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STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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HER PRIVILEGE

Why She Is Given Leap Year

ST. PATRICK STARTED IT

St. Bridget First Lady To Use Prerogative

PROPOSAL POLITELY DECLINED

The Story Of The Institution Of The Custom That Gives The Ladies The Right To Propose During Leap Year.—Forfeit In Case Of Refusal.



According to tradition it was no less a personage than St. Patrick himself who conferred what is commonly known as the leap year privilege on women. And it was St. Bridget who beguiled him into making the concession.

That takes the origin back to about the year 400, which would seem to give it good deep roots. This is the story as told by tradition mongers:

One day St. Patrick was strolling along the shore of Lough Neagh he was accosted by St. Bridget, who with much weeping and wailing declared that the sisters in her nursery felt themselves to be deeply abused because they as women had not the privilege of popping the question. At that time celibacy, although approved by the Church as the proper life of a religious and consequently made binding on the individual by a private vow, was not enforced by a general and absolute rule for the clergy.

St. Patrick was sternly resolved upon celibacy for himself, but he was so moved by the lamentations of St. Bridget that he offered to help out the nunnery ladies by conceding to them an occasional enjoyment of the privilege of proposing. Being an ecclesiastic, his thoughts naturally turned on groups

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PARTY THAT WILL WIN

Independents The Greatest Power in American Politics.—The Little Heard of Third Party.

The independent voter, who has always been championed by THE CHRONICLE, is given his proper place in American politics in the following from the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, an independent journal of national importance: What is the greatest power in American politics? Colonel Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark College at Worcester, says that it is "the third party, little heard of, without organization, which seeks no office, holds no meetings, owns no banner, but which comprises men who think for themselves, hold the balance of the power, and silently decide the elections." It is well now and then, amid the clash of political ambitions and selfish interests to have a great truth so well stated. This is the party to which the presidential conventions of this year may well give serious thought. All the signs of the times indicate that more citizens than ever are doing their own thinking, and are preparing, when voting time comes, to follow their convictions regardless of the party label.

MAKING THE CALENDAR

Confusion of Time by Reason of Inaccuracies

PRESENT MODE ESTABLISHED 1582

To-morrow the Mark of Leap Year.—Year 46 B. C. Had Fourteen Months.—Not Until 16th Century Was Year Measured Correctly.

To-morrow is a rare day, and has had a varied life. To many it is a mystery why this one day should be added and why we should have an extra twenty-four hours in the meanest month of the year, rated by its weather. Why not put the extra day in June or September? Living in this age with a half a dozen fire insurance calendars hanging from the wall it seems an easy thing to keep tab on the time. But it was not always so and in the past things became pretty well tangled because there were no fire insurance companies to furnish the world with convenient pads.

The regular occurrence of certain natural phenomena first led to the division of time; the apparent revolution of the sun around the earth gave rise to the division into days the changes of the moon, to the division into months. Lack of knowledge of the laws governing the movements of the stars, moon and sun led to inaccuracies, and in time time got mixed up considerably and in one year the 21st of March came on the 10th. In the year 46 B. C., in order to get the calendar to fit the seasons, two months had to be added, and that year which contained fourteen months is called the year of confusion.

In 1582 Pope Gregory issued a brief abolishing the Julian calendar which was responsible for the above named year and many other irregularities in the many years of its use. The Romans had a year of ten months and a year of 354 days which was made to fit by donations of a week or so from the Emperor. Somebody suggested that it would be wise to change the length of the year and do away with these gifts. They then made the year 365 1/4 days long. They did not know that this was eleven minutes too long and difficulties arose but at greater intervals. Pope Gregory XIII assembled the wise men and issued the afore mentioned brief.

This Gregorian or reformed calendar made the following amendment: Every 100th year, which by the old style was a leap year, was now to be a common one, the fourth century divisible by four excepted; that is, 1600 was to remain a leap year, but 1700, 1800, 1900 of the common length, and 2000 a leap year again. In this calendar the length of the solar year is taken to be 365 days, 5 hours 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, the difference between which and the true length, which is 365 days, 48 minutes and 46 seconds, is immaterial.

KILLING OF A PRIEST

Anarchist a Menace to All in Whatever Station

NOT AN IRRESPONSIBLE CLASS

Exemplary Punishment of None Effect as Long as They Are Allowed to Hold Meetings and Keep Alive Homicidal Instincts.

The killing of a priest at the altar in Denver, Col., by an Italian Anarchist, is the latest outbreak of these dangerous lunatics. There is no man anywhere raised by his duties to a little prominence that is secure from their attacks. Czolgosz killed President McKinley because the latter represented in his person power and authority which this Anarchist hated. Giuseppe killed Father Heinrich because he had a grudge against priests in general. It is usually impossible to anticipate and guard against their movements. What chance had this confiding priest against a mad man who concealed his purpose and knelt, at the altar only the more surely to commit the murder that he contemplated.

While these men seem to be beyond the pale reason there is a method in their madness, a deliberation and secrecy in all their movements, a judgment shown in selecting time, place and object of their crimes that take them out of the irresponsible class. The law holds them to accountability, and their exemplary punishment might sober and suppress these people were it not for the inflammatory appeals made at anarchist meetings, which keep alive and build anew their homicidal instincts. The weak-minded men are incited to deeds of violence and murder by recitals of wrongs which are chiefly memories of oppression in the lands where anarchy had its birth and from which nearly all the Anarchists in this country have come.

CHRONICLES OF EMMITSBURG

Series Of Entertaining Articles Concerning Town And People

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EARLY TIMES

Customs and Amusements Now Almost Forgotten Recounted by Oldest Inhabitants

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF LIFE OF FORMER GENERATIONS

Mr. Flaut, Ninety-Two Years Old, a Resident of Emmitsburg for Seventy-Three Years, Tells of His Life and Work in This Community.—Old Way of Treating Apprentices When They Were "Bound Out."—Price of Necessities That Maintained in His Younger Days.—Strange Story of Mean Man.—Concludes With a Few Words of Kindly Advice.

"I married when I was making seventy-five cents a day and went to house-keeping. I had saved enough out of my wages to furnish a house. My wife was a seamstress and her earnings helped us out. I remember she made Dr. Patterson's wife's wedding outfit. She got \$2.50 for making the wedding gown and it was flounced to the waist. As a rule, she made a dollar a week so you see even with my seventy-five cents a day we didn't have much but we made out to live comfortably and be happy together and raise a family of nine children. It meant hard work, though. We were used to hardships in those days. Why, my sister and I, before I came to Emmitsburg to live, used to walk from near Pen Mar to Mount St. Mary's to attend church on Sunday—ten miles each way. We would have no dinner and when we got home we would be hungry enough to eat an iron wedge. The young people nowadays ain't as anxious to go to church as we used to be."

"Mr. Flaut," said the reporter, "In your long life what was the most interesting thing that ever happened to you?" After a moment's thought Mr. Flaut said: "I will tell you about something very strange that once happened and it occurred just as I am going to tell it to you. It was when my father and brother and I were living alone up on the mountain. We had a neighbor named Wolf and he was a mean hard man and a bad neighbor. You never could tell what he was going to do but he was 'most always in a bad humor. Once he shot out of the window of his house and killed our favorite hunting dog. He owned a mean dog which would run out at people on the road. I would stomp him every chance I got and that would make Wolf mad. One Winter night, it was the middle of February and there was a foot of snow on the ground, just as we were getting ready for bed, I said to my father 'I heard Mrs. Wolf call.' He thought I must be mistaken and my brother could hear nothing, but I heard her call again and then again—three times in all—but the others heard nothing. I went out into the yard and saw the Wolf's house on fire. He and his wife were fast asleep and we had a hard time to rescue them. After it was all over I told Wolf it was a providence and was sent to show him he ought to mend his ways. We were reconciled and were friendly afterwards but I never liked him."

George Washington's Order In Demand

Copies of the orders issued by General George Washington during the Revolution are in such demand that Representative Adam Bede has introduced a resolution directing the Librarian of Congress to print 10,000 copies of the complete orders. According to the resolution, 8000 of the copies are to be distributed by members of Congress to historical societies and other patriotic organizations and libraries, and the other 2000 are to be sold.

Panama Canal to be Opened in 1915

Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, expresses the confident belief that the canal will be opened and ready for business by the 1st of January, 1915. Colonel Goethals has just completed a visit to the United States and returns at once to Panama.

Roman Catholic Jubilee in Boston

To mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the metropolitan province of Boston as the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop there will take place some time this year a celebration by Roman Catholic churches and religious societies such as probably has never before been witnessed in that city.

"Mr. Flaut," said THE CHRONICLE man, "would you rather live in the old days or in the present and what do you think of the ways and manners of the nowadays people?" "Well, of course, I prefer the old ways," he replied. "People were more sociable and neighborly—more helpful to each other. They act sociable now but there doesn't seem to me to be much reality about it."

"To what do you attribute your long life?" queried the reporter. "To hard work and a moderate way of living. I never could afford to be luxurious but I have enjoyed good health and have lived to a great age so I must have had what was necessary. I have tried to use all things moderately. Never in my life was I drunk, thank God! but I have taken a little once in a while as I needed it. Tobacco I have always used—and I am nearly ninety-years old." "Yes," interrupted his daughter, Mrs. Arnold, "and he owes his good health and long life to his even temper and good nature, as much as to anything else. He was always the same—never cross and never impatient."

"That," said THE CHRONICLE man "is the secret of true living."

"Now," said Mr. Flaut, "in conclusion I would like you to let me say a few words to the young people for they are much in my thoughts and I may never have a chance to speak to them again. Perhaps they will listen to an old man who was once young like themselves. I see that the world has changed but the great rules of life have not changed. Therefore, I say to the young men, be sober, honest, truthful and industrious and above all things shun excessive use of intoxicating drink. To the young women I say, be not given to too much pride; strive to be good daughters at home so that when your time comes to have your own home you may have learned to be good wives and mothers. To all I say, cultivate a spirit of true humility, respect the aged, be obedient to parents. I grieve to see that the children are not as obedient as they used to be. My father never spoke to me twice—I minded the first time. And it is the fault of the parents that the children are deficient in these respects. Children should be taught at home the virtues of humility, respect and obedience. If they don't learn these lessons at home they will have to learn them, sometimes by sad and bitter experience, when they go out into the world."

Black Hand Threatens Government

In a letter signed "Black Hand" and addressed to Commander Brandrueter, in charge of the United States naval magazine at Iona Island, New York, the threat is made that the enormous stores of smokeless powder on the island will be blown up unless the married men discharged from employment on the island Jan. 1, 1908, are put back at work at once. There are 3,000,000 pounds of explosives stored in the numerous magazines.

Japanese Sympathy for Stoessel

General Nogi, commander of the Japanese forces that captured Port Arthur, expressed sympathy for his defeated enemy in a brief cablegram received in Cincinnati. The Japanese leader said: "As a soldier, I deeply sympathize with General Stoessel; I cannot bear to state my views."

Keep On Keepin' On.

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
An' your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin',
And the prospects awful grim,
An' perplexities keep pressin',
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Jus' bristle up, and grit your teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.
—H. L. Bland.

GO AROUND THE WORLD

Fleet to Come Home by Way of the Suez Canal

WHAT WILL BE GAINED BY TRIP

Secretary Root's Announcement Makes Certain the Long Trip.—The Profound Impression Made by Vessels In Foreign Waters.

Secretary Root's announcement makes it quite certain that the American battleship fleet will cross the Pacific and come home by way of the Suez Canal. If it shall accomplish that immense journey around the world without mishap the navy of the United States will have achieved a unique triumph.

It has been many a year since such adventurous and bold seaman as Magellan and Drake first circumnavigated the globe in the frail ships and thousands have made the journey since then. But no fleet of modern warships ever made the trip and none was ever put to such a severe test.

And what will be gained by our navy in making this remarkable departure? Weighing whatever disadvantages there may be in this bold project, they are found to be trifling when compared with the very great service which the fleet will perform. To begin with, a sight of our mighty sea fighters will clinch in South America the good work started by Secretary Root on his memorable visit last year.

All those Republics are our friends, but it is desirable to have more than lukewarm friends. A solid South America should be ready to back the United States in upholding the Monroe doctrine. Nothing will inspire so much respect for our opinions and our flag in the eyes of the South Americans as those sixteen thoroughly groomed battle ships.

But why stop with the cruise around South America? The flag of the great Republic is not so familiar in the far East as is that of some other nations. Certainly no harm can be done, but, on the contrary, very great benefit may be derived from a parade of the fleet through Chinese, Malayan and Indian waters.

Our ships go in peace and they will come home in peace. They have made a profound impression upon the people of South America. They will just as deeply move the Filipinos, who are now struggling to stand upon their feet as a self-governing people. The fighting fleet is not meant to intimidate or terrify anybody, but if it leaves in its wake all around the world a more wholesome regard for this country and what it stands for, the Administration which sent it must be praised for its courage and foresight. —Philadelphia Press.

