTED.

MARYLAND. DUMPING-GROUND FOR DISEASED CATTLE.

Diseased Dairy And Beef Cattle Easily Sold In This State.—Rigid Inspection Elsewhere Drives Tuberculous Cattle and Their Product Here.

The *Baltimore American* published the following pertinent article. The warning that if Maryland does not adopt more stringent laws in the matter of safeguarding the health of her citizens through a more careful inspection of the cattle used both for beef and from which the state gets its milk supply, a very lamentable state of affairs will ensue, is given in the May number of the *Maryland Medical Journal*.

The private inspection simply warns farmers and drovers that the rejected animals have a doubtful chance of passing the federal inspection, and the obvious suggestion is that they should be offered for sale in the places where no federal inspectors are stationed. The culls of the farm and range therefore seek the market where there is no inspection or inadequate inspection. Any community which does not safeguard its own meat supply by its own inspection must therefore expect nowadays increasing numbers of inferior animals to be offered in the local market, and the local meat supply will deteriorate proportionately. These results must be expected in Maryland, for the inspection here is strictly confined to Baltimore city and is but little better than no inspection. No single town in Maryland, Baltimore excepted, has any sort of defense against this danger. Some of the towns do not know that they are defenseless and do not realize that they need any protection.

That Maryland will not move in this matter, though the necessity becomes acute is a probability deduced from our inaction on the problem of milk supply. For many years past neighboring states have been paying more and more attention to the health of dairy cattle. In Pennsylvania the inspection of dairy herds is very rigid. Animals which react to the tuberculin test are promptly excluded, but they are not destroyed. Where do they go? Into New Jersey State? No. Nor into New York nor into Ohio. Into Maryland? Yes, and in greater numbers, because Ohio, New Jersey and New York exclude them.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia purposes to bar from the District the milk of all herds which do not elude the chances of tuberculosis by the systematic use of the tuberculin test. And the dairymen of Virginia and Maryland have joined forces in the contention that the tuberculin test sometimes fails, and that the proposed regulations are burdensome and unnecessary.

When the District Commissioners enforce their regulations, as they certainly should, we shall have a still more definite rearrangement of the milk business in Maryland. Washington will be a more attractive market for high-grade milk, and the tuberculin test will cheerfully take the inferior milk.

There is not at this moment any sign that the people of Maryland resent the progressive degradation of their milk supply. If such a situation should develop, it would be a disgrace to the people of Maryland, the remedy is perfectly simple. Not a line of legislation is needed. It is in the power of any incorporated town in the state to impose on their dairymen the same conditions proposed by the authorities of the District of Columbia. The state laws on dairy inspection are already sufficiently stringent if they were properly administered. In Maryland the milk supply is more uncertain in amount, in price and in quality than anywhere north of the Potomac, all in currency, some want of legislation nor for want of means. It is so because the people of Maryland are either uninformed or indifferent about it.

### PRETTY GOOD WORLD, THIS!

The Boston Herald tells a very pretty little story in its Sunday issue to prove that the world is not so bad as it is made up largely of mean and selfish people. The age of civility has by no means passed, and there are fine folks innumerable whose names have never figured in the newspaper.

It is said that an old apple woman, who owned one of the kind—recently sold a small piece of land, receiving, in cash for the same some \$10,000. On her way to the bank—she was seriously crippled in earlier life, and moved about with great difficulty—she stumbled and fell. Her money, all in currency, some fell from her hands, and the wind scattered it in every direction. She called for help, and the people near by began collecting the money for her. When the search was finished it was found that not a single cent was missing. It was all there, although fifty people had participated in the recovery of it.

The average American—long may he wave—is a magnificent institution. This country of ours is the best, we believe, in the universe. As Frank L. Stanton says:

"We gibe or rose with every thorn, But ain't their roses sweet?"

Indeed they are! The thorn serves a useful purpose on the rose stem. Of this we have no doubt. We do not know what it is, and we do not care. We do not even inquire. Rascals who would have robbed the thorn of its purpose, the Herald speaks of probably some good purpose in the world. At any rate they make the average American—honest, industrious, and true—stand forth in a little more attractive light.

Depend upon it, the average American is a square dealer; a fair player; a man who plays straight. Not 5 per cent. of this population of ours would have touched a penny of that old woman's money. There's really nothing wonderful about it. It isn't even striking. It's just the way of the rank and file of the populace that goes to make up this greatest of republics the world ever saw.

Such things are happening all around you all the time.—*Washington Herald.*

### WONT STAY BUSTED.

Any statesman can bust up a trust, If the people insist that he must, But the worst of it is In this trust-busting biz That the blamed things will never stay bust.

—*Life.*

## JOHN JANUARY

**Modern Jean Valjean From Missouri.**

### WILL BE PARDONED.

Escaped From Prison Nine Years Ago.—Kansas City And All Missouri Rose up in His Behalf.—Petition to the President Signed by 37,000 Citizens.

The case of William January, alias Anderson, convicted nine years ago by District Judge Embury, and now a prisoner at Leavenworth, Ks., who has applied for a pardon, has gained the sympathy of President Roosevelt. Hearing that the prisoner had lived down a prison record for industry and good behavior, the President wrote on the application for pardon when it was presented by Senator Warren of Missouri the following indorsement:

Department of Justice.—In view of the statements of the judges, bank presidents and so forth, who know him, I think Anderson's nine years life as an honest citizen, hard working and of good reputation, warrants in commuting his sentence at once or in pardoning him outright. Which do you think ought to be done? Are there sufficient reasons for not doing either?

Attorney-General Bonaparte recommended that the sentence be fixed at three months after which he will be pardoned. The President approved this recommendation. On July 19, 1907, Anderson will be free.

The whole State of Missouri rose up in appeal to the President for a pardon for its Jean Valjean who has just been recaptured in Kansas City after an up-right and prosperous life of nine years, during which he had proven himself one of the best citizens of the place, and whose pardon has just been granted.

John William January thirteen years ago broke into the post office at Hennessy, Okla., for the purpose of robbery. He got no booty worth anything, but was caught, and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. In prison January was a model of good behavior. Within eight months of the time of his escape, he had already made a chance to escape, and took it. He worked his way north, and got work on a railroad with a construction gang. He saved his money, and finally had enough to get to Kansas City. There he got into communication with street and organized him. Anderson realized at once that he was in the man's hands, and lost if he chose to betray him. The convict knew there was a standing reward of \$60 for information that would lead to the recapture of escaped prisoners. He was offering his life for the prison authorities, and promised, if the money was forthcoming, to reveal the whereabouts of January. The authorities promised and the information was given them, with the result that the police of Kansas City were requested to arrest Anderson. Then it developed that the convict who had betrayed him could not receive the reward after all, because such money could be paid only to citizens, and he was outside the law. He was offered \$100,000, but the man who made the arrest. Both spurned it. There was nothing for the Court to do but to remand Anderson to prison. He went back to Leavenworth to serve out the unexpired portion of his term. He was offered a commutation having been forfeited by his escape.

Kansas City rose up in his behalf, and all Missouri followed the lead of the city. Doctors, lawyers, judges, merchants, the Mothers' and Home Makers' Club, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, labor organizations, and private individuals, either signed petitions or wrote directly to the President. The House of Representatives by formal resolution, added its weight to the appeal. Mr. Roosevelt, the judge before whom January had been tried wrote one of the strongest letters ever received at the Department of Justice, and the warden of the penitentiary made an appeal.

He came a savior to the cause of the First Baptist Church, and Mr. William P. Maubly and S. A. Lewis, their attorneys. The railroad was represented by Hammond Urmor and officers of the company and their engineer. As stated to the terms the tracks in some places are as much as eighteen inches above the grade of the street, while in other places they are sunk almost as far below grade. It is claimed that with the tracks as they are now laid it is almost impossible to use the street.

At the conclusion of the meeting, after addresses had been made by Rev. Mr. Parker and Mr. Maubly, for the petitioners, and Messrs. Hinks, Walters and Urmor for the railroad, the board voted to defer action and view the street at once. Much dissatisfaction and disappointment is felt at the delay. So thoroughly aroused are some of the leading protestants that at present it looks as if the matter would figure in local politics. If such is the case party lines among residents and their friends will be wiped out for the time being.

## AN ISSUE OF BONDS.

LOCAL TROLLEY LINE SECURES \$400,000.

Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Receives A Lift.—Experts Look Over the Line and a Baltimore Firm Lends Money.

