

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

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NO. 47

FOR OPEN DOOR

Regarding Fisher Incident

GERMANY IS WITH US

Supports American Policy in Manchuria

UNITED STATES IN THE ORIENT

Japan and Russia aimed at in dispute.—Fisher refuses to recognize Russian authority.—Terms of Portsmouth Treaty are forgotten.

Russia and several other Powers are awaiting with extreme interest the announcement of the attitude of the State Department at Washington regarding the Fisher incident, because this issue affects not only the administration of Harbin and Chailar by Russia, but the entire question of the sovereignty of North China and South Manchuria. Fred D. Fisher is American Consul at Harbin, having been appointed in January, 1907.

The American Consul at Harbin, has declined to recognize the authority of the Russian railway magnates in that erstwhile Russian town. The Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the war between Russia and Japan, was most explicit in terms. In this treaty, the two powers agreed to completely and simultaneously evacuate Manchuria and to entirely and completely restore to the exclusive administration of China all parts of Manchuria then occupied by Russian and Japanese troops or which are under their control; and again, in the same treaty, the Imperial Government of Russia declares that it has no territorial advantage or preference or exclusive concessions in Manchuria of such a nature as to impair the sovereignty of China which are incompatible with the principal of equal opportunity.

In the refusal of Consul Fisher to recognize Russian authority is seen the hand of the United States in oriental diplomacy, but it is easily inferred that in this reproof of Russia, who has failed and is failing to abide by the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, Japan, even more than Russia is reproved, because in southern Manchuria she is presuming, in many localities, to exercise with a strong hand, administrative and executive functions. The United States is committed to what is called the Hay policy of the open door. The open door cannot exist under a government of the Chinese by either Russia or Japan or both of them. The open door means equal commercial rights and equal access by all foreign countries, and neither Japan nor Russia, but China is the country that is responsible for the open door. The United States is determined to maintain an open door and in this we will doubtless be supported by Germany and possibly by England and France, though one is the ally of Japan and the other the ally of Russia.

In 1810, nearly a century ago, there were 259 newspapers in the United States. In 1905 there were 26,422 printing and publishing houses in the country. These represented \$385,003,604 of invested capital and turned out products valued at \$496,061,357. The growth for the five years since 1900 doubled the growth of the ten years previous.

AMERICAN SCULPTURE EXHIBIT

Most Elaborate and Comprehensive Showing Ever Held in America.—Will be Open Until April 25.

It is the consensus of opinion that the exhibition now being held in Baltimore of the National Sculpture Society, is the most elaborate and comprehensive showing of sculpture ever held in America. There are nearly five hundred works shown. The Horticulture Society had assisted the Sculpture Society in preparing the armory for the exhibition, and the entire floor space presented the aspect of an Italian garden. The larger statues and groups are set apart in rectangular spaces, banked with palms and evergreens. Toward the center rises a mass of palms and cedars. Grouped all around the walls in settings of evergreens are reliefs and smaller bronze works. Photographs are displayed in cabinets. The exhibition will be open until April 25.

OLD ENGLISH NAMES

The Way To Pronounce The Most Difficult Ones

THE SPELLING GIVES NO CLUE

A London Book, Entitled "The Manners And Tone of Good Society," Shows How To Become Familiar With The Hardest.

It is often very hard to "get the hang" of proper names whose spelling gives no clue to their pronunciation. "The Manners and Tone of Good Society," a book published in London, helps one out, however, as may be seen from what follows.

Chalmondeley is pronounced Chumley; Majoribanks pronounced Marshbanks; Cockburn pronounced Coburn; Mainwaring is Mannering; McLeod is McCloud; In Elgin and Gillott the g is hard; in Gifford and Nigel it is soft; in Johnstone the t should not be sounded. In Mollyneux the x is sounded and the name is pronounced Molynoox, with a very slight accent on the last syllable. In Vaux the x is also sounded, but is mute in Des Vaux, and likewise in Devereux. In Ker, Berkeley and Derby the e has the sound of a in far. In Waldegrave the second syllable de should be dropped, and so should the th in Blyth. Dillwyn is pronounced Dillun, and Lyveden Liveden. In Conyngham, Monson, Monkton and Ponsoby, the o takes the sound of u, and Blount, should be pronounced as blunt, the o being mute. Buchan should be pronounced Buckhan, and Beauclerk or Beauclere is Boclare, the accent being on the first syllable, Wemyes should be pronounced Weems, and D'Eresby—D'Ersby. In Montgomerie the t is elided, and the two o's have the sound of u, the accent being on the second syllable. In Hertford the t is elided and the e has the sound of a in far. Strachan should be pronounced Strawn; Colquhoun is Kookoon, the accent being on the last syllable; Beauchamp is Beaucham, and Coultis is Koots. Another formidable name to the uninitiated is Duchesne, which should be pronounced Dukarn; Bethune should be Beeton, and in Abergavenny, the ny is not sounded. Menzies is pronounced Mynges; Knollys as Knowls; Sands as Sands, Gower as Gorr, and Milnes as Mills. Finally, Dalziel should be pronounced Dee-al, with the accent on the first syllable; Chartress is Charters; Glamis is Glarms, Geoghegan should be pronounced Gaygan, and Ruthven is Riven. We may add that the accent is frequently misplaced in pronouncing British names, and a few of the words liable to mistake may be here noted. In Tadema and Millais the accent is on the first syllable; in Clanricarde and Bredalbane, on the second; while in Burnett, Burdett, Kennaird, Parnell, and Tremayne, the last syllable is accented. As a rule, in a name of two syllables, the accent should be placed upon the first, and the second should be slightly slurred.