"NEWSPAPER AS IT IT"

Moulded by the Tastes of the People They Serve

THEIR GROWTH AS NEWS BEARERS

Responsibility Resting on Journalists Heavier than On any Other Business Man.—Does Far More than He is Given Credit For

Of the advance of the newspaper as a news conveying agent, General Taylor in the current issue of *Appleton's Magazine*, says that there never was a time when a newspaper reader got so much for his money as now, and he illustrates the point by recalling that in 1851 when America won the cup that has since become so famous, the New York and Boston papers printed only from 250 to 3000 words about the event and this a fortnight after it occurred, while at the present time the papers in these cities devote two or three pages to a cup race.

"Our papers are what the people make them," says Gen. Taylor, speaking of the quality of the matter presented. "The public decides what it wishes to read; the editors and publishers, trained in their business, gather their raw material and work it into the finished product, news, to meet the demand. Controllers of newspapers are often criticised for what they print. "Journalists have a much heavier responsibility than any other business man. The idle, the self-seeking, the untruthful, the vicious, beguile them at every hand, to use the powerful engine of the press to carry them a little way along their chosen road. The editor must watch ceaselessly for these unwelcome passengers and eject them on sight. He appreciates the responsibility of his trust. He reaches his ideal as nearly as he can, and does far more for the morals of the community than he is usually given credit for."

OPPOSITE VIEW

Temperance Not Prohibition

FORMER MUCH BETTER

Legislation Don't Prohibit, Moral Suasion Can

ALL DESIROUS FOR SOBRIETY

Opinions of Eminent Medical Men.—Extract From "Report on Legislative Aspects of Prohibition."—Comments by Frederick B. Esler.

It is inconceivable that the majority of the American people can be long induced to follow a mere name and neglect the substance, writes F. B. Esler in *Humanity*. That they will in following the banner of Temperance, insist upon ruining States, cities and towns, destroying the fundamental safeguard of the American system of government for a name—Prohibition—which does not and cannot prohibit; when it can have temperance which almost automatically enforces itself.

The consensus of opinion is in favor of Temperance against Abstinence. Moderation against excess in either direction.

Sir James Paget says: "As for the opinion of the medical profession, they are, by a vast majority, in favor of moderation," and again, "I should think that in this as in other things lawful, yet tempting to excess, the discipline of moderation is better than the discipline of abstinence. * * * Without such knowledge, it seems unreasonable to urge a discontinuance of a custom which is certainly pleasant and probably useful; and very unreasonable to require temperate persons, who are an immense majority of the population, to cease to do that which is lawful useful and agreeable, in order that the intemperate minority may be induced to cease to do that which is unlawful and mischievous. It would be not less unreasonable to urge that honest people should cease to gain money because there are some misers, thieves and swindlers."—"The Contrast of Temperance with Abstinence," by Sir James Paget, Bart., F. R. C. S., D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S.

"Intemperance in drink is very bad; but it is only one form of transgression. Whatever can be done by legislation should be done at once. It should not attempt at total repression, but rather in the direction of raising the general condition of the people. The children in our schools should be taught that the Kingdom of God is neither in meats nor in drinks; that temperance does not merely apply to drink, and should proceed from right principles; in fine, that temperance is better than abstinence, and that its influence, is far greater."—Albert J. Bernays, Ph. D.

"Society is like a pyramid, and I could deal with drunkenness if you would let me cut my section near the apex, but how to deal with it if the sections be cut near the base where the area is

(Continued on page 2.)

CHARGE AGAINST CONSTRUCTORS

Improper Influence Used by Builders of Submarines to Have Number in Navy Increased.

Representative Lilley, of Connecticut has charged that improper influence has been used by the constructors of submarine boats in order to induce the House committee on Naval affairs to provide for twice the number of submarines asked for by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, while the number of battleships asked for has been cut in two. Mr. Lilley introduced a resolution calling for an investigation and it was referred to the committee on Rules. The members of that committee seem indisposed to take the matter up, saying that Mr. Lilley must practically prove his charges in advance, or at least make them far more specific, if he wants action by the committee. That attitude may be satisfactory to the members of the House but there is some reason to believe that the public will be disposed to severely criticize the Republican majority if it permits the Lilley charges to be pigeonholed without a full public investigation.

OPPOSITE VIEW.

(Continued from page 1.)

enormous. I think you cannot do it by legislation, but I think it can be done by better instruction of the people, by providing better houses, better means of occupation, and better amusements, and by fostering better public sentiments."—Sir William W. Gull, Bart., M.D., F. R. C. P. D. C. L., F. R. S.

"In short, I believe that to a large extent teetotalism lays firmest hold on those who are least likely to need it or to become drunkards, and are most likely to want at times the medical use of alcohol—sensitive good-natured people of weak constitutions. * * * Rashness and fanaticism have failed. Drunkenness prevails in spite of teetotalism whilst the pledge inflicts useless self-torture. Let the Legislature be urged to carry out its plain duty in giving power to put the sot under control, and so do the most beneficial act to vast numbers of suffering families that was ever done by any legislature, for the family destroying sot is the most pernicious criminal in the land."—Walter Moxon, M. D., F. R. C. P., in "Why did he become a Drunkard?"

These are the opinions of the medical profession in England. They were selected for their special knowledge in different fields of the evils of intemperance.

In the early part of the latter half of the nineteenth century reformers would hear of nothing but the most uncompromising prohibition. Then came a reaction, and the stoutest opponents of liquor traffic were forced to admit that in towns of any size, prohibition has never yet been a success. As a leading reformer put it: "Prohibition has not yet touched the question where it presents the greatest difficulties except to fail. After an existence of more than fifty years it has yet to grapple with this problem in any great centre of population. A law unenforced in any of its essential features debauches the public conscience."—McKenzie.

Touching on the Prohibition Act of Kansas the writer says: "The act has led to a considerable amount of perjury, and both druggist and customer have developed such elastic consciences that most of them will now swear to any extent required. The law has not stopped drinking. The number of persons paying United States Internal Revenue taxes has increased within the last few years. Even the bravest will not antagonize the United States Internal Revenue officers. 'The hour that ushered in prohibition,' said the Hon. David Overmeyer, in Salem, December, 1893, 'closed our gates to the hardy immigrant, home-seeker, the strong and sturdy class that develops a country. It has driven law abiding and enterprising citizens from the state.' He was right. The population increase from 1890 to 1900, was 1,427,095 to 1,470,495 practically none at all; from 1888 to 1890, it actually fell off 90,000; and this in a state of the great middle west, of unexampled fertility of soil.

Where prohibition is needed, if anywhere, is in the large and densely populated cities. If that were all, there might be some excuse for fanatical effort to try again, not knowing what else to do, but it is not all. Wherever attempted, it has sapped the morality of the people. Listen to President Eliot, than whom no one stands higher: "There has been concurrent evil of prohibitory legislation. The efforts to enforce it during forty years have had some unlooked-for effects on public respect for courts, judicial proceeding, oaths, and laws in general, and for officers of the law, legislators and public servants. The public has seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and officeholders unfaithful to pledges and reasonable public expectation. Through an agitation which has always had a moral end, these immoralities have been developed and made conspicuous."—Report on the Legislative Aspect of Prohibition, by Charles W. Eliot, Seth Low and James C. Carter, Committee.

The Gregorian division of time has been adopted by almost all the Christian nations of the world; Russia still holds to the old time system but measures are being taken to abandon the old for the Gregorian calendar.

The renting of wedding outfits is a large industry in France. It frequently happens that the clothes of all the participants are hired for the occasion.

At least 90 per cent. of all cases of neuralgic headache are attributed by Dr. Toms, an American oculist, to defects of the eyes.

The worst thing about failure is the kind of sympathy that goes with it.—Chicago News.

To-morrow is the happiest day in a man's life, says the Chicago News, and it might be added the busiest.

THE NEW CATHOLIC MARRIAGE LAW.

In the *Ecclesiastical Review*, the organ of the Catholic Church in America and of all English speaking Catholics, in the issue of February appeared the following "complete account of the meaning and practical bearing of the new laws regarding Betrothals and Marriages," under the heading—"The New Marriage Law For Our People. What They Should Know About It. Engagements and Marriages After Easter, 1903. An Abstract of the New Law for the People."

Engagement.

1. Every matrimonial engagement after Easter must be in writing, although there is no necessity for obligation to enter into a formal engagement before marriage.

2. In the eyes of the Church and before God, private betrothal after Easter between Catholic parties, or between fallen-away Catholics, begets no matrimonial obligation whatever, because the Church decrees that every prenuptial contract is void unless it is written and duly attested.

3. Parties wishing to become engaged must sign the prenuptial contract, and have the bishop or their pastor, witness it. In the absence of the bishop or priest two witnesses must sign the engagement. If one or both of those to be engaged cannot write this should be noted, and three lay witnesses must sign the engagement in the absence of the bishop or parish priest.

4. These engagements should be encouraged. If made some months before marriage, they will help to stop hasty alliances which are the cause of so many divorces outside the Church and of so many unhappy marriages among Catholics.

6. Protestants and all who have never been baptized in the Catholic faith are not subjects of this law, hence their private contracts bind, for the simple reason that the Church has not made these conditions under which they must enter into an engagement.

7. All fallen-away Catholics, whether they have become Protestants or infidels, are bound by the law. The Church, like the State, can bind her refractory subjects.

Marriage.

1. Every Bishop (or Vicar General or administrator of a diocese) can validly marry in his own diocese any parties, irrespective of the country or place whence they come. The bishop can delegate any priest to do the same.

3. There is no marriage at all, if the priest be compelled to witness it. There is no marriage if the priest does not ask and receive the consent of the parties.

4. The authority which the Bishop has in his diocese, the parish priest has in his parish.

7. Marriage of all Catholics (both parties Catholics) before a minister or magistrate will be no marriage at all.

8. Marriage of all fallen-away Catholics (who have become Protestants or infidels) before a minister or civil magistrate will be no marriage at all.

9. Marriage of a Catholic to a non-baptized person is never a real marriage unless the Church grants a dispensation. Such a marriage before a minister or a Justice of the Peace is no marriage at all for two reasons.

10. Marriage of a Catholic to a Protestant (one never baptized in the Catholic Church) before a minister or civil magistrate will be no marriage at all, unless the Holy See makes a special law for the United States.

11. Marriage of a Protestant to a Protestant (provided they were never baptized in the Catholic Church) is valid.

12. Marriage of a non-baptized man to a non-baptized woman is valid as a life-long contract. These parties do not receive, however, the Sacrament of Matrimony.

13. There will be no marriage at all unless there be two witnesses—one witness with the priest will not suffice.

15. For the lawful celebration of a marriage, one or other of the contracting parties should have a domicile or live for a month in the parish where they are to be married. This condition is not, however, essential for the validity of a marriage.

16. Marriages of persons without fixed abode should be referred to the bishop before the ceremony takes place.

17. Marriage should take place in the parish church of the bride, unless there be good reason to go to the pastor of the groom.

18. There are new rules to be observed by the priest for the registration of marriages. When contracting parties are to be married in a church where they were not baptized, they should before marriage secure their baptismal certificates.

19. Marriage entered into when there is danger of death, can be witnessed by any priest with two witnesses, provided there is not time to reach the bishop, parish priest, or appointed by either of these.

20. If for an entire month, parties cannot secure the bishop, parish priest, or any priest appointed by either of these, they may in the presence of two witnesses (there is no marriage if there be not two witnesses) declare their consent to marry. They are then in the eyes of the Church and before God married. As soon after the marriage as possible they should send their names to the parish priest for registration and do whatever is required to have their marriage legally recognized by the State.

The reason a girl believes you love her, says the Bachelor in the New York Press, is because she doesn't see how you can help it.

The imports to this country of tropical and sub-tropical products will amount this year to at least \$600,000,000.

The shoes worn by mountaineers when climbing the Alps have steel soles, with eight points projecting.

France imports about 170 tons of human hair every year and about 100 tons of it comes from China.

Hydrophobia is practically unknown in Italy since the Government compelled owners to muzzle their dogs.

The Berlin police are about to adopt color photography for the identification of criminals.

The lyre bird of Australia is the largest song bird. It is about the size of an English pheasant.

Two locomotives could pass each other in any of the four tunnels of the Mauretania.

When you vote the saloon out, you vote the speak-easy in.

Lifes, course bends when whisky holds the wheel.

Fashion is an excuse for folly.

He hath no leisure who useth it not.



Money has wings, so the people say, And all want money to come their way. To gain this end be truly wise, And in the Chronicle advertise.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

EMMITSBURG.

Corrected by L. M. Zimmerman

Wheat, (dry).....	86
Rye.....	70
Oats.....	50
Corn.....	63
Hay.....	\$5.00@9.50

LIVE STOCK.

Corrected by Patterson Brothers

Steers, per 100 lb.....	3.50@4.00
Butcher Hefers.....	3 1/2 @4
Fresh Cows.....	30.00@50.00
Fat Cows and Bulls, per lb.....	2 @3
Hogs, Fat per lb.....	5@
Sheep, Fat per lb.....	3 @4
Lambs, per lb.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Calves, per lb.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Stock Cattle.....	3.50@4.00

Country Produce Etc.