The management of the trolley road from Washington to Gettysburg has had experts examine the financial side of the undertaking. So pleased were they with the outlook that there was little trouble in raising the proper amount of money to build the twenty-mile line of track between here and Frederick. The following news items appeared in the newspapers, dated Frederick, May 6: The Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company placed on record today a deed of trust to the Baltimore and Annapolis Guarantee Company of Baltimore, trustee, to secure the issue of \$400,000 of bonds on the total mileage of its railroad and franchises, extending from the District of Columbia line to the Pennsylvania line just above Emmitsburg. This issue of bonds will be used in connection with the stock subscription, to build and equip about 25 miles of road now under construction from Frederick to Emmitsburg by Thurmont. A sum not exceeding \$250,000 will be used in building and equipping 17 miles from Frederick to Thurmont. The balance will be reserved for the building of the line from Thurmont to Emmitsburg or the Pennsylvania line, whichever may be determined upon.

The present issue of bonds will be for \$250,000 to complete the road to Thurmont. They will run for thirty years and pay 5 per cent. interest redeemable in blocks of not less than \$5000 at any interest paying period provided 60 days notice is given in the United States. This result is a timber famine. This country is today in the same position with regard to forest resources as was Germany 150 years ago. During this period of 150 years such German States as Saxony and Prussia, particularly the latter, have applied a policy of government control and regulation which has immensely increased the productivity of their forest. The same policy will achieve even better results in the United States, and we have the advantage of all the losses which Europe has learned and paid for in the course of a century of theory and practice.

Let it might be assumed that the rapid and going depletion of American forest resources is sufficiently accounted for by the increase of population, it is pointed out in the circular that the increase in population since 1880 is barely more than half the increase in lumber cut in the same period. Two acres supplied the same amount of lumber reached and passed their maximum production—the Northeastern States in 1870 and the Lake States in 1890. The line between Frederick and Thurmont will be completed by the middle of November.

The railroad traverses one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of Frederick county, passing through the well-known Monocacy Valley. A Summer resort will be maintained at Monocacy Springs and White Rock, about five miles from Frederick. Six miles of the road have been graded and made ready for the track. That portion of the road between Frederick and Lewistown will be in operation about August 1. The line between Frederick and Thurmont will be completed by the middle of November.

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## RESIDENTS PROTEST.

TO COMPEL W. F. & G. R. R. TO OBSERVE STREET GRADE.

Tracks in Frederick are a Nuisance.—Mayor and Aldermen Asked to Take Action.—They Procrastinate.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Tuesday evening, the Mayor, Douglas, in the absence, a numerous signed petition was presented by residents of Fourth street, supplemented by a large delegation demanding that the Mayor and Aldermen, by their attorney, compel the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railroad Company, (known locally as the Frederick and Thurmont Railroad,) to observe the grade of Fourth street as they found it, as provided in the franchise, the city attorney to give them five days notice, and if they fail then to do as ordered, to proceed in a court of law or equity against the railroad. A counter petition was presented by the company.

The residents' committee was headed by Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Mr. William P. Maubly and S. A. Lewis, their attorneys. The railroad was represented by Hammond Urmor and officers of the company and their engineer. As stated to the terms the tracks in some places are as much as eighteen inches above the grade of the street, while in other places they are sunk almost as far below grade. It is claimed that with the tracks as they are now laid it is almost impossible to use the street.

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## PROSPECT OF DOLLAR WHEAT.

The grain men of the West are beginning to see visions of dollar wheat because of the car shortage beyond the head of the Great Lakes. They claim a great part of the crop is still stored in the elevators and in the granaries of farmers, while in some portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan considerable wheat remains to be threshed this spring. No relief to the car famine seems to be in sight. As soon as transportation fully opens up it will be taxed to its limit to care for the crush of immigration. The wheat consequently must come upon the market in small quantities. Shrewd speculators declare this will be equivalent to curtailing the supply, and the price is bound to rise to one dollar a bushel or higher.—*Atlanta Free Press.*

## COUNTRY CLUB ORGANIZED.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The young men of this county have organized the Frederick County Club. "Clifton," owned by Major Goldsborough, has been secured as a club house. It is located on the F. and M. trolley line near Braddock Heights. The members desire to open the house by June 1st. The following are the officers of the organization: W. P. Maubly, president; Thomas M. Williamson, vice-president; Richard Potts, treasurer; and Frank Needman, secretary. A board of directors and of lady managers were selected.

Last Friday Sir Alexander Swettenham retired from the post of Governor of Jamaica.

## TIMBER YIELD.

**Resources Depleted By Extravagant Public.**

### WARNING SENT OUT.

Three Times as Much Timber Used Each Year as the Forest Grows.—Result, a Timber Famine.—150 Years to Grow a Second Crop.

Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only 10 cubic feet annually, whereas it ought to be laying up at least 30 cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it. Since 1880 more than 700,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous stumpage estimate of the Census in 1880.

These are some of the remarkable statements made in Circular 97 of the Forest Service, which deals with the timber supply of the United States and reviews the stumpage estimates made by all the important authorities. A study of the circular must lead directly to the conclusion that the rate at which forest products in the United States have been and are being consumed is far too lavish, and that only one result can follow unless steps are promptly taken to prevent waste in use and to increase the growth rate of every acre of forest in the United States. This result is a timber famine. This country is today in the same position with regard to forest resources as was Germany 150 years ago. During this period of 150 years such German States as Saxony and Prussia, particularly the latter, have applied a policy of government control and regulation which has immensely increased the productivity of their forest. The same policy will achieve even better results in the United States, and we have the advantage of all the losses which Europe has learned and paid for in the course of a century of theory and practice.

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## DEATH WARRANT READ TO EYLER

Sheriff Geo. L. Colestock, on last Friday, received the death warrant for William Eyer fixing Tuesday, June 25, as the day of execution upon which he must pay the penalty for the murder of Howard Miller.

Immediately upon the receipt of the death warrant the sheriff went into the jail proper and read it to William Eyer. The reading was done in the corridor, no one being present but Charles Eyer, a prisoner, and two covered prisoners. As the reading proceeded Eyer changed color and showed a little nervousness. When the sheriff ceased the reading Eyer said:

"Don't I get another trial?" The sheriff told him in the most positive way that he would have no other chance, that there was only one thing for him to do, prepare for the worst. Eyer made no answer, the only expression during the interview being the question above indicated.

Eyer has evidently been hoping against hope expecting something to save him from the gallows. It is said his case will not be taken before the Board of Pardons until the June session of the Board, which meets Wednesday, June 19, and should no decision be reached before June 25 a reprieve would be one of the possible contingencies, and result in a new date for the execution if the Board failed to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

## "Dementia Americana" Scored.

The other day W. J. Bryan said some uncomplimentary things about lawyers. When his words were read by the profession various were the comments. District Attorney Jerome when asked for an opinion answered as follows: "A lawyer in a criminal trial should present to the jury every honest argument that can be fairly made upon the evidence before the court. He should avoid sophistries and he should not proclaim as a true evidence that he believes to be false. He should not ask the jurors to violate their oaths, as was done when the men in the box were urged to acquit a defendant on the ground of Dementia Americana, a plea which they had sworn not to entertain.

## Country Club Organized.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The young men of this county have organized the Frederick County Club. "Clifton," owned by Major Goldsborough, has been secured as a club house. It is located on the F. and M. trolley line near Braddock Heights. The members desire to open the house by June 1st. The following are the officers of the organization: W. P. Maubly, president; Thomas M. Williamson, vice-president; Richard Potts, treasurer; and Frank Needman, secretary. A board of directors and of lady managers were selected.

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You will serve your own best interests by advertising in THE CHRONICLE.

## HORACE MARVIN DEAD.

BODY FOUND IN A MARSH NEAR CHILD'S HOME.

No Marks of Violence or Indications of Drowning.—Father Believes His Son Was Murdered.—Indications of a Crime Committed.

The body of Horace Marvin, son of Dr. Marvin of Dover, Del., whose mysterious disappearance last March excited the sympathy of everyone, was found last Saturday face downward in a patch of meadow grass about a half mile from Dr. Marvin's farm. The corpse of the child was discovered by a gunner who immediately notified the dead boy's father. When the doctor was fully satisfied that it was his son he wrapped the remains in a sheet and carried him to the house.

Dr. Marvin is convinced that his son met with foul play. He said a few minutes after he had seen the body: "Though I am unable to examine Horace closely until the coroner arrives, I am certain he has been murdered. From the condition of his body he has evidently been dead only a few days, and my belief is that the persons who took him away brought him back, killed him and left him lying on the marsh to give the impression that he wandered out there and died.

From the appearance of the clothing it is evident that the body had been lying there long, and then, too, the spot where Horace was found had been burned over by fire four weeks ago. The clothing showed no signs of having been burned, as would undoubtedly have been the case had the body lain there when the fire swept over the marsh.