Corrected by Jos. E. Hoke

Butter.....	20
Eggs.....	18
Chickens, per lb.....	60
Turkeys, per lb.....	12
Spring Chickens per lb.....	10
Ducks, per lb.....	10
Potatoes, per bushel.....	\$.55
Dried Cherries, (seeded).....	12
Raspberries.....	15
Blackberries.....	4
Apples, (dried).....	5
Lard, per lb.....	9
Beef Hides.....	04

Taneytown Grain And Hay Market.

Prices paid by Reindollar Co.

TANEYTOWN, Feb. 26.	
Wheat.....	\$.91
Corn new and dry.....	52
Rye.....	70
Oats.....	45
Timothy Hay prime.....	10.00
Mixed Hay.....	8.00@9.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	7.00@8.00

WHEAT:—spot, .98
CORN:—Spot, 60¢
OATS:—White 58¢
RYE:—Nearby, 60¢@61¢; bag lots, 75¢@85¢.
HAY:—Timothy, \$17.00@18.00; No. 1 Clover \$15.00@15.50; No. 2 Clover, \$13.50@14.50.
STRAW:—Rye straw—fair to choice, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$12.00@12.50; tangled rye, blocks \$9.50 @ \$10.50; wheat, blocks, \$8.00@8.50; oats \$10.00@10.50.
MILL FEED:—Spring bran, per ton, \$25.50@26.00; 100 lb. sacks, per ton, 25.00@26.50; mid dings, 100 lb. sacks, per ton, \$25.50@26.00.
POULTRY:—Old hens, 11¢@12¢; young chickens, large, 15¢; small, 10¢; Spring chickens, large, 15¢; small, 10¢; Turkeys, 16¢.
PRODUCE:—Eggs, 21¢; butter, nearby, rolls 20¢; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania prints, 20¢.
POTATOES:—Per bu. 80¢@85¢; No. 2, per bu. @ New potatoes, per bbl. \$. @ \$.
CATTLE:—Steers, best, \$4.25@4.50; others \$3.50@4.00; Hefers, \$. @ \$.; Cows, \$2. @ \$3.00; Bulls, \$2.00 @ \$3.00; Calves, 7 1/2¢@7 3/4¢.
Fall Lambs, 6 1/2¢@7¢; Pigs, \$1.00@1.50.
Hogs, \$2. @ \$3. ; Fresh Cows, \$30.00@40.00 per head..



Perhaps you can't spare the time to call—and maybe you don't care to write. Use either phone—we have them both—and your orders will receive prompt attention from
The Emmitsburg Chronicle.

FOR SALE.

My property, at Mount St. Mary's, containing four acres of land, well set in excellent fruit trees of all kinds and supplied with water from Wolf's Spring. This property is improved with a two-story frame dwelling containing nine rooms, and is in good condition. Terms moderate. Address E. G. ECKENRODE, 426 E. Biddle St., Baltimore, Md. feb. 28-1t.

WANTED.

The names and addresses of people living in this District who make hickory or oak baskets. Apply at this office. tf

Sugar is to be found in the sap of nearly 200 plants and trees.

LOOK AT THIS AD
AND CALL AND SEE
OUR SPRING LINE OF
Stoves and Ranges.
J. M. Adelsberger & Son
feb 28-1y

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sundays					STATIONS					Daily Except Sundays				
P	M	A	M	A	Le	Ar	A	M	A	P	M	A	P	M
4.50	2.55	9.40	7.45	Emmitsburg	8.50	11.10	4.00	6.40						
5.05	3.10	9.55	8.00	Motters	8.55	10.55	3.45	6.25						
5.20	3.25	10.10	8.15	Rocky Ridge	8.20	10.40	3.30	6.10						
				Ar										
				Le										

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General Manager

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CHAS. M. RIDER, Agent
Emmitsburg, Md
feb 21-1y

ISAAC J. GELWICKS

A Silver Cup will be presented to the bowler making largest score during February.

POP, GINGER ALE
and
Soft Drinks of All Kinds.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Bowling Alley.

Private Bowling Parties may Rent the Bowling Alley by the evening.

ISAAC J. GELWICKS

A LOT OF BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR SALE.

July 26-1y

If the readers of THE CHRONICLE will be good enough to send to this office the names and addresses of former Emmitsburgians, or those identified with or interested in Emmitsburg and its people, the Editor will greatly appreciate the courtesy.

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Underwood Typewriter Company, Inc.,
27 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
feb 7-1ms

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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On Mondays and Tuesdays at Frederick. On Thursdays at Thurmont National Bank. Both 'Phones—C. & P. Emmitsburg, 22-1; Frederick County, Emmitsburg, 27. dec 7-1f

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—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.

February Clearing Sales

B. ROSENOUR & SONS

Time is up for winter clothes. Everything of a wintry nature must now be hustled out in a hurry. The selling season of garments usually closes about two months before the end of the wearing season, which, though rather unfortunate for us, is fortunate for you. The two real winter months are ahead of us, so there's plenty of wear ahead for winter suits and coats. It is sound business sense for us to cut the prices on Men's and Boys' Clothing now, because it will leave our stocks absolutely clean and ready for entirely fresh supplies next season. It is sound business sense for you to buy one of these Suits or Overcoats at the reduced price because it will not only serve you through the balance of this season, but be practically new to start next winter. Every department cut below the cost of manufacture.

B. ROSENOUR & SONS,

Market and Patrick Streets, Frederick, Md.
oct 11-1y

Lowenstein & Wertheimer

Head To Foot

OUTFITTERS

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FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

Hurley Shoes For Men

Dorothy Dodd Shoes For Women

jan. 24-'08 ly.

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For Backache—Weak Kidneys try DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills—Sure and Safe

PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF

E. C. DEWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY J. E. ZIMMERMAN.

aug. 2-1y

TANEYTOWN ITEMS.

Mrs. George H. Birnie and Miss Eleanor Birnie were in Baltimore several days last week.

Mr. Reindollar Motter spent a day in Baltimore.

Mrs. Sappington and Mrs. Lindsay, of Unionville, are visiting their sister, Mrs. James Roelkey.

Rev. Mr. C. W. Hess spent last week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Classon have moved into their new home on York street.

Mrs. George Motter, is visiting in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ross Galt, of New Windsor, and Mrs. Robert Galt, of Bruceville, spent Friday with Mrs. R. S. McKinney.

Rev. Mr. Martin Sweitzer, of Union Bridge, was in town on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Reid made a short visit to Washington.

Miss Alma Shriner was at home over Sunday.

Mr. William B. Crapster spent Sunday and Monday at home.

Messrs. Robert A. Stott and Francis Saylor, of Baltimore, were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. R. S. McKinney entertained at tea on Saturday evening. The guests were: The Misses Anna Weaver, Mary Bell and Albie Tangenbaugh; Messrs. William and Frank Weaver, Chester Bell and Charles Lott, of Hunterstown. Later in the evening the following Taneytown people joined the party: The Misses Ellen and Elizabeth Crapster, Mary and Florence Goff, Ella and Abbie Polling; Messrs. Robert Galt and Walter Crapster.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rue, of Allentown, are visiting Mrs. Rue's mother, Mrs. Lucy Classon.

Messrs. George H. Birnie, G. Walter Wilt and William Bricker were in Hanover on Saturday.

Miss Lulu Birely, of York Road, spent Tuesday night at Mrs. M. J. Gardner's.

Miss Irene Gardner has returned after spending three weeks at St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore.

St. Joseph's Choir was assisted in their concert by a number of the musical people of Taneytown, also Misses Teresa, Grace and Mr. Thomas Lansing, of Emmitsburg. After the concert all who were on the programme, with the ushers, were invited to a spread given by the choir.

Miss Flora Arnold left on Monday to make her home in Hanover.

FOUR POINTS AND VICINITY.

Mr. Harry Roddy, of this place, is spending a few days with relatives in Frederick.

Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Moore, of Fairfield, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Stansbury.

Mrs. J. M. Kerrigan and daughter, Frances, of Emmitsburg, spent last Sunday with Mr. Samuel Fitez and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ohler and daughter, of this vicinity, spent last Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Slagle of near Harney.

Miss Marian Troxell, of this place, is spending a few days with Miss Helen Zacharias, of Emmitsburg.

Mrs. J. M. Roddy and daughters, Julia and Marian, called on the family of Mr. Samuel Fitez on Sunday last.

Mr. Edgar Stansbury and Mr. Roy Maxell, both of this place, spent Sunday with relatives in Union Bridge.

Mr. Charles Baker, of near Taneytown spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Samuel Fitez.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, of Uniontown, spent a few days last week with Mr. Emory Ohler and family.

Mrs. Mary E. Martin, of this vicinity, has returned home after a few months visit with her daughter, Mrs. George Eiler of Hagerstown.

THERMOMETRIC READINGS.

Taken every week day from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	25	39	39
Saturday	27	31	27
Monday	20	35	37
Tuesday	14	40	42
Wednesday	34	43	48
Thursday	34	40	37
Friday	24		

Readings for the week beginning Feb. 22, 1907:

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	10	18	22
Saturday	22	42	39
Monday	16	26	31
Tuesday	26	35	30
Wednesday	15	28	
Thursday	26		

Entertained A Sleighing Party

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown entertained a few of their friends from Thurmont who came to Emmitsburg on a sleighing party. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Ohler, the Misses Lulu Deweese and Nellie Brown and Master Wilber Brown, all of Thurmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deweese, of Dayton, Ohio made up the party.

Animal Instinct.

A friend of mine saw two cats approaching each other on the top of a board fence. There was no room for them to pass each other, and he wondered what would happen. When they were near each other one of them stopped, turned around and retreated till it came to another board fence that joined at right angles the one they were on. The cat stepped off on this fence and waited there till the other went by. My friend thought this act showed an appreciation of the problem beyond the reach of instinct. No doubt those cats had met before, and one was master of the other. What more natural than that the defeated cat should retreat before the superior and when it came to the other fence step off upon it and let the victor pass? The action involved no mental process any more than when two inert bodies in motion meet each other and one gives way. There was no other course open to the cat. If she or he had turned back and taken to the side fence solely to accommodate the other cat, why, that were another matter. The Gordon setter that met a train of cars upon a railroad bridge and stepped down upon one of the timbers of the bridge and stood there while the train passed gave no proof of reasoning powers. It was the only thing the dog could do. Nearly all animals know enough to get out the way of danger. If they did not, what would become of the race of animals?—John Burroughs in Outing Magazine.

Old Roman Laws.

The old Roman laws, according to Colquhoun, conferred on the husband complete empery over the wife. All she owned or earned was vested in him, and he acquired the same rights over her person and property as if she were his natural daughter. The wife, on the other hand, acquired all the rights to a child and to her husband's name and succession in the event of an intestate estate, and she could exercise all the privileges to which her sex admitted. The power of the ancient Roman father over his offspring was originally perpetual, nor could the child be emancipated from the father's control during the father's life except by that parent's consent, nor did he become sui juris until the father (being himself sui juris) died, when the son was emancipated by the simple operation of the law. In those brave days the father had legal permission to scourge his children or to send them, fettered like slaves, to work on his estate or even to kill them, choosing whatsoever means for their taking off he thought proper.

How the Brahman Cleans His Teeth.

When the Brahman cleans his teeth he must use a small twig cut from one of a number of certain trees, and before he cuts it he must make his act known to the gods of the woods. He must not indulge in this cleanly habit every day. He must abstain on the sixth, the eighth, the ninth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth and the last day of the moon, on the days of new and full moon, on the Tuesday in every week, on the day of the constellation under which he was born, on the day of the week and on the day of the month which correspond with those of his birth, at an eclipse, at the conjunction of the planets, at the equinoxes and other unlucky epochs and also on the anniversary of the death of his father or mother. Any one who cleans his teeth with his bit of stick on any of the above mentioned days will have hell as his portion.—"Hindoo Manners," by Abbe Dubois.

The Way to the Station.

A party of automobilists was touring through Virginia. An accident to the car forced them to take a train home. As they walked down the road seeking some one from whom they could inquire their way they met an old dork, says the Success Magazine. "Will you kindly direct us to the railroad station?" one of the party asked. "Cert'n'y, sir," he responded. "Keep a-go'in' right down dis road till yo' gets to where two mo' roads branches out. Den yo' take de left one an' keep on a-go'in' till yo' gets to where de old postoffice uster be."

Creative.

A certain man coming from abroad was taken up by the smart set. "We'll make a lion of him," quoth they. "For the distinction he will there upon reflect upon us."

But the man was too little. It takes much material to make a lion. "Then we'll make a monkey of him," said the smart set, determined to have some exercise for their creative genius. Nor was the world the worse off. For, after all, it is the contribution to the gaiety of nations that is especially needed.—Puck.

Disappointment.

Amateur Sportsman (after shooting best friend)—Too bad, too bad, but I thought you were a deer. The Victim—Don't fret. Amateur Sportsman—Don't fret! Why, man, I promised my wife a pair of horns.—Illustrated Bits

The Main Trouble.

Wise—Oh, give us a rest for awhile, won't you? Doubly—Well, every fellow has a right to his opinion and—Wise—Yes, but the trouble is that he can't be made to realize that there may be a wrong to it.—Indianapolis News.

Patience.

Traveler (after waiting patiently for train for four hours)—She'll no be comin' the day, I doot? Porter—Hoots, mon, hae ye no patience? Ye'll just bide a wee while an' she'll be byt—Punch.

Indiscretion, malice, rashness and falsehood produce each other.—L'En clos.



Out in Portland, Ore., they celebrated Washington's Birthday by planting 5,000 rose bushes.

It is thought from the conditions that now prevail in Portugal that a republic may soon supplant the monarchy.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$125,000 to the Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, for the investigation of tuberculosis.

Travel began on Tuesday through the Hudson tunnels between Hoboken and New York. The trains will run every four minutes.

The home of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner", was formally opened on the 22nd at Georgetown.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering the advisability of delaying the enforcement of the nine-hour law.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary recommends the passage of the Bacon bill which will give each state the right to exclude liquor entirely from its borders.

Father Leo Hinnicks was shot and instantly killed by an Italian anarchist to whom he was administering the communion in St. Elizabeth's Cathedral, Denver, on last Sunday.

Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington Star, died at Pasadena, Cal., after a long illness. Mr. Noyes was one of the most widely known newspaper men in this country.

Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., for the past twelve years Protestant Episcopal bishop of Washington, died at his residence in Washington on Saturday. He was sixty five years old.

The National Commercial and Industrial League, representing 200,000 commercial travellers, has issued an address declaring themselves for Taft for President, and advocating a New York man for vice-President.

Gen. Stossel has been condemned to death for surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese. It is said that he has been made a scape goat to conceal the deplorable system which was responsible for the defeat of Russia in the last war.

In the House of Lords in the course of a debate Lord Cromer said of King Leopold's rule in the Congo that it showed a cynical disregard for the rights of subject races and a shameless exploitation of the country's resources.

GRACEHAM.

On the Feb., 15 Mrs. Sarah Yingling, mother of Mr. Samuel A. Yingling died of paralysis at the home of her son after a long illness. The interment was made in the Catholic cemetery in Thurmont. Mrs. Yingling would have been eighty-two years old on the 22nd.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. James Groshon slipped and fell in the yard adjoining her home and broke her arm near the wrist. Dr. Bierly reduced the fracture.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Newcomer and Mr. Lloyd Colliflower, of Washington, D. C., visited friends in this place on Washington's Birthday.

Miss Myrtle Bollinger, as treasurer, and others that were interested in the Sunday school formerly held at the Washington school house, now disbanded, did a very commendable act when they distributed the funds of the school among Sunday schools from which the disbanded school received its membership, Graceham getting a share.

Rev. Mr. Robert Huebener left on Monday morning for his former home, Lititz, Pa., where he will spend the week visiting his mother and sister.

The oyster supper given on Saturday night by the Ladies Aid Society was well patronized and the result of the evening was very pleasing.

MOTTER'S STATION

Mr. I. M. Fisher made a business trip to Emmitsburg and to Rocky Ridge on last Saturday.

Mr. James Eckenrode, of Baltimore, made a visit to Mr. George Keepers on Saturday.

Miss Mary Saylor is visiting friends and relatives in Union Bridge.

Mr. J. C. Claggett made a trip to Frederick last Friday.

Mr. I. M. Fisher and Mr. Marshall Michael were in Frederick on Monday.

FOR SALE—One colt, three years old, 2 two-year old bulls, a sow and six pigs. S. A. WAYBRIGHT. * * Feb. 28 4t.

Mr. Lewis Motter, who was taken ill last December, is still confined to his bed. While his condition does not improve yet he seems to be no worse.

Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York city, has made public figures that show that crime is on the increase in the metropolis. During the week ending February 16, 475 cases of robbery were reported to the Manhattan Detective Bureau.

It is said that the trial now in process in Harrisburg of those implicated in the scandal connected with the building of the capitol at that place will not be concluded before March 6, when it is expected that Judge Kunkel will charge the jury.

Interesting and important news relative to the future movements of the American battleships now in the Pacific was made public at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting on Friday. Secretary Root is responsible for the news that the fleet will continue their cruise around the world.

Harry K. Thaw seems doomed to spend the rest of his life in an asylum for the insane. Alienists who have examined and observed him since he was committed to Matteawan Asylum are convinced that he is a paranoiac, and as paranoia is a progressive disease, it would appear that nothing short of a miracle can intervene to secure his freedom.

A petition against the proposed increase of the navy by the expenditure of over \$60,000,000 for four new battleships was laid before the Senate on Monday by Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval affairs. The petition is signed by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York and other clergymen, who desire the naval programme limited to one battleship.

The Standard Oil Company was dealt a severe blow in its fight to avoid paying the \$29,240,000 rebate fine imposed at Chicago some time ago, by a decision of the Supreme Court, ruling in a rebate appeal made by the Great Northern Railway Company, namely that, the Hepburn act, does not repeal the penalty provisions of the Elkins act.

In response to the toast "George Washington", Secretary Taft in a speech in Buffalo on Saturday paralleled the present administration with that of the first President and among other things said that this nation must be prepared for war, for a lack of readiness to meet attack would invite it, and would justify the severest condemnation.

FRIENDS' CREEK ITEMS

Mrs. S. A. Kipe visited Mrs. Hardman on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Harry Duffey spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Shriner.

Mr. Joseph Turner was a recent visitor at the home of Mrs. Hardman.

Mrs. W. H. Kipe, made a business trip to Eyer's Valley on Monday.

Mr. Harry Turner, was the guest of Mr. Martin Eyer on Thursday.

Miss Rhoda S. Kipe is visiting her sister, Mrs. Roscoe Eyer, of Taneytown.

Mr. Allen Brown and wife and Mr. Barrie Harbaugh, of Sabillasville, visited their aunt, Mrs. M. McClain, on Friday afternoon.

Mr. L. P. McKissick and family spent Sunday evening with their aunt, Mrs. Hardman.

Mrs. E. C. Shriner spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Annie Eyer.

Mr. E. C. Shriner made a business trip to Frederick.

Mrs. Zimmerman, who has been sick, is better at this writing.

Mr. Howard Clark and family visited their aunt, Mrs. Hardman, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Flohr of Franklinville, visited here.

IRON SPRINGS NEWS.

Messrs. W. F. Watson and Howard Reed made a business trip to Gettysburg on last Saturday.

Mr. John A. Baker has purchased the store goods of Mr. J. E. Kissinger and will take possession of the store and post office on the first of April. Terms are private.

Mr. John Reese visited his sister, Mrs. John Anderson, in Waynesboro, last Friday.

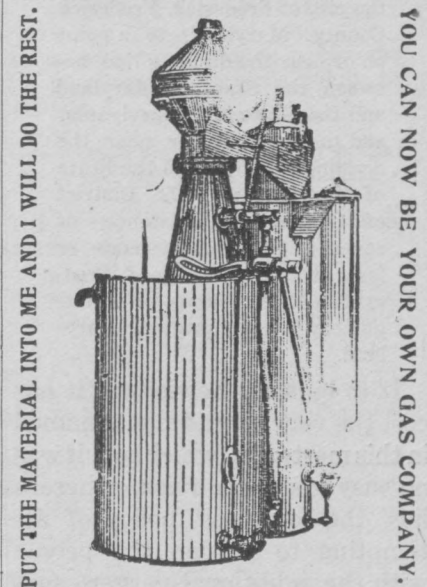
Mrs. David Smith and little son, of Hagerstown, visited her father, Mr. Reese, several days last week.

Miss Mary Woodring of Charmian spent last week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Woodring.

Mrs. William Heagy, who is employed at Waynesboro, was home with his family in Fairfield last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. John F. Adelsberger and family have moved to their mountain home in Eyer's Valley.

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YOU CAN NOW BE YOUR OWN GAS COMPANY. PUT THE MATERIAL INTO ME AND I WILL DO THE REST. No Limit to Size. LIGHT FOR ALL. It Has Come To Stay. It Has No Equal.

SAFE, ECONOMICAL, BRILLIANT, HEALTHY,

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CORD PANTS of all sizes.

The Saturday EVENING POST

may be purchased on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Yours truly, W. D. COLLIFLOWER. aug. 9-ly.

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ICE CREAM

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July 13-1y

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STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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FEBRUARY						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1908.

¶ If the readers of THE CHRONICLE will be good enough to send to this office the names and addresses of former Emmitsburgians, or those identified with or interested in Emmitsburg and its people, the Editor will greatly appreciate the courtesy.

We would be unappreciative indeed were we to ignore the highly complimentary remarks made by our very esteemed contemporary, the *Catoctin Clarion*, in its editorial of last week on the W. F. & G. Railroad. We refer especially to this, the opening paragraph:

"Our friend, and esteemed contemporary THE EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE, takes issue with *The Clarion* on a number of points made with reference to the W. F. & G. Ry., going by Rocky Ridge to Emmitsburg instead of by Thurmont; handling the subject at times 'without gloves,' but withal most strongly standing by the Rocky Ridge—Emmitsburg R. R. route in to Emmitsburg. We admire the CHRONICLE for the fearless stand thus taken, when, as we are informed 90 per cent. of its constituents are for the route via Thurmont, Mt. St. Mary's and on to Emmitsburg. It takes courage, brother to do this, and we congratulate you."

We do not feel, however, that the stand we have taken is so very fearless after all as, notwithstanding the *Clarion's* assertion about that 90 per cent., which is an absolute, though probably unintentional, misstatement of fact—the large majority of those in this community, who view the railroad question from the standpoint of feasibility, hold the same opinion as does THE CHRONICLE.

Says the *Clarion*:

THE CHRONICLE is right in looking after Emmitsburg's interest and we can forgive anything that even flavors of selfish interests.

We thought the *Clarion* would take this view of the case and we are glad to accept its commendation on this point also.

THE CHRONICLE'S one idea in advocating the Creagerstown—Rocky Ridge route has been to safe-guard what it believes to be for Emmitsburg's best interests; just as the *Clarion* is advocating the route supposed to be more beneficial to Thurmont, and for which THE CHRONICLE greatly admires its neighbor.

Right here an all-important fact might be mentioned, namely, that, after all, the board of directors of the W. F. & G. road will likely have the final disposition of the matter and, agreeing with the Reverend Father Tragger when he says that these directors are "good business men," we feel assured that they will see the wisdom of adopting the route by Creagerstown and Rocky Ridge; especially when they bear in mind that the original mortgage, from which we quote, is a prior lien on

"All the railroad of the said, The Washington, Frederick & Gettysburg Railway Company now constructed, or in course of construction or to be constructed, extending from a point in the city of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, to a point on or near the dividing line between the State of Maryland and the State of Pennsylvania, and to a point on or near the dividing line between the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, a distance of seventy (70) miles, more or less, all in the County of Frederick and the County of Montgomery in the State of Maryland."

If to build to Lewistown it has cost the very large amount named in this mortgage, which sum it was no easy matter to raise, wherein lies the business policy of attempting to burden the people with the additional larger sum that would be necessary to build the Road to Thurmont and then to Emmitsburg? Particularly as the security for that original mortgage, exclusive of any future mortgage, is "all the railroad of the said the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway Company now constructed or in course of construction or to be constructed."

We felt certain that our neighbor would be non-plussed when we said that there is "Three times as much paid-for traffic from Frederick and other points to Emmitsburg than there is to and from Thurmont." It is a fact, nevertheless, and only one of the facts from the "inside and advance information" possessed by THE CHRONICLE and credited to it by the *Clarion*.

In regard to that part of our esteemed contemporary's remarks referring to the "dividend paying feature of the Emmitsburg Railroad," about which the *Clarion* is frank enough to acknowledge that it knows nothing, let us repeat what we said before: "We are under no obligation whatever to the Emmitsburg Railroad, to any of its directors, or to any person in any manner allied with its interests;" but let us also say in justice to that road (and we have taken the trouble to examine into its operations very carefully,) that the small dividends (in contradistinction to the "large dividends" attributed to it by the *Clarion*) that have been declared, have been paid in recent years, and on the capital stock as it exists to-day and not on the \$75,000 worth of bonds, and the \$75,000 worth of stock originally put into it. Does not the history of the Emmitsburg Railroad prior to its forced sale by auction, suggest what would be likely to happen if a parallel road should be built? If the former road, which has no indebtedness of any kind, can only pay a small dividend on its comparatively small amount of capital stock, what would become of the parallel road starting and operating under heavy mortgage and other indebtedness?

It has been suggested that if the Emmitsburg Railroad be paralleled, the new road in contemplation would either cause a reduction of rates or drive the other road out of business; that the case would be simply one of the "survival of the fittest." In that latter event how would the public be benefited? With only one road left there would be no competition and the new road would then do what it unjustly blames the present road for doing—charging "exorbitant rates;" for it would be found that it could not survive by charging a lower rate than that now charged by the Emmitsburg Railroad, and as a matter of fact the rates charged on the Emmitsburg Railroad are lower than those charged on the Western Maryland for the same distance, (seven miles,) as may be seen from any official Western Maryland tariff book.