The State authorities admit that there are indications that the boy was kidnapped, murdered and returned to the farm. One of the most plausible evidences that the body had not been lying exposed for any length of time is the fact that none of the birds had touched it.

The men who determined the cause of the boy's death were Drs. James H. Wilson, Wilbur D. Burton, William F. Hoy and E. F. O'Day. The results of the post-mortem as given the press were:

That Horace Marvin died from exposure to severe cold and want of nourishment; that there was not a mark on the body indicating foul play; that the little boy had been dead as near as could be judged from the condition of his body from six weeks to two months.

The search for Horace Marvin, which was begun within an hour after he had disappeared, has been continued constantly. On the day of the child's disappearance State Detective Hawkins called to his aid one hundred farmers, who, armed with poles, and led by old Dr. Marvin and his son Howard, made search of the homestead and outbuildings. The barns and old corn cribs were ransacked from top to bottom, pig sties, torn to pieces, every well on the place, pumped dry and on two occasions Howard Marvin, half brother of the missing boy, was lowered to the bottom in search of the scoundrels, which revealed the existence of another Scotchman with Barrie's gift of portraying the poetry of the life of lowly Scotch folk.

Readers of Dr. Watson's books are naturally desirous of knowing something of the former inquirer who have shaped his career. When John Watson was but four years old his parents recrossed the border and made their home in Perth. His school holidays and in later years his college holidays were largely spent at the Cornhill Grange where the Scotch peasantry, the Scotch peasants, with their passion for education and with their passion for seeing their children getting on, will readily pinch themselves to send their clever lad to college, eager for intellectual distinction, which will help him to repay the sacrifices made in his humble home with reckless disregard of his bodily health. He pours over his class books far into the hours of night, and after gaining the rich reward of a prize, native parish with glow of pride his career ends in "A Scholar's Funeral."

In his university years, Mr. Watson cultivated the grace of detachment, he was in his own self-restrained way a player in the rich variety of human life amongst his fellow fellows. Many a Scotch student in his devotion to the classroom and its distinction misses the broader culture which is to be won from the social life and literary atmosphere of the university. Mr. Watson was not of their number. He won from the university the intellectual stimulus, the widened horizon and the lifelong friendship which are among the first gains of the academic years. In his volume "The Mind of the Master," we are taken into the heart of his working creed; he was in full sympathy with the cry of those who are weary of scholasticism in theology. If he was severe on the "rabbinism" of theological systems it was jealousy for the honor of the Master that moved him. The best minded men and women whose faith has been shaken by the difficulties involved in traditional views are grateful for this study of Christian theology, The Mind of the Master. In college days Mr. Watson was called the priest of story-tellers. This peculiar faculty was even more pronounced in after years, his experience in the ministry, in travel and in society supplied him with ever-increasing material for his tales. Long before the world heard of "Drumtough" he had perfect gallery of characters, with whose doings and sayings he entertained many a dinner table and smokeroom.—*Boston Transcript.*

## BALTIMORE ELECTION.

J. Bury Mahool, democrat, was elected mayor of Baltimore by a plurality of 4,454. He received in all 47,994 votes while E. Clay Timanus was given 43,426. The Democrats control the first branch of the city council by ten votes and the second branch by five. The election was quiet and the result was not at all surprising.

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## BALTIMORE ELECTION.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The young men of this county have organized the Frederick County Club. "Clifton," owned by Major Goldsborough, has been secured as a club house. It is located on the F. and M. trolley line near Braddock Heights. The members desire to open the house by June



# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE PROPRIETOR reserves the right to decline any advertisement which he may deem objectionable.

NO ATTENTION whatever will be paid to anonymous contributions.

MANUSCRIPTS offered for publication will be returned if unavailable, when accompanied by stamps.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for this paper should be addressed to THE EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE.

CHESSAPEAKE AND POTOMAC and Frederick County Telephone connections.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Emmitsburg Postoffice.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

THE town ticket elected last Monday has declared for municipal improvement. The Burgess and each Commissioner is for progress and the betterment of local conditions, and now it remains for the people who put them there, to uphold the acts, and to support the policies of the new board.

But, as we have repeatedly urged, nothing can be properly accomplished without the hearty co-operation of all the citizens, and to them we strongly appeal on behalf of this new administration for their encouragement, their moral and their practical aid.

The time is ripe for action, that well directed and concerted action which makes much needed improvements possible, and it is to be sincerely hoped that all the people in the community will take a new and a strong pride in their home town and will give evidence of that pride by improving their own property, painting their houses, straightening their fences, laying new sidewalks and at all times advocating and supporting every measure that is for the beautifying of Emmitsburg and for the steady advancement of her interests.

Civic pride is always at the back of town development, and unless this pride, which is nothing more nor less than personal interest applied to public welfare—is genuine and general, the growth of home industries, the enlargement of business enterprises—in fact the success of the town and community is hampered and handicapped in every way.

We live in a good town, inhabited by good citizens, and we have splendid opportunities within our reach, and the next twelve months, during which period a great deal can be accomplished, will indicate whether or not the people appreciate them and whether they will embrace them.

Let us assume that they will, and then let us, one and all, uphold the Burgess and the new Commissioners and make Emmitsburg a better place than it has ever been.

THE first thing that will confront the new board of town commissioners at the outset of its administration—and it is taken for granted that the matter will receive the most careful consideration by each member—is the Ordinance Book of this borough. This volume so fearfully and wonderfully made, contains some very interesting and original data not heretofore given to the public, and an examination of its pages brings to light some remarkable facts. Between its covers there are just one hundred and thirteen ordinances. Of these No. 24 repealing No. 16, relating to hucksters, was not approved by the Burgess; numbers 95-6-7-8-9, 100 and 101 relating respectively to levying taxes for 1900-01, water taxes for the same years, empowering the Burgess and Commissioners to make water contracts in 1900, levying taxes in 1901-02, levying water tax for same years, granting franchises to the W. F. and G. R. Co., and the C. & P. Telephone Co., were never attested by the clerk or approved by the Burgess, and Nos. 108, 109 and 113 were never published, although ordinance No. 1 says that all ordinances shall be published and no ordinance shall be in effect until the day following its publication.

Under these circumstances is there any wonder that so much doubt has heretofore existed as

to the validity of Emmitsburg's ordinances generally?

MR. ROOSEVELT'S speech at the unveiling of the McClellan statue was filled with those happy epigrams for which the President has become famous. They were delivered with that earnestness and force that characterizes all his public utterances and they were listened to by an audience composed, for the most part, of sturdy, thinking people on whose minds they must have made a good impression, for all that he said was true, and each thought was an index to the character of the man who uttered it—one who has overcome.

Whatever else may be said of the President he is most assuredly a living exponent of the doctrine he preaches, and it cannot be said of him that he has ever substituted "ease and pleasure for the conception of duty itself." His whole life, private and public, has been a rugged, strenuous one, and his own enjoyment seems to have been in getting what he conceived to be the proper perspective of life and in surmounting the disagreeable and the unpleasant in the face of adverse criticism.

The reason why so many people are ready to criticize and scoff at everything in general is because their small minds are incapable of conceiving any but contracted ideas, and because less effort is necessary in helping a number to pull down than in aiding a few to build up.

The indolent and the irresponsible will always be found on the side which opposes progress; their eyes are quick to perceive imperfections, blind to the good achievements of others, and their lips are ever ready with the hollow laugh of ridicule or the expression of a hastily formed judgment.

And yet progress goes on and is made more pronounced by reason of these very obstacles which it has had to overcome.

WHEN we recently offered a set of harness as a reward to that farmer who would write, for publication in THE CHRONICLE, the best article on farming, we had every assurance that a great many articles would be submitted to this office. For some reason, however, those who most highly commended the idea as one that would prove of great interest and profit to farm owners, have, up to the present time, failed to send in a single line.

Our only reason for suggesting the plan was that the farmers in this particular neighborhood might have an opportunity to read and exchange ideas that were the outcome of their own actual experience, instead of depending on the largely theoretical or less practical matter usually printed under the head of "Farming."

We cannot think that all idea of competing has been given up by those who have already indicated that they were interested in the plan, but we must urge upon them the necessity of having their articles in this office before September the first.