The *Clarion*, referring to the furnace and its ore beds, says:

"The burnt out furnace and its 10,000 acres of timber, with its ore beds alone will furnish more freight in one month to the W.

F. & G. than Creagerstown district will furnish to the proposed road in a year."

The furnace if we remember rightly, was built in 1774, and there is a railroad constructed to its very mouth, and although several fortunes have been consumed in trying to operate it, it may be that it could be utilized in converting those rich beds of ore into rails. These, in conjunction with the 10,000 acres of timber for ties, would help considerably in building the branch to Lewistown.

No, we cannot see any practical route but that via Creagerstown and Rocky Ridge, which can be built more quickly and for less money than the proposed route to Thurmont, and at no cost to the people of Emmitsburg.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Clarion*, signing himself "Thurmonter," had this to say in the last issue of that excellent newspaper:

Last week's editorial of THE CHRONICLE starts off—"it is immaterial to us which way the W. F. & G. Ry., is built, just so it comes to Emmitsburg," and almost in the same breath advocates the building via Rocky Ridge—somewhat inconsistent. Our worthy Brother seems to have gone off half-cocked in the statement that *The Clarion* and its following are criticising Emmitsburg and vicinity for not doing what they have not been asked to do. Our people do not mean to criticise in the least Emmitsburg and vicinity.

There is no inconsistency whatever in our statement; we mean exactly what we said: that it is immaterial to us, personally. When it comes to going off "half-cocked," we take it that "Thurmonter" is the guilty one, as in the *Clarion* of February 6th we find a direct and uncomplimentary comparison between an Emmitsburg citizen and Thurmont on the one hand, and Emmitsburg and its people on the other. The exact words are these:

Emmitsburg thus far has not contributed anything towards building the road except through Mr. _____

Thurmont has contributed very liberally, and is not selfish about the matter.

Our answer to "Thurmonter's" direct question:

"Is THE CHRONICLE not aware that at least 70 per cent. of all Emmitsburg prefer the line to come by Mt. St. Mary's?"

is that it is not.

For the answer to this:

was a dividend declared on the original stock and bond issue or prior to the disposal of the road, at a forced sale, for something like \$29,000?

we refer the questioner to the editorial above.

But "Thurmonter" places the whole matter on an entirely different footing when he says:

Our great aim and sole desire is to have this railroad built to Emmitsburg via Thurmont and Mt. St. Mary's College, thereby bringing into closer brotherhood, two of Frederick County's most important towns, between which none too cordial relations have existed for half a century. Let us endeavor to get closer together instead of drifting farther apart. Why should it not be thus?

Now, frankly, it is hard to resist an appeal like this; for if there is one thing that we are strong on, it is brotherhood. The writer (and may it not be the one who wrote the editorial?) indeed touches us greatly in the above paragraph, and we can scarcely hold out in the face of what he has written. But we are reminded of the words of an old song: "Standing 'Twixt Love and Duty," and we must choose the latter.

HERE is a touch of the spirit that prevails in the South to-day: "Under no circumstances will we fire on the Stars and Stripes, not even in a sham battle; we stopped doing that in 1865." This from an officer of the Confederate Guard, which will shortly take part in a sham battle with National Guardsmen.

MR. CROSBY S. NOYES, the veteran editor-in-chief of the *Washington Evening Star*, who died in Pasadena, California, the other day, was a man as well known the country over as he was beloved and respected in the Capital city. His death was a great blow to American journalism, but his loss will be more deeply felt by Washingtonians, for Mr. Noyes had the welfare of the nation's capital at heart and in his labors in behalf of its progress and improvement he made friends with all classes and all interests. Under Mr. Noyes' direction the *Evening Star* gained an enviable reputation among the leading newspapers of the country, and its popularity and financial success are largely attributable to this gentleman's wise policy as its Editor-in-chief.

SIMPLY because his character was tinctured with humanity and he surrendered a position that it was absolutely impossible to hold, in order that 20,000 of his fellow soldiers might not be sacrificed, General Stoessel, whose enemies even proclaimed him the hero of Port Arthur, was condemned to death in order to satisfy the cravings of a bloodthirsty mob. General Stoessel proved himself to be a soldier, one who knew not what it was to fear a foe, and his plea that if his action in surrendering demanded expiation by blood, that the blood be his only, was worthy of all the encomiums that have been heaped upon him by every nation except his own.

If Governor Crothers does little else than accomplish his pet scheme of providing ways and means for building State roads and highways he will make a record for himself. The bill creating the "Maryland Roads Commission" is carefully drawn, its provisions place no hardship on the taxpayer, and the good results to be derived from the expenditure of the "State Road Fund" will be felt from one end of the commonwealth to the other.

THE *Indianapolis News* says of Bryan: "He presents the unique example of a defeated candidate, who has advanced steadily in popular prominence and influence." There is no doubt about his having advanced himself into prominence, but there are a great many who fail to see where the popularity comes in. These entertain the hope that if Bryan is in the next presidential race he will still remain a "unique example of a defeated candidate" when the returns are all in.

IN what a truly democratic way does sympathy appeal to Americans. J. Pierpont Morgan, the capitalist, sent a check for \$100 towards the fund to build a monument to Deputy Chief Kruger who was killed while performing an act of bravery at a recent fire in New York, and in the same mail came another check for a like amount from Joe Gans the colored prize fighter.

THERE is something wrong with a President of the United States whose friends cannot prove that in many ways he resembles Lincoln or Washington.—*Washington Post*.

There's nothing wrong about Roosevelt, then. His admirers have made him out to be far superior to both.

"Is the good old fashion of buying books dying out?" asks the *New York Evening Post*. We don't really know, but we should judge that the efforts of the legislatures of numerous states to prohibit book-making would affect the fashion somewhat.

BYRON MCNEALLY, the man who fell into a well out in Nebraska and was rescued after remaining under ground fifty-two hours, certainly deserves credit for not having kicked the bucket.

Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

For more than a Century it has been sufficient guarantee of the quality of an article to know that it was bought at Galt's.

Goods sent on approval, express charges prepaid.

GALT & BRO.,

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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White Pine and Tar

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

At Zimmerman's Pharmacy.

Mount St. Mary's College
and Ecclesiastical Seminary.

Conducted by secular clergymen, aided by lay professors.

¶The one hundredth scholastic year begins September 13, 1907.

¶Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. New Laboratory for the practical teaching of Physics and Chemistry.

¶The latest modern improvements. Beautiful grounds. New athletic field. Fine gymnasium and swimming pool.

¶Separate department for young boys.

Address, VERY REV. D. J. FLYNN, LL. D.,
Emmitsburg, Maryland.LOSSES PAID
\$105,000,000

Fire, Lightning, Windstorm.

CAPITAL
\$3,000,000

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EQUITY STABILITY PERMANENCY

Assets January 1st, 1907, \$20,839,174. Liabilities, including cash capital \$13,430,819. Net surplus \$7,408,355. Insures against loss of real and personal property, rental income, Earned profits and commissions.

E. L. ANNAN, AGENT, EMMITSBURG, MD.
aug 9-ly

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MAKE

THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING KNOWN.

¶ You add nothing to Cortright Metal Roofing. It contains everything but the nails to fasten it on.

NOTHING TO RUST, NOTHING TO ROT, NOTHING TO CURL AND SPLIT, NOTHING TO LEAK.

¶ You pay for Cortright Metal Roofing only at a moderate price, less than for either stone slate or tiles, and perhaps no more than for wood shingles.

JAMES G. BISHOP, AGENT, EMMITSBURG, MD.
Sample shingles may be seen at this office. aug. 16-ly

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SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

ALWAYS PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE

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EMMITSBURG, MD.

C. & P. PHONE.

jan 26-ly

Seasonable Display of Suit Fabrics.

A superior and distinctive showing of Suiting, rivals all others in quantity, beauty, style and quality and surpassing all others in moderation of prices.

Any man who wants a beautiful suit should come here at once and make his selection, as the most exclusive patterns are selling fast.

LIPPY

Gettysburg, Pa.

The Tailor

Mch. 8-ly.

What Is Your Preference?

Every reader of a newspaper has ideas. Every reader of a newspaper has a preference for certain features which to him or her, as the case may be, are particularly attractive and interesting. It is the object of THE CHRONICLE to give its readers just what they want, and therefore an invitation is herewith extended to every subscriber of this paper to state just what that preference is. All suggestions sent in good faith will be carefully considered, and a new department will be added to THE CHRONICLE whenever a preference for the same feature has been indicated by several readers. No attention will be paid to unsigned communications, but each letter will be treated as confidential and the name of the writer will NOT be published.

Concrete Construction.

- Concrete Pavements, Sidewalks, Steps, Gutters, Cellar Floors, Water Troughs, Hitching Posts, Carriage Blocks, etc.
- All work by contract and all contracts faithfully carried out.
- Estimates Furnished.

CHAS. E. GILLELAN,
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND. aug 9-1y

Sporting Goods.

Kodaks and Supplies.

Souvenir Post Cards of Emmitsburg, Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco. Knives, Razors, Hardware, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition. Confectionery, Groceries and notions.

C. J. SHUFF & CO.
Northeast Corner Public Square, Emmitsburg, Md.

The Wise Farmer

who intends to have sale in the Spring is he who has about decided upon the date and who is beginning to think of his Sale Bills. There is only one thing more for that man to do now, and that is to book his date at The Chronicle Office, so that he may avoid conflicting with the time some other person may have chosen. All persons advertising their sales in The Chronicle, in addition to having their BILLS

Printed at this Office

will be entitled to Sale Cards (ready for mailing) Free of charge.

THIS PAPER REACHES THE PEOPLE, AND ADVERTISERS IN THE CHRONICLE GET RESULTS.

FOR TENDER FEET



The comfort of a woman's shoe depends largely on the flexibility of its sole. While all Dolly Madison Shoes are unusually flexible, yet one style is especially designed for tender feet. It is called the Dolly Madison Hand-turn Shoe, with Feather Edge.

To those seeking absolute ease and comfort in their shoes we especially recommend this style

\$3.00 and \$3.50

For Sale by Representative Dealers

SOLD BY M. FRANK ROWE.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

EMMITSBURG, MD.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

G. W. WEAVER & SON

THE LEADERS

CLOTHS AND COLORS.

The Spring fabrics indicated for greatest consumption in Suits—says an authority—are Serges, Panamas and Voiles—Shadow Stripes or Cords, as also Self Colored Checks—yet mostly Stripes in shadow or Herring Bone, will be the leading fancy ideas.

The colors are—

- 1st. Blues
Navies
Royal
Copenhagen
Peacock

- 2nd. Black

- 3rd. Browns
Biscuits
Golden
Mode

- 4th. Gray Series
Silver
Nickel
Smoke

- 5th. Cardinal
Cerise

- 6th. Novelties

IN SILKS.

Fashion experts and the large stores are giving first place to Tussah or Pongee Silks—mostly in rough and fancy weaves—Foulards in patterns distinctly different from other seasons. Taffetas are still in full favor. Fancy Linens and Silk warped goods for both street and regular wear will probably be very popular. Our Ladies' and Children's Ready to Wear department is better stocked than ever before. Success begets courage to contract. In many of the styles we now show there is a decided change from last season; the Jacket being a cross between the Prince Chop and Cutaway—shorter over the hips, pointed front and back, with a one or two button closing. Skirts are both flared and pleated, hardly two suits alike, as we get them from three of the foremost makers of popular priced goods in the country—each with its own style originator. Great variety in shapes and trimmings in separate Skirts as well as weaves and colors. Trimmings either Self or Taffeta bands.

FOR A NEW SEASON.

The Bankers' Panic, which is now happily over, did not disturb our business or make us timid in getting ready for another season. We believed that a large proportion of our customers will be and are more prosperous than before and we predict for ourselves, and for others who were courageous enough to get ready in getting-ready time, a better and larger business than ever before. Our plans, which now show fruition in our open stock, makes us grandly ready for business.

The New Dress Goods

are on sale. In the weaves and colors that are decreed as correct, and indicated in the other column.

The New Silks.

Fancy Tussahs. Colors are Copenhagen, Navy, Mattier, Biscuit and Natural.

Taffetas.

Yard wide—in several qualities, in correct colors, and half dozen grades of Blacks.

Soft Silks

for Fancy Waists. Poie de Cygnes, Messalines, &c. Sue-sines, all shades, Swazines, &c., &c.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

Without exaggeration the greatest stock we have ever been privileged to show. Valenciennes in French and German—Filet and Italians. Plain Venise, Oriental and Cluny Bands and Designs—White, Cream, Arab and Black. We predict a great Lace season.

THE READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT

fully ready. The new shapes in SUITS, 50 styles, hardly two alike—made out of the colors and weaves that Fashion has put her approval on. (An early attention to the purchase of a Suit will prevent disappointment or tedious delay to wait for special orders to be filled later.)

LADIES DRESS SKIRTS

250 Panama, Voiles, Taffeta, Serge and Novelty Cloth Skirts received in the past ten days—wish we could give descriptions. They must be seen—made by "Wooltex" and other makes of renown. Rightly styled and tailored.