## MARKET REPORTS.

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

EMMITSBURG.	
Corrected by Zimmerman & Shriver.	
Wheat, (dry).....	68
Rye.....	58
Oats.....	42
Corn per bushel.....	57
Hay.....	\$11.00@14.50
Country Produce Etc.	
Corrected by Jos. E. Hoke.	
Butter.....	20
Eggs.....	14
Chickens, per lb.....	10
Spring Chickens per lb.....	12
Ducks, per lb.....	12
Potatoes, per bushel.....	75
Dried Cherries, (seeded).....	75
Raspberries.....	15
Blackberries.....	4
Apples, (dried).....	4
Lard, per lb.....	10
Beef Hides.....	07
LIVE STOCK.	
Corrected by Patterson Brothers.	
Steers, per 100 lbs.....	\$ 4 @ 5.00
Butcher Hefers.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Fresh Cows.....	\$10.00 @ \$10.00
Pat Cows and Bulls, per lb.....	2 @ 3 1/2
Hogs, Fat per lb.....	7 @
Lamb, per lb.....	3 @ 4 1/2
Calves, per lb.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Stock Cattle.....	3.25 @ 3.60
BALTIMORE, May 8.	
WHEAT:—Spot, 87 1/2	
OATS:—White 85 @ 86	
RYE:—Nearly, 86 @ 87; bag lots, 85 @ 86.	
HAY:—Timothy, 22, 24 @ 25; No. 1 Clover, \$21.00 @ \$21.50; No. 2 Clover, \$19.00 @ \$20.00.	
STRAW:—Rye straw—fair to choice, \$11.00 @ \$11.50; No. 2, \$10.00 @ \$10.50; tangled rye, blocks,	

\$9.00 @ \$9.50; wheat, blocks, \$7.50 @ \$8.00; oats, \$8.00 @ \$10.50.  
MILL FEED:—Winter bran, per ton, \$22.00 @ \$23.00; 200 lb. sacks, per ton, \$22.50 @ \$23.00; middlings, 100 lb. sacks, per ton, \$24.00 @ \$24.50.  
POULTRY:—Old hens, 14 @ 15; young chickens, large, 20 @ 22; small, 20 @ 22; Spring chickens, large, 20 @ 22; small, 20 @ 22.  
PRODUCE:—Eggs, 10 @ 12; butter, nearly, rolls 16 @ 20; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania prints, 20 @ 22.  
POTATOES:—Per bu. 50 @ 70; No. 2, per bu. @.  
CATTLE:—Steers, best, \$10.00 @ \$14.50; others \$2.50 @ \$3.50; Hefers, \$ 6 @ 8; Cows, \$2.00 @ \$2.50; Bulls, \$2.00 @ \$2.50; Calves, 7 @ 7 1/2.  
Spring Lambs, 9 @ 9 1/2 c.; Pigs, \$1.00 @ \$2.00; Shoats, \$2.50 @ \$3.00; Fresh Cows, \$30.00 @ \$40.00 per head.

PHILADELPHIA May 8.

WHEAT, 83 @ 85 1/2; CORN, 55 @ 55 1/2; OATS, 48 @ 49; BUTTER 27 @ 28.00; 18; POTATOES, per bu., 75 @ 80; LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, 14 1/2 @ 15; Spring chickens, 20 @ 22

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH Zimmerman & Shriver

COAL TO BURN

Delivered to your Cellar Without Dirt or Dust in OUR SELF-DUMPING WAGON.

Home-Made Bread EMMITSBURG HOME BAKERY, HARRY HOPP, PROPRIETOR. Cakes Rolls Pies

Deliveries made in new water and dust-proof wagon. Wedding and birthday cakes made to order.

EVERYTHING IN THE BAKER'S LINE.

July 13-14

MASURY'S HOUSE PAINTS THE PAINT WITH THE LONG LIFE

MASURY'S House Paints are known the length and breadth of the United States as the paints that live the longest. They live the longest because they are made of carefully selected pigments ground in

PURE LINSEED OIL the preservative qualities of which are unquestioned. They retain their original appearance and preserve the materials of which your house is constructed for a greater period than any other paints you can buy, which, combined with their superior covering capacity, make them by far the cheapest. Made only by JOHN W. MASURY & SON New York and Chicago

LOCAL AGENT: J. THOS. GELWICKS

ORDER NISI ON SALES.

No. 8167 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Frederick county, sitting in Equity.

MAY TERM, 1907. In the matter of the Estate of Sales filed the 8th day of May, 1907.

Dr. D. E. Stone and Edgar L. Annan Mortgagees of William A. Snyder and Lizzie Snyder, his wife on petition.

ORDERED, That on the 1st day of June 1907, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Personal Property, reported to said court by Dr. E. Stone and Edgar L. Annan Mortgagees in the above cause, and filed therein as aforesaid, to finally ratify and confirm the same unless cause to the contrary thereof is shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick county, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$259.39.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1907. SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick county.

True copy—Test: SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Clerk. Vincent Sebald, Sol. May 10-4t

At Breichner's Barber Shop

A FINE LINE OF CHOICE CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOES.

dec 7-6ms

## FINE WATCHES

Our watches are the best that can be purchased, and guaranteed to be free from any defects in material or construction. For more than 100 years it has been sufficient guarantee of the quality of an article to know it was bought at Galts.

GALT & BRO., ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY.

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, STATIONERS, 1107 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Right Goods at the Right Price ARE WHAT YOU WANT.

I Keep None But The Best Stillhouse Goods AND I SELL IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE TRADE.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. H. C. HARNER.

REFRESH YOURSELF!

I have started my SODA FOUNTAIN

for the season. Ice Cream Soda, Soda with Plain Syrups, Sundaes and Phosphates. All flavors.

T. E. ZIMMERMAN, DRUGGIST.

UNDER TAKER.

M. F. SHUFF

DEALER IN Modern Furniture, BEDS, MATTRESSES.

Hospitals, Hotels, Institutions Furnished Throughout.

Special prices for Furniture in large quantities.

SEWING MACHINES.

CABINET WORK, REPAIRING.

BOTH PHONES.

W. Main St., Opp. Presbyterian Church.

EMBALMER.

July 6-4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Anna R. Hiner, Elizabeth Hiner, Mary J. Hiner, Julia Ann Miller and William P. Miller, her husband, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1889, duly recorded in Liber W. I. P. No. 10, Folio 165 &c., one of the land records of Frederick County, and pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed on the 13th day of April, 1907, the undersigned, mortgagee, will sell at Public Sale on the premises,

On Saturday, May 11th, 1907, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the following valuable real estate situated in Frederick County, State of Maryland, about one mile Northwest of Rocky Ridge in said County, along the Emmitsburg Railroad, and adjoining the lands of Elias Valentine and others, containing

130 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, about eighteen of which is well timbered, the balance is fertile and productive and easy of cultivation. The said farm is improved by a

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

a barn, smoke house, hog pen and other outbuildings, and near the said buildings there is a never failing spring of good water flowing abundantly to supply all domestic and farm purposes. There is an apple orchard of choice fruit and abundance of cherries and other small fruit on the premises. This farm is well located for markets, churches and schools, the Emmitsburg Railroad passing through the lands.

Terms of sale prescribed by the Mortgage.—Cash. The sum of two hundred dollars must be paid by the purchaser at the time of purchase on the day of sale. All conveyancing at the expense of the purchaser.

JAMES T. HAYS, Mortgagee.

VINCENT SEBOLD, Attorney. a19-4t.

We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of Frederick County, hereby give notice that we intend to petition the County Commissioners of Frederick County, Md., on Monday, June 3rd, 1907, to erect a bridge over Tom's Creek at Close's ford, adjoining the lands of Adelaide Close and Elmer Valentine, in Emmitsburg Election District No. 5. Said bridge will be about 100 feet long.

WALLACE H. MOSER, GEORGE W. LINDER, N. C. STANSBURY, N. C. STANSBURY, H. F. MAXELL.

dec 7-6ms

AGAINST THE HARVEST TRUST.

Attorney-General Bonaparte is about to take action in the courts in the matter of the Harvest Trust, which has been under investigation since the first of the year.

It is alleged by some of the complainants that the trust has taken out of their dealers contracts the clause restricting their dealers from handling lines manufactured or "jobbed" by competitors, but according to the instructions given to their salesmen, agents must remember that where opportunity presents itself they must sell the whole line or none at all. It is charged that the trust has raised the price on binders and other machinery and has during the last three years reduced their sales of their canvassers and by tightening up on credits when taking farmers' notes from their dealers in settlement of accounts to such an extent that one traveling collector is now employed where five were previously employed.

## HAGERSTOWN EVENTS.

It is understood the 22 saloonkeepers who were recently refused licenses by Judge Keedy, largely because of defective indentments, will again apply for licenses to be issued June 1.

The anti-saloon people will, it is said, file protests to the issuing of licenses to the dealers who were recently rejected, claiming that a dealer whose application has just been refused does not have the right to come before the court, months after month, when his license was refused for the license year beginning May 1.

A committee of the Brewery Workers' Union of Hagerstown, with the representative of the International Union of the United Brewery Workers' Union, John Riegger, of Baltimore, called today at the office of the Hagerstown Brewing Company, which recently changed ownership, and endeavored to get a settlement of the differences between the company and the union, but were unable, the members claim, to get a satisfactory reply. The company claims it is paying its employees higher wages than is being paid for similar work in the large cities.

"Gig" Rockwell and John Cyholtz and Harry Cyholtz, prisoners, escaped from the Hagerstown jail. They dug their way to liberty with a sharp iron cornhusker through a brick wall nearly 2 feet thick. They invited "Cy" Young, in jail on the charge of stealing a suit of clothes, to join them, but "Cy" refused to go along, whereupon the others dubbed him a coward.

Lee Harper, a colored prisoner, pounded on the jail door leading to the residence corridor and notified the turnkey of the escape. It took the prisoners only 20 minutes to dig the hole in the wall.

Rockwell is 17, while the Cyholtz youths are aged 15 and 17 years, respectively. Sheriff Charles H. Delbert was out of town when the three prisoners escaped. Two of the boys were afterwards apprehended by Sheriff Martz, of Frederick, at the farms of David and Charles Eckstine and were sent back to Hagerstown. The other, Rockwell, has not been caught.

The School Commissioners, of Washington county, appointed C. Edwin Carl principal of the Washington County High School and B. F. Conrad assistant. John B. Houser was appointed principal of the Washington High School and Mrs. Emma B. Mentzer assistant.

It was decided to hold the high school commencement Tuesday evening, June 11, in the Academy of Music. Several hundred district trustees were appointed.

Edwin Gould, brother of George Gould, and special representatives of the Gould railroad interests, accompanied by B. F. Bush, the new president of the Western Maryland Railroad, and Alexander Robertson, vice-president and general manager, were in Hagerstown Sunday and Monday on a tour of inspection of the Western Maryland Railroad properties. They arrived on a special train and spent an hour in the city inspecting the new yards and the large shops now in course of erection. The party spent the night at Blue Ridge Summit and made a tour of the Baltimore and Harrisburg division.

On last Friday, at midnight, our people were startled by the alarm of fire by the ringing of the church bell, the memory and experience of fourteen years ago made the alarm more apprehensive and fearful to many of us. About 12 o'clock the warehouse of Mr. J. C. Pyle at the Railroad Station, was discovered to be on fire and already so far advanced that nothing could be done to save the building or any of its contents. The Cream Separator building nearby and its machinery was also destroyed. Only by hard work, and the near supply of water was the hay shed and its contents saved.

It is quite evident that a spark from a freight train which passed here about 11 o'clock is the real cause of the fire, as those first to reach the place say that the Northwest end of the porch and warehouse was already consumed.

The buildings were insured but Mr. Pyle carried no insurance on his stock of goods, which to him is a total loss of between \$3,500 to \$4,000. His loss was further increased by the burning of his books and accounts.

Mr. Hyson of Bridgeton and Messrs. Pyle, of Gatchellville, York county, Pa., brother-in-law and brothers of Mr. Pyle, were here Tuesday, and their visit may conclude his future plans. It is hoped he may be encouraged by the kindly help of his many friends to rebuild and begin business again, as Graceham cannot possibly do without such a source of general exchange of produce.

Mr. Hostetter, one of the firm of The Hanover Product Company, Hanover, Pa., who were running the Cream Separator, was here also on Tuesday. This company will speedily rebuild the plant and put it into operation.

Mr. Norman Six who was very seriously ill with measles, not improving. This disease is epidemic here.

SOME QUEER NAMES.

There is a doctor whose initials are M. D., and a minister whose initials are D. D.

U. Ketcham and I. Skinnem, the lawyers, are historians, unfortunately, do not sell umbrellas, but their paints are waterproof.

Heller & Brightly deal in incandescent lights.

L. T. Burns is really a coal man.

The initials of a certain teacher are A. B. C.

Underwood sells coffins.

All Smiths were once really blacksmiths.

Sellers is a common name for merchants.

Schloss & Castle are lockmakers.

Drinkhouse is a Chicago saloonist.

Slocum is also a doctor named Stillwell.

Slocum is not an errand boy, but a policeman.

Black & White is a well-known firm of lithographers.

And Holdfast is a celebrated marrying parson.—Washington Times.

To these might be added the following, names of people living in Washington, D. C.

J. Makeover is the appropriate name of a tailor.

Daily & Nightly are plumbers doing business in that city.

R. Leather, which does not mean Russia leather, is the name of a man who is a shoemaker.

Bacon & Co., sell meats and Max Needle is a tailor, while Mrs. Greenapple deals in fruit and vegetables.

Citizen's Bank to be Enlarged.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The Citizen's National Bank, of Frederick, has purchased the Etcheson building adjoining the bank and will erect, on the site, and add to their banking institution. The building purchased is now occupied by Pearce's Pharmacy and others. Possession will be given as soon as possible.

## NEWS FROM FREDERICK

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The road, recently built under the Shoemaker Act at Braddock Heights, is already in need of repairs and the County Commissioners have been notified by W. W. Crosby, of the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey. The road was completed only last December and was duly accepted by Mr. Crosby. The Shoemaker Act was recently declared constitutional by the Maryland Court of Appeals after being resisted by our county commissioners until it was finally taken to the Court of last resort.

Delegates to represent the Frederick Fire Department at the annual State Firemen's Convention to be held in Annapolis, June 12 and 13, have been named. All three companies will contest for prizes to be given at the "meet." The Juniors may enter their new "La France" steamer in the engine contest. This steamer is the latest and finest owned by any volunteer company in the State.

The W. F. & G. Electric Railway again encountered opposition in laying its tracks on West Fourth street extended, (Dill Ave.) where they, it is claimed, by residents have violated their franchise by not laying the track on the bed of the street; they raised the track considerably above street grade. On Wednesday last, fearing an injunction, they worked till 11 P. M., laying their track. The doctors have retained Samuel A. Lewis as their attorney and will await the final action of the company and the city authorities. At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen they failed to take any action on the matter, as, by a measure, been injected into the local Democratic mayoralty contest, as Mayor Smith and Alderman Schell are candidates for the nomination for Mayor. The objectors think the authorities should act one way or the other. As yet nothing has been done by either side.

Frederick, by next Fall, will have Market street paved from Fifth street on the North, to the Baltimore & Ohio depot, on the South, and the cobble stones will be a thing of the past, except between the station and South street. West Patrick street, from Market to Court streets, will also be paved, according to the decision of the city authorities.

The Democratic City Central Committee has decided upon the Crawford County system for nominating a Mayor and City Register to stand for election in June. The aldermen will be selected by convention. Mayor Smith and Alderman Schell will contest for the office of mayor. City Register Sheppard has no opposition. The Republicans have not as yet indicated what they will do and neither party has fixed on a date for their primaries or conventions.

Many tax payers desire a People's or Citizen's ticket, non partisan in character. If such a ticket is named the Republicans will probably not nominate any candidates. The name of Mr. Thomas H. Haller, a leading merchant, is mentioned as the most available one for a Citizen's candidate for Mayor. Mr. Haller is a member of the Frederick City Business Men's Association and is quite popular.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The kind of weather which the prophets are furnishing us at present hardly delights the farmer. But it is certainly keeping down the spring fever. This is a good thing for the students, especially since we are on the home stretch and nearing examinations. Cool days are fine for study.

Washington and Lee College was scheduled for a game at Echo Field on Monday last, and Washington College for tomorrow. Both these teams cancelled the games.

The tennis court has been put in shape and the racket and ball are swinging and bounding merrily to the accompaniment of "forty loves" and "fifteen off."

The senior team of "giants" was defeated last week by the minims team, 19 to 18.

In the Class League, Sophomore defeated Freshman 3 to 2; and the Seminary won from Preps. 7 to 6. A handsome pennant is to be purchased by the league and presented to the Class leading at the end of the season.

The Senior Class held its banquet at "The Colonial" in York, on Wednesday. At this writing the last story of the new Seminary building is nearing completion. A large force of men are at work. If the weather continues favorable, a few weeks will see the building roofed.

TANEYTOWN.

Rev. Charles Huber, with wife and daughter, and Mrs. Margaret Valentine, of Gettysburg, were visitors at Mr. Hoke's last Sabbath.

Mrs. Sallie Babylon returned from a visit to friends in Uniontown.

Miss Ada Reindollar returned on Saturday from a visit to her brother, J. J. Reindollar, of Fairfield, Pa.