THE NEW NET AND SILK WAISTS

are ready. We have never shown as many styles, or been able to give as good value, nor were the waists as beautiful as now. The New Silk

JUMPER AND PRINCESS SUITS

are ready. Made of Plain and Fancy Taffeta and Swiss Silks, at a cost less too than you could expect where beauty and style are a consideration. The new

LINGERIE WAISTS AND SUITS

are here. The Waldorf brand. High class make and style at moderate prices. The Silk Suits and Waists are denominated as "Perfect Dreams" by those who have seen them.

THE NEW SPRING JACKETS!

are ready—Black, Coverts and Fancies. The new TAFETA SILK COATS are here. Rich and handsome for the older ladies. The newest stylish coat, beautiful for either use in damp weather or for riding at any time. The entire store is fully stocked for Spring business—and invites you. We cannot go into descriptions on any of these goods. The assortment is too large to pick out a few. It is impossible to sample all these goods at the Branch, but when it is impossible for you to come to Gettysburg, let the Branch know your wants. feb 28-2t

NOT TOO SERIOUS.

A Bit Of Wit And Humor To Season The Serious Side Of Life.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is truly discouraging when the fruit of all our labor turns out to be a lemon.

One trouble about near poetry is that it never gets anywhere near dollars.

It isn't that a woman talks so much, but that she talks so long.

Some men are so wise that they require three languages and seven dialects to express themselves in.

A man's opinion of us helps wonderfully in making an estimate of him.

The man who keeps his only good deeds in a safety deposit vault would be wise to carry fire insurance good in the next world.

Perhaps the reason he doesn't go home till morning is because he feels that he will need the entire day to explain in.

One reason why there is so much noise in the world is because so many of us must do our own advertising.

The man who would rather fight than eat is always sure who is going to get licked.

It is possible to spend so much time entertaining regret that opportunity will become piqued and take French leave.

Not the Modern Kind.
"Here on the plains of Marathon is where the Greeks made their great stand against the Persian invasion."
"Great stand, was it?"
"Why, it is historic."
"Greek stand?"
"Yes, yes."
"Must have been a fruit stand."



Obviously.
"When is a lie not a lie?"
"When it is half true?"
"Naw."
"Then what?"
"When it is a perfect shame."

What We Miss.

We travel round for rest and change. To see the sights accounted strange; In frenzied chase we spend our days; And all the dollars we can raise, In Spain and Mexico and France And anywhere we have a chance, In every far and foreign land, But miss the wonders close at hand.

That isn't any way to act. We might do better, for a fact, By holding in some small regard The wonders in our neighbor's yard—His hen so keenly on the lay That it turns out three eggs a day, The yellow rooster down the block That answers nicely for a clock.

The mission furniture, perhaps, Made by some interesting chaps Just with a knife and on the sly Some small assistance from Old St. Or, right beneath our very hand, Hand painted china, very grand, Worth thirty cents to learn which art Our wives with twenty had to part.

But, no; we miss the things at home And fly to Athens, Nice or Rome, Go down to see Niagara falls Or some one's grand ancestral halls, Or take a trip to gray Paros Its lights and shady spots to see, Go chasing down the old world beat And miss the wonders at our feet.

That Catches Them.

"How do you manage to have such a good trade and make such handsome profits, Mr. Eisenheimer?"
"Simplest thing in the world, Mr. Brown."
"Will you kindly explain?"
"Certainly. I always sell below cost."

Adduced.

"I am not sleeping well these nights."
"Why not?"
"Afraid of burglars."
"Why?"
"We are without police protection."
"When did you lose your cook?"

Might Aid.

"He cannot find the greatest common denominator."
"What is he looking for it with?"
"Just a lead pencil."
"He ought to have a search warrant."

Using Up Old Stock.

"As soon as he looked at her hand he asked her to marry him."
"He must be a palmist."
"No; he does not know anything about that, but he saw that her finger would just fit a ring that has been going to waste since Mary Ann jilted him."

Failed Him.

"I understand his lecture wasn't much of a success."
"No; the applause he had hired for the occasion went to sleep."

Nothing Definite.

"Let us hope for the best."
"Mighty glad to do so if I knew what was the best."

STIEFF PIANO

IN YOUR HOME NEVER BRINGS REGRET.

Honored with Gold Medal at Jamestown Exposition.

Indorsed by the New England Conservatory, Boston, Mass.

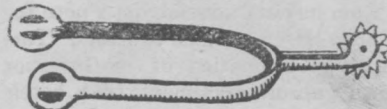
No Middle Man's Profits. Sold to you direct—From Factory to Home.

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Used Upright Pianos—all makes

\$100 up
Square Pianos
\$10 up

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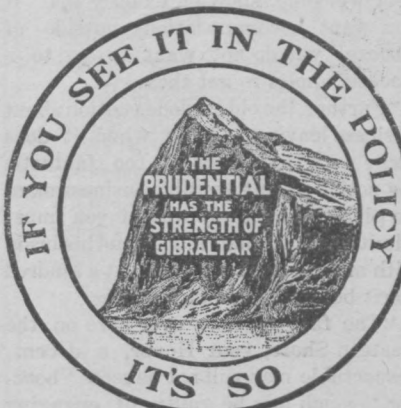
Attractive advertisements spur people on to the buying point.

Let them know that you have something good; they'll do the rest.

It is simply a question of letting them know.

The correspondence in THE CHRONICLE enables its readers to know what their friends in different localities are doing.

The Paragraph News, published in THE CHRONICLE every week, is accurate, and it covers all important events.



The Prudential Insurance Company of America. Insurance At Net Cost.

THE POLICY CONTAINS THE ENTIRE CONTRACT.

WHOLE LIFE POLICY
LIMITED LIFE POLICY
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For information, fill out attached coupon.

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Address.....
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oct 4-1y

THE STAFFORD

Perfect Service.
Finest Location.
Excellent Cuisine.
Liberal Management.
Fireproof Construction.

WASHINGTON PLACE

BALTIMORE,
MD.

june 28-1y

C. J. ROWE
AGENT FOR
YORK LAUNDRY.

Laundry called for Monday and delivered Saturday.

The editorials in THE CHRONICLE are non-partisan. They are broad, independent and constructive.

SOLID SILVER

American Lever Watches,

WARRANTED TWO YEARS,

ONLY \$6.

G. T. EYSTER

Letters To The Editor

PROHIBITION.

MR. EDITOR:—

Your patrons have read and heard much of the violations of the stringent liquor laws in prohibition and local-option centres. They are not perchance, sufficiently acquainted with the benefits of local-option where the law is enforced. May I ask you to give place in your valued weekly to a letter from the Eastern Shore, Md., that recently appeared in the Baltimore Sun:

"I am inspired to send you a note for the open-letter columns to second 'Tarheel's' condemnation of ex-Governor Brown's absurd statement that hotels cannot flourish on a local-option plan. I have been a traveling man for 18 years, and my experience has invariably been that I got better accommodations and better service where there was no 'booze' than where there existed a dirty, abominable, beer-slobbering apartment to the make-up. I can cite his Honor to the Eastern Shore towns of Denton, Chestertown, Centreville and Salisbury as examples of towns that have improved more than 200 per cent. in business, in hotels, in decency and all else belonging to a modern, up-to-date city since saloons were abolished. More than that, I can inform him that a man who goes to a hotel where 'booze' is kept for sale and doesn't 'blow' in his money at the bar is not very welcome, showing exactly that if you want accommodations outside of 'booze' you do not want to go to a 'booze' hotel to get them.

"Further, the old exploded notion about business leaving a town when it does away with its saloons is too fantastic for notice by any sensible business man. To give this idea any weight you must admit that one man must cloud his brain with alcohol and then seek out a kindred spirit before he can do business.

"The fact is that over here on the Eastern Shore, your Honor, a decent, respectable man will not be seen 'boozing,' much less be guilty of engaging in the nefarious traffic of selling it to his fellow-men.

"In conclusion I would like to say that my observation is that the legalized liquor traffic has had its day. The people are not to be fooled all the time, and they are awakened to the fact that this is the monster evil in our great country that is at the root of nearly all the other evils and are up in arms to crush it out."

Those that are active in finding the statistics of Maine's liquor traffic and other places when prohibition laws are disregarded, will do well to furnish us the difference of statistics before and after prohibition in these states or counties where the law is enforced. Let them show us in such instances the enormous decrease of expenditure for jails, penitentiaries and alms-houses. Let them show how the task of the officers of the law in such districts has become far less painful and laborious. Let us have both sides of the issue, so that the people of Frederick Co. may vote intelligently upon the vital questions of local-option and high-license. I do not wish to be understood as favoring impractical legislation, but I do maintain that in those districts where the majority of the voters believe that local-option laws will best serve their purpose, the people should be permitted to enact such legislation, and should enforce the same. Let those that have spent their time at tracing the flaws and infractions of prohibition and local-option laws, realize, once for all, that their tardiness to institute in Frederick County a campaign in favor of high-license will eventually serve the cause of local-option. Let those that have in the temperance-reform no other interest than to poke fun at the extreme prohibitionist, wake up and join the ranks for high license, or they may live to cringe under the iron-clad laws of prohibition.

REV. G. H. TRAGESSER,
Pastor St. Anthony's Church.

FATHER RYAN.

MR. EDITOR.

In a recent issue of THE CHRONICLE the Louisville Record was quoted as establishing the birth of Father Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, at Emmitsburg. Whilst the writer would be happy to accept such a statement, if at all possible, he thinks it in the interest of truth to state that either the Record's memory is wobbly or it has been misinformed. He is able to speak thus positively from rather close investigation made some years ago whilst preparing a short study of Fr. Ryan's life and work.

Like ancient and much-abused Homer, many cities have been proud to claim Father Ryan as their own. But, of all the places that are said to have given him birth, only one can in any way substantiate its claims. That place is neither Norfolk or Emmitsburg. Father Ryan was born in Hagerstown, Md. It stands so recorded in the Baptismal Registers of St. Mary's Church of that city. Moreover Fr. Ryan was for some years a priest of the Congregation of the Mission. In the records of that Community it is stated that

Abram J. J. Ryan was born at Hagerstown, Md. This last entry was made on the information of Fr. Ryan himself and is, therefore, unimpeachable. Copies of both entries are in the writer's possession. Shortly after he gleaned the above, Thos. J. Stanton entered formal claim to Fr. Ryan as a son of Western Maryland, in "A Century of Growth: History of the Church in Western Maryland," based on the entry in the Baptismal Registers, Hagerstown.

The Record is likewise incorrect as to the date of Fr. Ryan's birth. Considering that the writer had already seen five different years assigned, he was hardly more surprised at this than at the error of place. The entry in the Records of the Congregation of the Mission gives Feb. 5, 1838 (not 1836) and is authoritative.

It is a sad commentary on popular appreciation that such meagre details in the life of a man so widely known should have been subject to such a questioning. His poetry is universal in its appeal; admirers appear to have been content with an acknowledgment to that effect, making little or no study of his fascinating career and personality. There exists no literary memorial of Fr. Ryan in the shape of an adequate biography. Yet his certainly was an eventful life and not only was he a tuneful poet but also a brilliant essayist, an able orator and a self-sacrificing patriot, a man of whom we particularly may be proud as a native, if not of Emmitsburg, at least of Western Maryland.

May we not hope that now, when, after more than thirty years, another son of Western Maryland has been the subject of a literary "discovery," when the last six years have fathered two distinct and tasteful editions of Geo. Miles' Poems, with Churton Collins' excellent critique,—we understand there is also a project on foot to collect and publish Miles' prose works—may we not hope for a sympathetic hand that will give us both a carefully edited and complete edition of Fr. Ryan's works, prose and poetry, with an extended and reliable biographical memoir? It is an opinion of the writer that there is one person particularly fitted for undertaking such a work, known locally as an alumna of St. Joseph's, and in wider circles as a most pleasing and resourceful writer, Mrs. M. E. Henry-Ruffin. A child friend of Fr. Ryan's much of her literary success must doubtless be attributed to his influence and advice. In girlhood days her verse was thought by himself worthy of being included as the master's own: his completed work could not be better supplemented than by a biography from her pen of a life that was as pure and as holy and as tragic as his song.

Perhaps, were a section on which such a work would reflect honor, to interest itself a little more in such matters than at present, hopes might be better founded. But where there is an undisguised neglect even of a local history which few sections of the country can rival in richness of incident and interest, how should one expect notice of so frail a plant as poesy, even though native! Yet we don't lack men of culture. The fact is we are singularly neglectful of our own. With rare exceptions, it is the stranger who points out anything remarkable in our midst. Why is it? Is it because we don't care? That, indeed, would be a hard conclusion. Yet it would be harder still for us to be forced to admit we are incapable.

J. FREDERIC WELTY.

"MOTTER'S" MAKES REPLY.