A number of our people are attending the county C. E. Convention, now in session at Union Bridge.

The town election of Burgess and commissioners was held on Monday last, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. In addition to the regular ticket nominated some "spontaneous" independent ticket nominated a few days before the election. There was considerable interest manifested in the election and 151 votes were cast resulting in the election of the independent ticket as follows: Burgess, Chas. A. Elliot, Commissioners, John S. Fink, Judson Hill, Harvey E. Weant, Tobias H. Eckenrode and Bradford O. Slonaker.

FOUR POINTS AND VICINITY.

Mrs. E. E. Zimmerman and Mrs. L. M. Zimmerman and family, of Emmitsburg, spent last Friday with the family of Mr. N. C. Stansbury.

Miss Maude Maxwell of this place, is visiting her brother Mr. Thaddeus Maxwell, of Emmitsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Burgess and family, of Emmitsburg, spent Sunday with Mr. Samuel Fitez and family.

Mr. Robert Troxell and daughter, Ruth, of this place, spent Sunday with the family of Mr. Charles Raggar of near Fairfield.

Mrs. Samuel Hockensmith



FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

## FAIRFIELD ITEMS.

Work on the pipe line in this neighborhood is at an end. The line is completed as far as Hamilton township.

Mr. C. A. Landis lost a valuable mare. The animal died a few days ago.

Mr. Robert Carson died at the home of his brother near Waynesboro. Mr. Carson formerly lived in this place. The funeral services were held on Monday, the interment being made in the cemetery near Fairfield.

Mr. Henry Welty has moved from Waynesboro, his former home, to his property near this place.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated in the Lutheran Church in Fairfield on Whitsun Day, May 19th.

Mrs. John Hospelhorn and Mrs. W. P. Nunemacher, of Emmitsburg, were recent visitors to this place. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Shulley.

Mr. Jacob Musselman, of this place, who has recently installed one of J. T. Hays and Son's gas machines, has the best light in Fairfield.

## COUPLETS FOR THE DAYS.

## MONDAY.

Gird thy strength and forward go,  
Strive thou to meet with Weal, not Woe.

## TUESDAY.

Wreath thou thy face with joy and smiles,  
Weal is captured by simple wiles.

## WEDNESDAY.

E'en though Weal should chance to hide,  
Frown not darkly, with patience bide.

## THURSDAY.

Look not backward, lest Woe thou see,  
Stealthily, surely, following thee.

## SATURDAY.

Put on thy strength and onward go,  
Thy path may be uncrossed by Woe.

## SUNDAY.

Once having gained the hallowed day,  
In prayer forget the shadowed way.

—Clara Ophelia Brand.

## NOT VERY ELEVATING.

Mr. Bok, of the *Ladies Home Journal*, disapproves of the "comic" supplement in the following words:

The average parents do not seem to realize the absolute injury that he does to his children by the admission into his home of the so-called "comic" supplements, issued with the average modern Sunday paper. It is sad enough when the parent himself wastes his time over the so-called funnys and distorted art (!) which these supplements contain. But, at least, he is supposed to have the intelligence to give the poor stuff the low relative place to which it has any place at all, it is entitled. But the child cannot do this. He accepts the slang in which the low wit is couched as current speech, adopts it, and uses it as his own. He accepts the meaningless wit as his idea of humor, and receives the distorted figures and badly-drawn pictures as his conception of art. So, in language, in literature, and in art, he receives his first ideas at the most impressionable part of his life from these hideous American plagues.

## UNGENTLEMANLY AUTOISTS.

On Sunday afternoon four young men, it is said from Frederick, came through Emmitsburg in an automobile. The run from Frederick was made in sixty minutes and going through town this speed was exceeded. Several pedestrians made narrow escapes and the scant courtesy shown to young ladies by the occupants of the car was decidedly out of place. It is not often that our citizens have had to complain of either the speed or conduct of these tourists but the above incident was certainly bad enough to call for comment.

## THERMOMETRIC READINGS.

Taken every week day from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer.		
8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday 61	68	68
Saturday 52	62	68
Monday 50	65	62
Tuesday 58	66	62
Wednesday 56	65	70
Thursday 57	64	68
Friday 58		

## Gone Pleasure-mad.

"It seems that the whole world is going pleasure-mad," said the Rev. T. A. Snively who just resigned his pastorate in Chicago. "First, it was the bicycle fad, then golf, and now it is automobiling, plus golf and Sunday house parties. Whether my parish has been harder hit by these fads than other parishes or districts is more than I can say, but I am inclined to think so."

"Everybody knows there is a steady decline all along the social fabric in church-going and the enthusiasm for church work. Where or when it will end nobody knows."

## Most Likely.

The disagreement of the Thaw jury was not caused by the rhetoric of Mr. Delmas, or the tergiversations of Mr. Jerome, or the experts, or the hypothetical questions. It was simply the result of the different natures of the 12 men. —New York World.

## Another Fish Story.

A hawk flying over the farm of Samuel Dietrich, near Stroudsburg, Pa., dropped a two-pound shad from its talons, which later graced the farmer's table. —Baltimore News.

## Wild Hyenas in Wolfville.

"Some hyena set fire to Michael Kline's wagon one night last week. The wagon had been loaded with posts in the evening for the purpose of taking them to the 12 yards next morning. The fire was discovered before much damage was done."

Wolfville correspondent of the *Myersville Monitor*.

## CHRONICLE ADS. BRING RESULTS.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Let me express my gratification at the results I obtained by advertising in THE CHRONICLE. I contracted for three insertions of a "For Sale" ad. and got a buyer before the next issue appeared.

E. WELTY.

## WANTED AT ONCE.

Good cook at Hotel Spangler. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. J. B. ELDER. April 26-3t.

J. Thos. Gelwick

## ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN

SIMILARITY BETWEEN THEM UNDISCOVERABLE.

Washington Post Sees no Reason for Widely Prevalent Opinion.—Bryan Tied to Defunct Issues Which He Drags With Him.

The Post confesses itself quite unable to discover any good reason for the existence of the widely prevalent opinion that President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan stand for identical ideas and policies in government. While it is true that the platform of Roosevelt in the matter of railroad regulation, adopted a policy enunciated in the Democratic platform on which Mr. Bryan went down in two campaigns, the adoption was in general terms, and the Democrats and Republicans in Congress disagreed widely in details. But railway rate regulation is only one of many alleged issues to which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt is not committed. Mr. Roosevelt has never been known to cling to a dead issue. He has never let go of an issue that he has advocated, no matter how dead and gone or how unfrustrated it might be. For example, he still adheres to an issue that was laid out cold and stiff in November, 1896, the issue of free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1. Against the victims of an overwhelming majority of Democrats, he boldly bossed a reaffirmation of that hoodoo into the Democratic platform of 1900, and in 1904 he had influence enough to prevent any reiteration of it, so that 16 to 1 stands today as the latest platform declaration of Democratic policy on the currency. And more than this, Mr. Bryan is on record as having declared in London just before he returned from his Oriental tour to this country that he regretted the United States was compelled to go on one leg, the gold leg, and expressed the opinion that the progress and prosperity of the country would have been greater if it had adopted the two-leg standard. Mr. Roosevelt is not only a consistent Republican in his gold standard view, as to which he stands with Cleveland, but he is a protectionist, which neither Cleveland nor Bryan is. On frequent occasions Mr. Roosevelt has written or spoken that which was, to say the least, very injudicious but he has never announced a new and almost revolutionary policy, pretty nearly equivalent to a declaration for a new Constitution, and simultaneously declared that "if any of you Democrats object to it, I will drive you out of the party." That was Mr. Bryan's latest break. The inability of Mr. Bryan to cut loose from defunct issues, his persistence in dragging them all along as he goes marching on, is equaled only by his industry in inventing new issues full of trouble for his party. Mr. Roosevelt aims to avoid as a last resort government ownership, while Mr. Bryan undoubtedly looks for the adoption of that policy, and hopes to see it in some months ago, to educate the Democratic party up to it. Another marked dissimilarity between these two leaders of men may be described in the fact that while Mr. Roosevelt is held in esteem by many thousands of Democrats, Mr. Bryan has not won favor on the Republican side of the party fence.

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The places formerly frequented by the boys are now occupied by bottling works, or in some other way, and they resort to the streets and alleys to play ball, to the annoyance of many householders and pedestrians.

The Woman's Club of York are seeking cooperation with the school authorities, the object of which is to convert the school yards into gardens for the children during the summer months, at the outset only a few of the yards will be used, but it is hoped the idea will become more popular and create a demand to have all the yards used for the same purpose.

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## TOWN OFFICIALS ELECTED.

Representative Men Selected For The Coming Year.—Heavy Vote Polled.

The annual election of corporation officials was held on Monday, May 6. While there was little excitement manifested yet quite a heavy vote was polled and the choice made by the citizens was good, representative men having been elected to office. Last year the votes cast did not number seventy while on Monday 119 ballots were voted. Out of this number four were spoiled. A few tickets were written. Mr. W. H. Ashbaugh was Judge of the election and Mr. Norman Hoke, Clerk. The following, except for a few ballots cast for other than the names on the ticket, is the result of the day's voting.

For Burgess: T. E. Zimmerman, elected, 62; George L. Gillean, 17; M. F. Shuff, 33.

For Commissioners: John T. Long, 45; William Morrison, elected, 70; W. D. Colquhoun, 32; George T. Gelwicks, 15; Edgar L. Annan, 28; John H. Rosensteel, elected, 71; James B. Elder, 12; Oscar D. Frailey, 33; Edward Chrimser, 39; James W. Eichelberger, 7; Edgar W. Shriver, 28; Joseph D. Caldwell, elected, 59; A. M. Patterson, 14; Herbert M. Ashbaugh, elected, 72; C. T. Zacharias, 4; M. F. Shuff, elected, 65; Harry C. Harner, elected, 55.

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## PARAGRAPH NEWS

From All Points of The Compass.

A Digest of The Important and Interesting Happenings of The Week.

The Jamestown Fair Managers have found it necessary to raise \$350,000 more to complete the grounds and buildings.

Prof. C. Lane Taneyhill, M. D., of Baltimore, has been elected president of the National Association of United States Pension Examiners.

A \$600,000 linoleum factory covering over fifteen acres of ground will shortly be erected by the Armstrong Cork Company at Lancaster, Pa.

President Roosevelt has been made an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was presented with a badge of the organization.

Eight architects have been invited to furnish plans for the new Bureau of American Republics Building or Palace of Peace to be erected in Washington.

Governor Hughes' proposal to remove Otto Kelsey, the Superintendent of Insurance in New York State, was defeated.

This was the outcome of the Democrats endeavor to discredit a Republican Governor.

The court martial which has been trying Capt. Edgar Macklin, in connection with the shooting up of Brownsville, Texas, went into secret session, and after sitting one hour returned a verdict of not guilty for the accused.



## TRUE PEACE.

Worthy Strife to Accomplish  
A Worthy End.

### PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

It is the Duty of Us All to Strive for  
Peace, Provided That it Comes on  
The Right Terms.—Remarks on  
Duty of Country and  
Citizens.

At the unveiling of the monument erected to General McClellan, President Roosevelt, among other things, gave voice to the following patriotic and sensible thoughts: "We have listened recently to a great deal of talk about peace. It is the duty of all of us to strive for peace, provided that it comes on the right terms. I believe that the man who really does the best work for the state in peace is the very man who at need will do well in war. If peace is merely another name for self-indulgence, for sloth, for timidity, for the avoidance of duty, have none of it. Seek the peace that comes to the just man armed, who will dare to defend his rights if the need should arise. Seek the peace granted to him who will wrong no man and will not submit to wrong in return. Seek the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice. Ask peace because your deeds and your powers warrant you in asking it, and do not put yourself in the position to crave it as something to be granted or withheld at the whim of another.

"In life as it is to-day in time of peace, we do not have to face the difficulties and dangers you had to face; but if we do not face the duties that are ours in your spirit, we shall do them but poorly. We are a good many thousands of years short of the millennium yet, both as among nations and as among individuals, and our business is to do our own duty and to teach our children to do their duty in a rough, workaday world; and we can not do that duty by fine phrases. There is no use in anything I say here being all right unless the deeds of both myself and yourselves correspond to the words I speak, and to which you listen. That is all that words count for—as an index by which you can judge the corresponding deeds, either of the speaker or of the listeners. We cannot do our duty if we let ourselves get a false perspective of life, if we substitute ease and pleasure for the conception of duty itself. That is just as true of the man and the woman in private life as it is of the soldier. Consider your friends and associates who are not in the army; take the younger people; look at each man and each woman when they have begun to be elderly; and compare in real happiness those who have begun to be elderly; and compare in real happiness those who have gone through life shirking, getting around and avoiding what was disagreeable and unpleasant, and you will find that it is the last class who have the real enjoyment.

"There is just one person in this country whom I put ahead of any soldier—I do not care whether the soldier wore the blue or whether he wore the gray; I do not care whether he fought through the civil war; not even if he lost an arm in the civil war—I put ahead of the soldier the really good woman, the good wife and mother, who has done her full duty.

"I wish to see the people of this country not merely feel kindly toward their neighbors who do well, for I also wish to see them actuated by a flaming indignation toward their neighbors who do ill. I wish to see you peaceful, and I wish to see you avoid harming your neighbor; and I wish to see you able and desirous each to see that your neighbor does not harm you. A foolish good nature, a weak good nature, incapable of righteous wrath, is almost as unfortunate an attribute for a citizen of this democracy as willingness to do wrong on the part of the man himself. If the man hasn't in him the power of being aroused to vehement action when wrong has been done, he can be of no service in combatting the manifold wrongs that do exist at present alike in our industrial and in our economic life. The public servant who is only good natured and well-meaning is not a very useful public servant. If you haven't got it in you to strive manfully against wrong, you will accomplish but little for right.

"I hope to see this nation play an evergrowing part in the affairs of the world. It cannot play that part unless it is willing to accept the responsibilities that go with it. We cannot do our first and primary duty at home within our own borders unless we strive measurably to realize certain ideals. By this I do not mean merely to talk about them at Foch de July celebrations; to speak of them, and applaud the speech, and then go home and have neither speaker nor hearer practice what has thus virtuously been preached.

"When we speak of liberty, when we praise it, let us try to see that in actual practice we achieve it. When we speak of fraternity, of brotherhood, let us exercise each for himself the qualities that make for brotherhood, for fraternity. When we speak of equality let us try to realize the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, who pointed out that there was, of course, a certain sense in which men are not, and cannot be, equal; but who realized in his life and his deeds the profound truth that in the larger sense, in the real, the all-important sense, there can and must be an equality among all men. This quality we of the American republic must seek to secure among our fellow-citizens. It is an equality of rights before the law; a measurable equality of opportunity, so far as we can secure it, for each man to do the best that there is in him without hindrance from his fellows, and without hindrance from his fellows, and, finally, and most important, it is that equality which we should prize above all else, the equality of self-respect and of mutual respect among each and all of our citizens."

A snowstorm, almost a blizzard, raged in St. Joseph last Friday.

## ROWE'S LIVERY

TEAMS AT ANY TIME AND FOR ANY OCCASION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

ALWAYS PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE

HOWARD M. ROWE,

EMMITSBURG, MD.

C. & P. PHONE.

jan 26-1y

## LIVE CAPITAL TOPICS.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The unveiling of the McClellan statue was a picturesque and brilliant spectacle and a fine, sunny day added to its impressiveness and permitted an immense crowd to view it in proper spirit of appreciation. The statue is by MacMonnies, the celebrated sculptor and is supposed to be a fine work of art. There are many things to whom it is far from satisfactory, and even those without any critical artistic taste are questioning the judgment of placing another equestrian statue in this city which already contains more of that sort than any other city on the globe. General McClellan in bronze now sits on his horse on the top of a high pedestal at the summit of a high hill. To see it one must throw his head well back between his shoulders and it is possible that he may then get the impression that the General is either going to fly, Pegasus-like, or that if his horse should make a move forward he will probably take a series of somersaults to the foot of the hill. There is nothing either active or composed about it. The horse is ready to plunge forward and the tips of the General's boots resting lightly in the stirrups and his knees loosely touching the horse's sides suggest that in such an event he might not go in the same direction. The likeness is said to be good.

The attitude of the French Government in declining to accept as sufficient for import purposes the tag of the Agricultural Department affixed to fresh meats has convinced the State Department that an effort must be made at once to reach a general agreement with France to govern the trade relations between the two governments. Conferences are being held between Secretary Root and the French Ambassador looking to this end and it is suggested that a Tariff Commission similar to that which was sent to Germany to avert a trade war with that country should now be sent to France for the same purpose. Our trade with France is large and many industries are threatened. Consul General Mason at Paris has called the attention of the State Department to a measure before the French Chamber of Deputies to increase by four hundred per cent. the tariff duties on American cotton-seed oil which would, of course, be prohibitive. There is also a proposition to wipe out our flourishing apple trade in that country by imposing an increase of sixty per cent in the duties. It may be also that American grains, flours and other agricultural products will receive a similar increase in the tariff duties, so it may easily be seen that a serious situation confronts many branches of our trade.