MR. EDITOR:

In reply to the letter of the Rev. G. H. Tragesser, Mt. St. Mary's (his former letter was signed 'Rev. G. H. Tragesser, Pastor of St. Anthony's Church') I wish to make clear the statements in mine. They were, in substance, 1st. That he was speaking for himself only and not for the entire congregation on the subject of railroads. 2nd. That no pastor should use his church or pulpit for any such cause, especially when it is clearly against the interest of any portion of his congregation. And 3rd. That money builds railroads and at present there is none in sight for this, and from the rapidly increasing burden of debt, which we even find in our own little parish, it is not likely that this would be built as planned.

The first he admits—the others I leave to the judgment of fair minded men. I did not answer the arguments he claims to have made, because they were more ably answered than I could have done, by the "EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE." His statement about the "barren country" of the Rocky Ridge route needs no answer. For any one who has any knowledge of this end of the county knows that it is not the fact.

The charge of bad faith on the part of the W. F. & G. to those who subscribed stock at Thurmont is without foundation. Little is paid and the men behind the road will deal squarely with them. No attempt was made to throttle a full and free discussion of the

subject. No one should be blamed for advocating such route as best serves his interests, which after all, however pictured, will be measured by the men who build the road by the cold hard rule of revenue. But in such a discussion it is a very generous act to misrepresent the locality and the homes of any section.

No disrespect or personal attack was intended by my letter, nor does that letter, if properly interpreted, sustain such construction. The man who does a public act or goes into print must expect some criticism, and he should not be offended or take it as a personal attack if any one differs from him on the subject under discussion. To write under a nom de plume is entirely within the right of any one, and is usually done by those, who unlike the Rev. G. H. Tragesser, seldom rush into print. No matter what name is signed, it does not make the facts stated less true or false. They should be taken on their merits by every fair minded man.

His last letter on this subject is remarkable for both its length and tone. The correspondent, "Motters," did not come in the back door, as he says, but in the front, and before he came in either, and he has every right to remain. "Motters" has fixed interests and not a mere appointment as his right. None shares more than he the "traditional respect for the priest and the priesthood," but he believes that he and all other parishioners have rights as men which are entitled to respect. If "Motters" letter was so grossly wrong, as Father Tragesser complains, by what new right does he sustain his reckless wrath. "Alas for the rarity of christian charity under the sun"—it had none.

The Emmitsburg Railroad came in for a share, why I am unable to say, for it was in no way responsible and did not even know of the existence of my letter. I have shipped over that road and also other roads, and do so now at times, and from my experience I find that its rates are not exorbitant, as he states, but fair and reasonable and usually less than I have paid over other roads for the same haul. It has always dealt squarely with me and as far as I can learn, with the public generally. No road in existence or to be built can run for less than expenses, which must include not only the cost for men and repairs, but also a fair return for the money invested, and unless such an amount is charged for its services it must, like any other company or individual, go out of business. The merchant is in the same position. He must charge for his goods the cost of handling them and a reasonable profit on the money they cost him or he could not live. It would be just as unreasonable to charge him with exorbitant prices when made up on this basis as to say that the rates of a railroad company are excessive when measured by the same just rule. Does the Rev. G. H. Tragesser know the revenue received by this company and the expenses to run the same and the dividends it pays its stockholder? If he does not, and it is very reasonable to suppose that he has no such knowledge, how can he make the sweeping assertion that its rates are exorbitant? Such an assertion without a just cause which can only be based on such knowledge is not only unfair and unjust to this company but to its many stockholders (who, I am informed, are members of our community,) and particularly when made by one in Father Tragesser's position.

I have said this much about the Emmitsburg Railroad, because I feel that I have been the innocent cause of an unjust attack upon it and its people by the Rev. Father Tragesser.

MOTTERS.

UPHOLDS ROCKY RIDGE ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

It is no doubt the intention of the promoters of the W. F. & G. R. R. at as little expense as possible, to take the route which to them seem most practicable, and the one that will give the largest return for the money invested. From Lewistown to Rocky Ridge the road will traverse a section of country that compares favorably with any in the Northern part of the county. This section being far removed from railroads will insure to the new road a heavy and permanent freight traffic. It is about fourteen miles from Lewistown to Emmitsburg by the way of Thurmont, and the same via Rocky Ridge. By taking the former route 14 miles of road must be built to reach Emmitsburg; by the latter but seven miles, and this route takes in Motter's Station with its large amount of freight and passenger traffic. The amount of freight handled at Motter's is not far short of that handled in Emmitsburg, and we believe far in excess of that handled in Thurmont. The directors and stockholders of the proposed new road would do well to take this into consideration before determining which course they will take.

There are some residents of Emmitsburg who prefer the Thurmont route, and they are doing all they can to have the directors choose this course; but it would not be at all surprising, Mr. Editor, if, should the road be built to Thurmont, that, notwithstanding the great assistance and encouragement Emmitsburg would have rendered her

neighboring town, Thurmont would drop Emmitsburg like a hot potato when the question of the extension of the road to Emmitsburg would be mentioned, for there would be few if any inducements for the W. F. & G. R. R. to extend their line beyond Thurmont unless they would be ready to build their line to Gettysburg. I do not believe that Emmitsburg would be benefited by having two roads. Competition would be ruinous to both, and it is far better that Emmitsburg should have one road financially sound than to have two roads struggling for an existence.

Mr. Editor we want this road and want it badly, and we believe that if we are to have it in the near future, it must come by Rocky Ridge. If the road is to come to Emmitsburg via Thurmont the writer and a considerable number of others in this community will never see its completion.

OLD FARMER.

PERSONALS.

THE CHRONICLE invites its readers to send in communications containing personals and items of news from their respective localities. Articles intended for insertion in the CHRONICLE should reach this office on Wednesday morning and they should, in every instance, be signed by the correspondents as an evidence of good faith. The name of the writer, however, will not be published unless there is a request to that effect.

Mr. George E. Knox, of Kump, Md., made a recent visit to Emmitsburg.

Rev. Mr. Gluck is spending the week at his home in Franklin county, Pa.

Miss Georgiana Kreitz, who has been visiting friends in Taneytown, has returned home.

Rev. Mr. I. M. Motter and Miss Lida Motter, of Frederick, spent Saturday in Emmitsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wachter, who have been residing in Harrisburg, have moved to Emmitsburg.

Mr. John Motter, of Frederick, spent Tuesday at the home of his grandfather, Mr. L. M. Motter.

Mrs. C. C. Walter and son, Harrison, of Smithsburg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Topper.

Mr. David Shriver, of Philadelphia, visited for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Landers and Miss Shriver.

Messrs. Guy and Raymond Sebold, of Mt. St. Mary's College, spent Washington's Birthday with their parents near town.

Mrs. August Peppeler and Miss Ethel Peppeler, of Baltimore, spent a few days in this place the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Patterson.

Miss Luella Annan attended the Washington's Birthday dance given by the Greek letter fraternities of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, on last Friday evening.

Mr. James H. Firor, business manager of the Clarion Publishing Company, Thurmont, accompanied by a party of several gentlemen, including a member of the Clarion staff, made a very pleasant visit to this office.

Miss Lulu Patterson and the Misses Zelia Schrecongost, of Dubois, Pa., and Lucy Reichard, of Ashland, Pa., schoolmates of Miss Patterson at Irving College, spent a few days in this place at the home of Miss Patterson.

Birthday Surprise Party

(Contributed.)

On Thursday evening, the 20th, a very pleasant surprise was given Mr. Hugh F. Roddy, on the occasion of his birthday, at his home near Mt. St. Mary's. The evening was enjoyed by all present. Various games were indulged in, but the principal feature of the entertainment was the graphophone concert given by Mr. Edward Seltzer. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Roddy in her usual hospitable manner. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Roddy, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hemler, of Taneytown, the Misses Katharine, Stella and Mary Hemler, Edith and Emma Warthen; Messrs. John D. Frank, Joseph, John F. George and Augustus Hemler, Charles and Bernard Eckenrode and Edward Seltzer.

WANTED.

Responsible person wants to rent or lease, (with privilege of buying) a home near Emmitsburg. Address communications, giving full description of what you have to offer, and condition of same, to "HOME-SEEKER," care of Emmitsburg CHRONICLE. All correspondence will be treated as confidential.

feb. 28-tf.

Six Dollars Worth of Speed

Six young gentlemen from the rural district paid their little dollar to the burgess for exceeding the speed limit on Friday night last. Those six dollars will help a whole lot if put on the streets.

ARE YOU GOING TO HAVE SALE?

Don't put it off till the last minute to arrange for dates. I have engagements up until the middle of March, but I can accommodate you if you book your date soon. Orders left at THE CHRONICLE OFFICE will receive prompt attention.

WM. P. EYLER, Auctioneer,
Emmitsburg, Route No. 1.
nov. 1st-tf.

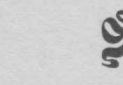
Read the "Paragraph News" in the CHRONICLE and keep abreast of the times.

GIFT PROBLEM SOLVED.

Send your friend fifty-two copies of The Emmitsburg Chronicle. A year's subscription will do it, and the cost is only

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Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

[illegible]

HER PRIVILEGE.

(Continued from page 1.)

of seven; so he said they might propose once in seven years.

Seven years! No wonder St. Bridget demurred. A girl who was 14 when one of these privileged years came would be 21 before she would get another chance, and all the best years of her life for that special purpose would be gone. For at that time a woman of twenty-one was as much a matrimonial antiquity as a woman of thirty-one is to-day.

Consequently, so the story goes, St. Bridget threw her arms around St. Patrick's neck and exclaimed:

"Arrah, Patrick, jewel! I daurn't go back to the gurrils wid sich a proposal. Mek it wan year in four!"

To which the genial saint replied:

"Biddy, acushla, squeeze me that way again and I'll give you leap year, the longest one of the lot!"

Thus encouraged and bethinking her that she herself had no husband St. Bridget forthwith proposed to St. Patrick. But he had taken the vow of celibacy, so he had to soften his refusal with a kiss and the present of a silk gown.

"And ever since then," says Walsh, who tells the story in his "Curiosities of Popular Customs," "if a man refuses a leap year proposal he must pay the penalty of a silk gown and kiss."

However, says the New York Sun, there is a limit to this obligation, for other authorities say that the lady cannot claim the dress unless at the time of the proposal she is "the wearer of a scarlet petticoat, the lower portion of which she must exhibit to the gentleman, who by the law of leap year is compelled to present to the lady the dress which shall cover the petticoat."

This reference to "the law of leap year" is more serious than might be supposed, for it is declared that the custom of women proposing was actually upheld by laws in Scotland, France and Spain, "while in England the custom was so deeply rooted that it needed no laws to uphold it."

In 1228 a law was passed in Scotland making a man liable to a fine of not more than £100 for refusing a woman during leap year, unless he could show that he had proposed to somebody else prior to leap year or had been engaged by some other inquiring woman.

That there is something inherently perverse in leap year seems to be at the bottom of all the superstitions about it. For instance, in Great Britain the country folk used to declare that peas and beans twisted the wrong way in leap year and that buds set the wrong way. There was an old belief too that children born in leap year were unlucky because the year was divisible by four, which was an unlucky number.

One thing is certain, the twentieth of February is more scantily provided with saints than any other day in the year, St. Oswald being the only one in the calendar for that day.

THE FREDERICKTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

IS NOW LOCATED IN ITS

NEW BANK BUILDING.

We invite the public to inspect its thorough fire-proof construction and burglar-proof equipment.

M. E. DOLL,
President.

J. MARSHALL MILLER,
Secretary.

feb 28-9t.

ORDER NISI ON SALES.

IN FREDERICK COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT,

FEBRUARY TERM, 1908.

ORDERED, that the sale of the lease hold estate of Ellen A. Brown, deceased, made by Alexander Yealey III, the administrator of the said deceased, in pursuance of the laws of Maryland, vesting the Orphans' Court of said State with the power to order the sale of the leasehold estate, and this day reported to this Court by the said Alexander Yearly III, Administrator, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 21st day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some weekly newspaper published in said Frederick county, at least once a week for three successive weeks, before the 21st day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$150.00.

WM. H. PEARRE,
JOHN E. PHLEGER,
GEO. H. WHITMORE,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True Copy Test:—
WM. B. CUTSHALL,
Register of Wills for Frederick County.
feb 28-4ts.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

feb 21-1y

GET A MOVE ON.

"My friends, don't waste your time in fretting all the livelong day. And do not worry constantly if things don't come your way, But follow the example of successful men and wise And do as they've been doing—get a move on—ADVERTISE!" tf

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

"It would be a foolish man indeed who would cut off his fire insurance when a conflagration loomed upon the horizon, or who considered canceling his life insurance when his health was poor. For exactly the same reason no wise business man will long consider cutting off his business insurance—which is advertising—simply because there is a little temporary tightening up of things financial." tf

Come and Hear The 1908 Model Edison Phonograph NOW ON SALE.



March Records.

A good selection always on hand.

E. E. Zimmerman

DEALER IN WELL MADE FURNITURE.

aug 17-1y

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY AND COLLEGE

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WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

PUPILS UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE NOT RECEIVED.