When the labor delegations called on the President to declare himself with reference to his statement that Moyer and Haywood were "undesirable citizens" they got it in a letter that left no doubt in their minds as to his meaning. Since its publication he has received several delegations of labor representatives at the White House and it is now said that he will issue another letter in which he will elaborate the views expressed in the first one. It is probable that the labor unions got more in the first than they were expecting and the second is no doubt regarded by them as wholly superfluous. The labor representatives who have been here have been well received and there is nothing in their attitude to show that they are dissatisfied. The President's honesty and fearlessness in the matter seems to have impressed them favorably and to have increased his popularity with them. The second letter is awaited with interest by all classes, who are wondering if there is anything more for the President to say on the subject.

### NEED OF BROTHERHOOD.

Theodore Roosevelt says, "I think that any man who takes an interest in this great country of ours must realize that the one all-important necessity of our social, industrial and political life is the necessity of the realization of what brotherhood means. We cannot develop our civilization at all unless we develop it upon the basis of each recognizing in his fellow man his brother, whose interest he must have at heart. "No scheme of legislation, no kind of administration of the Government will atone or can atone for the lack of the fundamental quality of each being in every deed his brother's keeper. I do not mean to talk about it every seventh day, but to feel it in the intervening six days. Three-fourths, probably nine-tenths, of the labor troubles would vanish if you could interest the people on each side to approach the matter in the spirit of each striving to care for his fellows as he cares for himself."

### U. S. TRANSFER COMPANY.

MOTOR POWER REPLACES THE HORSE.

\$35 TO \$85.—300 HEAD OF HORSES and 100 HEAD OF YOUNG BLOCKY-BUILT MULES, 6 to 8 years old, weighing 900 to 1,400 pounds, to be positively sold, on account of our new motor-wagon system. Will be sold at the rate of 50 head a week. All good, serviceable stock, right out of hard work. Also, 30 HEAD OF BIG, YOUNG, FAT MARES, pavement sore; will come sound in the country. See SUPERINTENDENT at COMPANY'S STABLES, 533, 535, 537 and 539 WEST PRATT STREET, corner Greene, BALTIMORE, MD. feb 15-3mos. c. p.

MULES. MULES. MULES.

U. S. TRANSFER COMPANY. 100 HEAD YOUNG MULES, \$75 TO \$150 A PAIR. See Superintendent at Company's Stables, 535-537-539 W. Pratt st., cor. Greene, Baltimore, Md. feb 15-3mos. c. p.

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march 22-1y



The comfort of a woman's shoe depends largely on the flexibility of its sole. While all

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JAMESTOWN.

1607

Upon the farthest border of the west And facing glories of the sunset land, Of bold adventures, in eager quest Of home secure, by tyrant unoppressed, In dignity of English freemen stand; They look up to the Blue Ridge, rising grand, Its wooded slopes their peaceful vale invest.

Today the river, winding to the sea, Flows past a ruin kindly overgrown With clinging ivy that wraps tenderly A shapeless pile of broken brick and stone; But in that mass foundation firm we see Of Sovereign State without a crown or throne.—Isaac Bassett Choate for the Boston Transcript.

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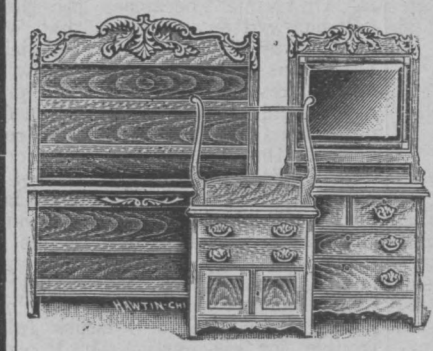
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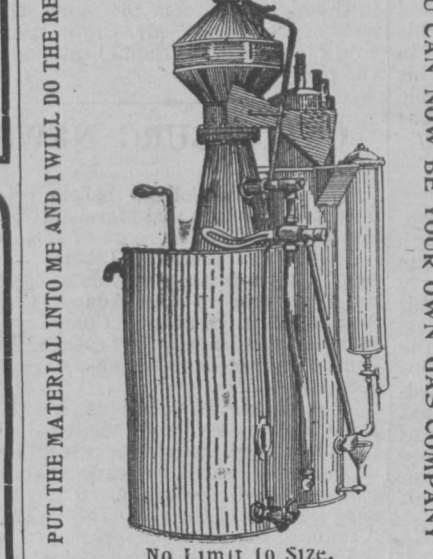
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aug 17-1y

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

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Patentees,  
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may 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. J. A. O'TOOLE, DENTIST OF THURMONT, MD., WILL BE IN EMMITSBURG, AT THE EMMIT HOUSE, TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.  
april 5-1f.

ORDER NISI ON AUDIT.

NO. 8010 EQUITY.

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

MARCH TERM, 1907.

In the matter of the Auditor's Report filed the 22nd day of April, 1907.

Joseph E. Wagner, et al. vs. Margaret S. Wagner, et al.

Ordered, That on the 14th day of May, 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 22nd day of April, 1907.  
SAMUEL T. HAFFNER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County.

True copy—Test:  
SAMUEL T. HAFFNER, Clerk.  
Eugene L. Rowe, Sol. apr 23-3-1f.

## ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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About sixty miles from Baltimore, at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a large and shady lawn, modern equipment throughout. (Students may pursue either the Classical or English Course; graduation is attainable in either.)  
Music, Painting and Domestic Economy are branches of special interest in their respective departments. Also, **SUPERIOR**, St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg Md.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

HAVE your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by George T. Eyster who warrants the same and has always on hand a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NO. 8086 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting as a Court of Equity.  
Joseph K. Hays, vs. George Smith and Annie Smith, his wife et al.

Ordered this 19th day of April, A. D. 1907, by the Circuit Court for Frederick County in Equity, that Hammond Trimmer and Eugene L. Rowe, Trustees in the above cause, give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of Jacob Smith, deceased, to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 18th day of May, A. D. 1907, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed in Frederick County once a week for three successive weeks prior to the 18th day of May, A. D. 1907.

JOHN C. MOTTER.

Filed April 19th, 1907.

True copy—Test:

SAMUEL T. HAFFNER,

Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Md. apr 26-4-1f.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in last will and testament of Joseph T. Gelwicks, late of Frederick County, deceased, and in conformity with an order of the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, the undersigned, Executor of said last will and testament, will sell at public sale, on the premises,

Saturday, May 25, 1907,  
at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that lot of ground, situated on East Main Street, in the Town of Emmitsburg, Md., of which the said Joseph T. Gelwicks, died, seized and possessed, being the Eastern part of Lot No. 108 on the plat of said town, fronting on Main Street about 16 feet and running back with a uniform width to an alley, improved with a 2-story

WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE

and a Bowling Alley.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Orphans' Court:—One-half cash on day of sale or the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court, the balance in six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving his, her or their notes, bearing interest from day of sale, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Executor for the deferred payments, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

ISAAC J. GELWICKS, Executor.

may 3-4-1f.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(In this column "UNCLE BILL" will answer all questions of a proper character submitted to the correspondent. 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:—What is a sufficient cause for change venue in this state?

ME.

Me:—In the single state, hash six times a week in the other state, no cause is sufficient.

Uncle Bill:—What is worse than Tuberculosis?

VICTIM.

Victim:—Threeberculosis.

Uncle Bill:—What is the effect of cheap whiskey on the constitution?

PURE FOOD.

Pure Food:—This subject is at present giving the government a great deal of trouble.

There are so many grades of "pure food" to be considered. One kind, a congressman said "will eat the very vitals out of a coyote; it will make a howling dervish out of an anchorite; it will make a rabbit walk right up and spit in a bulldog's eye." Another kind would have a different effect. Some would make a Christian Scientist out of Tillman; another would make the church basket look like the receiving vaults of the Chemical Bank. Some whiskeys walk, others talk, all of them work. If you are willing to get knowledge by experience and do not wish to drink any of the stuff try a mixture of corrosive sublimate, nitro-glycerine, steel filings, and aqua fortis. You had better attend to all necessary business and select your pal bearers before mixing. If you try this—farewell, a long farewell—we'll miss you from our midst.

Church at Catocotin Sold.

The vestry of Catocotin parish, at Catocotin Furnace, have sold the church property there to Frank W. Fraley for \$1,600. The property consists of about seven and a half acres of land and is a part of the Auburn estate, now owned by Dr. William S. McPherson. It was given for church purposes by the late Peregrine Fitzhugh in 1855. After the death of Rev. Ernest McGill, about a year ago, regular services were abandoned.