This Institution, beautifully situated in a healthful location in sight of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is easily reached by Western Maryland Railroad from Baltimore. Extensive grounds afford ample advantages for outdoor exercise, the surroundings are attractive and picturesque. The Curriculum thorough and comprehensive, embraces all branches necessary for a refined education.

For particulars address:

SISTER SUPERIOR,

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

George Ade Fables

The Unhappy Financier and the Discontented Rube.

[Copyright, 1902, 1903, by Robert Howard Russell.]



IN THE DEEP WOODS.

reges, or who had Good Things which they wished him to back with much Coin.

At last, in order to escape the wearing sound of the Ticker and get the Hard Knots out of his Nervous System, he ducked away to the Country and left word behind that he had gone to Europe.

He struck a Rest Cure, where every one dressed for Dinner and a full Orchestra tore off Popular Music. He saw the same Mournful Faces of the male and female Plutocrats who were trying to purchase Enjoyment at so much per Day, and they did not seem to have a tranquillizing Effect on him. So he wandered away from the Hotel and took to a quiet Country Lane, and soon he was in the Deep Woods.

The Silence was broken only by the Rustle of Leaves, the tapping of the Woodpeckers and the occasional Stunt of some Feathered Warbler.

"This is where Man really belongs," sighed the track-sore Financier. "What an artificial and profitless life we lead there among the Sky-Scrappers. Our Little Existence is rounded off with a French Menu and a few lines of Bromo-Seltzer in the Morning. We toil for years trying to get the Hammer-Lock on Fame, and when it comes to a Cash-In nobody knows whose Funeral it is, and the Trolley-Cars refuse to get out of the Way."

While he was thus meditating he came to a Clearing in which there was a humble Shack with a dinky Little Garden behind it. In the Doorway of the Modest Cot sat a Rube who wore a heavy Fringe on the Sub-Maxillary. Above his Head bloomed the symmetrical Morning-Glory, and the fresh smell of the Greenwood was mingled with the pleasing Odor of the Store Tobacco he was smoking, the while he spelled out the Long Words in a Newspaper.

"There's a Three-Sheet of Contentment for you," said the weary Millionaire. "I wish I had his Snap. Nothing to do except read about Crime and watch the Squirrels. No one to call him up on the Phone. No lying awake at Nights wondering what the Attorney-General is going to do. When he's hungry all he has to do is put on the Griddle, pull a few Radishes, and milk the Cow. No getting roped in at Annual Dinners. No struggle to butt into the Headquarters of the Elite. How I envy him!"

So he approached the Man behind the Whiskers and greeted him cheerfully, for he felt that he would find know the Secret of True Happiness.

"You have a charming Joint here," said the Financier. "You seem to be quite away from the hurry and turmoil of the World."

"Yes, it is very Lonesome," was the melancholy Reply. "I should like to live on the Main Pike, but Land is too high. As soon as I sell my Hogs I hope to have a Telephone installed. Sometimes three or four Days will elapse after an important Prize-Fight ere I learn the Result. This failure to keep in Touch with Events is very trying to one who would be abreast of the Times."

"Why should the Outside World cut any Ice with you?" demanded the Millionaire. "Here you have a beautiful Sylvan Retreat. The Birds carol in the Trees. Nature is ever smiling. You are far removed from the carking Cares, the hard Throw-downs, and the Bunko Manipulations of the Commercial World. Are you not satisfied?"

"How can I be when I read here in the Weekly about a Newport Shindig where they have \$800 worth of Ice-Cream? Why should I ride Horseback when you Folks have Autos costing \$7000? I never get to see a good Show, and I haven't had my Picture taken for 6 Years, and sometimes I don't have anybody come in to see me for Weeks at a time."

"Why, you concatenated Chump, you



"YES, IT IS VERY LONESOME."

have a two-acre Paradise here and you don't know it," said the City Man. "I'd like to trade Places with you."

"I'll trade with anybody," said the Rube. "I'm tired of this Dog's Life."

"You're on!" exclaimed the Financier. "This is what I'll stake you to. You'll have a Spring-Bed with 4 Mattresses and a Canopy. You can lie there on the Husks and look at \$40,000-worth of Paintings by the Old Masters. In the Morning a British Gentleman of Aristocratic Appearance will come and lead you to the Royal Porcelain, after which he will dress you, without your lifting a Finger. You shall have Silk Underwear and a Monogram worked on each Sock. At Breakfast you shall have Hot-House Grapes and everything else out of Season, and Flowers on the Table. After Breakfast you may step into a Carriage with Gold Trimmings, drawn by two Prize Bays, and ride to an office where the Chairs are padded eight inches deep and all the Hirelings jump at your slightest Command. For Luncheon you shall go to a Club where you may meet those who have Money to burn; and if your Check is under \$11, it shows that you are a Piker. You can stop Work at 3 P. M. and go for a Spin in your French Touring-Car, with a Chauffeur to work the Wheel. In the Evening you can put on your Glads and drink \$47 worth of Vintage Wines and take in two or three Theatres, and after that start in again and have something to Eat."

"You are stringing me," said the Rube. "Such Heavenly Joys as these never come to the poor Yap."

"I will let you use my Bank Account, and then you won't be a Yap," explained the Millionaire. "Go and revel in the Life that you read about in the Weekly Papers. All that I ask in return is the Use for one blissful Month of this sequestered Snuggery, here among the Morning-Glories and the blithesome Chickadees."

The Financier gave the Rube all the Credentials needed and shipped him to the roaring Metropolis. Then he sat down under the whispering Trees with nothing to superintend except the rising and setting of the Sun.

Two weeks later, as the Financier was emerging from the Deep Woods he met the Rube coming in with a Pullman-Car Towel around his Head.

"What, so soon?" asked the City Man. "I've been against it for 25 Years. Why should you pass it up after two brief Weeks?"

"For the first three or four Days it was Great Stuff," responded the Sufferer. "Then I began to tumble to the Fact that the Shows were all about the Same and that a \$7 Lunch was a Delusion unless I had an Appetite. The Automobile was a Hit until some of the New Machines began to pass me, and then I lost interest. As soon as it was noised around that I had Stuff, I became a Mark for every known Con Game, so I tightened up and refused to see Visitors, and every one said I was a Snob, and the only Friends I had were the Waiters I tipped. So far as I can discover, the Bust-Head resulting from the Bubbles that cost \$6 per Quart is the same old Feeling that we used to get out of Apple-Jack. In short, I begin to see that the Rich can afford all the Luxuries, but the minute they begin to dip into them, the trouble begins. I think I'm due for about one week of Absolute Calm. But what are you doing on your way to the Station?"

"Say, I don't like to roast your Establishment, but you have got the bummiest lot of Birds I ever listened to," said the Financier. "Their Repertory is too limited. And that Cow has a Manner that is soothing for a Day or two and then begins to suggest an irritating lack of Versatility, as it were. I discovered, also, a certain Monotony in the Antics of the Squirrels. As for the Weekly, I have read it all through four times, including the Sarsaparilla Ads, and along towards the last the only thing that interested me was the Time-Table. I needed a good Rest, and I've had enough to last me fully 3 years. When I strike that Club to-night, I'll simply sign my Name to the Card and have them bring in the whole Works from Caviar to Cane Noir."

"I'm afraid there isn't any such Institution as a Paradise on Earth," remarked the Rube.

"Oh, yes, there is," said the Millionaire, "but we never find it twice in the same Spot."

MORAL: A Complete Change will always do one Good and sometimes do him to a Finish.

The Busy Merrimac River.

The Merrimac valley is one of the busiest hives of industry on earth. The Merrimac river, it is claimed, turns more wheels than any stream in the world, for not only Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence, Newburyport, Haverhill, Amesbury, Nashua and other big manufacturing towns lie upon its banks. The value of their united products amounts up into the hundreds of millions.—Exchange.

SMART STYLES.

Ready to Make Up Net Robes—A New Model in Baby Slip.

Charming little net robes are seen in the shops all ready to make up. One such robe in Alice blue, with narrow valenciennes run all over it and with quite billowy flouncings at the bottom, was only \$4.95, a most surprising price when one considers that the robe almost fashions itself into a gown without any cost of making. Material for the blouse is separate, while the skirt



FOR BUSY LITTLE GIRLS—5144.

Is ready to be put into the hem and on the waistband. A lawn or taffeta lining is all that is needed. These robes come in pink, lavender and cream.

A new model for a baby slip is a little princess dress done with rows of lengthwise tucks, which, alternating with valenciennes insertion, form the body of the garment and give fullness below the hip line.

The square jacket and the plaited skirt in some heavy stuffs, plaid or plaid brown reds or very dark blues, are much worn. With them are seen shirt blouses trimmed with jabots that grow fuller and wider every day.

Military buttons are possessed by most women. One of these makes an effective center to a flat puff of velvet and forms a good example of the homemade coat button. The puff should be cut on the cross, a cord extending from the edge across the coat to loop over the "working" button on the other side.

For hair ornaments the Parisienne favors a single large rose or a cluster of smaller flowers, but coronets and small wreaths of leaves have a decided vogue and are certainly among the prettiest and most becoming of ornaments.

The cut shows a most useful and pretty school or play apron made of chambray in a checked design. The pipings are of plain blue chambray.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Lucky For Her.

Little Gertie was on a visit to her three maiden aunts, the sisters of her mother. Each of them held distinct and original views as to how children should be brought up. Aunt Maria thought little girls should be seen and not heard, Aunt Eliza thought they should be neither heard nor seen, and Aunt Jane was certain that little girls should not be at all. These views they expressed freely to Gertie as they sat one evening in the drawing room with their niece. The conversation, being one sided, however, began to flag, and Gertie sat meditatively gazing into space.

"Of what are you thinking?" Aunt Maria asked her sharply.

"I was just thinking what a lucky thing it was that father married the sister he did," said the little girl.

Why was it that Gertie was sent home next morning?—London Tit-Bits.

A First Impression.
Her first view of a spider: "Oh, mother, here's a bug in a little hammock!"

THE Emmit House

Under New Management.

J. W. BREICHNER PROPRIETOR.

Winter Boarders

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Oct. 11-1y.

DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

Circuit Court.

Chief Judge—G. W. Worthington.
Associate Judges—Hon. John C. Motter and Hon. James B. Henderson.
State's Attorney—Arthur D. Willard.
Clerk of the Court—Dr. Samuel T. Haflner.

Orphans' Court.

Judges—William H. Pearce, chief judge John E. Phlegger and Geo. H. Whitmore.
Register of Wills—William B. Cutshall.

County Officers.

County Commissioners—Lincoln G. Dinterman, Lewis H. Bowlin, L. Milton Kefauver, W. H. Hogarth, J. Stewart Mann.
Sheriff—Geo. Edward Myers.
County Treasurer—George W. Crum.
Surveyor—Rufus A. Rager.
School Commissioners—Oscar B. Coblenz, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent; S. N. Young, Assistant; Rev. Isaac M. Motter, President; Col. L. Terman Brien, Dr. H. Boteler Gross, J. Henry Stokes, Chas. W. Wright, William R. Young.
Health Officer—Dr. C. F. Goodell.

Emmitsburg District.

Notary Public—W. H. Troxell.
Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Millard F. Shuff, J. M. Fisher.
Constable—W. H. Ashbaugh.
School Trustees—M. F. Shuff, Oscar D. Fralley.

Town Officers.

Burgess—T. E. Zimmerman; Commissioners, H. M. Ashbaugh, J. H. Rosensteel, H. C. Harner, M. F. Shuff, J. D. Caldwell, Wm. Morrison.
Borough Constable—Wm. Daywalt.

CHURCHES.

Ev. Lutheran Church.
Pastor—Rev. Charles Reinwald. Service every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesday lectures at 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation.
Pastor—Rev. A. M. Gluck. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and every other Sunday at 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Midweek service at 7:30 p. m. Catechetical class on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.

Pastor—Rev. Kenneth M. Craig. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Wednesday evening Lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

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

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor—Rev. R. Koonz. Services every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League Devotional Service, 6:30 p. m. Sunday School at 1:30 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

Emerald Beneficial Association.

Officers: President, Edwin Chrimser, Vice-President, J. Edward Baker, Treasurer, P. F. Burkett, Secretary, Chas. O. Rosensteel. Branch meets the fourth Sunday of each month in C. O. Rosensteel's house, East Main Street.

Mt. St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Association.

Rev. Geo. H. Traggesser, Chaplain; president, A. V. Keepers; vice president, Geo. Althoff; treasurer, John H. Rosensteel; secretary, Chas. E. Eckenrode.

Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R.

Commander, James B. Black; Senior Vice-Commander, John H. Mentzer; Jr. Vice-Commander, John Shank; Quartermaster, George T. Gelwick; Surgeon, A. A. Bente; Adjutant, Samuel Gamble; Chaplain, Samuel McNair; Officer of Day, George Eyster; Officer of Guard, John Reifsnider.

Vigilant Hose Company.

Meets the first Friday evening of each month at Firemen's Hall, President, Chas. R. Hoke; Vice-President, V. Schold; Secretary, G. B. Ashbaugh; Treasurer, A. A. Horner;

RENO S. HARP,

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FREDERICK, MARYLAND

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