WANT TO USE CAPITOL

Tuberculosis Congress To Meet In Washington

IS TO BE A GREAT EXHIBITION

Magnificent Entertainment Furnished International Congress in Other Countries.—Every Country Has Joined in the Fight.

A movement is under way to secure the use of the new Congressional office building or a part of the Capitol to house the International Congress on Tuberculosis that is to be held in Washington next September. A great exhibition illustrative of what is being done, the world around, in the fight against the disease, will be held in connection with the Congress, and the two will continue from Sept. 21 to Oct. 12. The last International Congress on Tuberculosis met in Paris, three years ago, and was held in the Grand Palais. England housed that of 1901 in St. James Hall, London. An earlier Congress met in Russia, and sessions took place at the Palace, at Moscow.

A glance at the provisional programme of the Congress shows that every country on the globe is joining hands in the fight. The Congress will bring together the great leaders in the crusade from every part of the world.

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

Contribution to Chronicles from Pittsburgh.—A Game of Ball Played at Mount St. Mary's College in 1874.—Most of the Players are Still Living. Heavy Scores in Those Days.—Practice Grounds Used To Be Behind The Emmitt House.—Old Players Scattered All Over The United States.—Game Not Forgotten By People Living Here.

One of the players in this remarkable game, Mr. James M. Kerrigan, was seen by a CHRONICLE reporter and from him and others it was learned that all of the players, with the exception of Charles Troxell, are still living.

"I have the most vivid recollection of the game," said Mr. Kerrigan holding up his right hand and showing a crooked finger, an unmistakable mark of the baseball player. "This finger keeps the game alive in my memory."

"I was playing short stop; Degnan sent a liner out my way. It was warm. I threw up my hands to stop it—I had no idea of catching it—but I did. That was the ball that knocked my third finger out of place, and it still wears a swollen joint."

The reporter then asked Mr. Kerrigan if all of the players were still living. "The Hoover spoken of," he said in answer to this query, "I think is Joe Hoover. He was a good player. It was sometime during '75 or '76 that he left town. He is now living on Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore."

"Buck Smith, as we called him (his right name was Ed.) left here, I think, in '75. He went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He and F. N. Seabrooks, better known as 'Nels,' left together for the same city."

Mr. W. S. Troxell told a representative of this paper that Smith now lives in Sioux City.

"Smith Waddles," continued Mr. Kerrigan, "and Eugene Sweeney both left about 1879 or '80, going to St. Joseph, Mo. Harry Troxell went to St. Joseph, too, but I think he is living in the South." Mr. W. S. Troxell corrected this also, saying that Harry Troxell now resides at Oketo, Kansas.

Mr. Kerrigan thought that Charles Troxell, who left Emmitsburg a few years after Harry, was still living but Mr. W. S. Troxell says he is dead. In this case he is the only one of the players missing.

John Lawrence lives in Dayton, Ohio.

"We were all school boys," said Mr. Kerrigan warming up to his subject. "Joe Hoover was the oldest. There were three clubs, the Alexis, Alpine and Eureka. I think the Alpine was the first club. Some of its members were Dr. Bussey, Andrew A. Annan, Bob Culbertson, Joe Helman and Lewis Kelly. I remember the time Kelly got hurt. We were playing a game back of the Emmitt House, it was then Hoffman's Tavern, and he (Kelly) was standing back of Dr. Bussey, who was batting. The bat flew out of Bussey's hands and hit Kelly in the mouth, knocking him down."

"Another member of this club was Ed. Green, a resident of Baltimore who always spent his Summers here. He

New Record on Dead Letters.

Out of 1,053,692 pieces of mail matter received in the dead letter office during the month of March, over 600,000 were returned to the senders, breaking all records for this division. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw said that the great increase in mail handled is largely due to the proficiency and accuracy of the postal experts employed in the dead letter division.

Japanese Heads China's Forest School.

The Chinese have undertaken to nurse their forests and the officials of the Celestial Government have engaged a Japanese expert from Tokio to act as headmaster for the proposed school of forests at Moukden for a term of four years, with two Chinese gentlemen as his assistants.

The American Locomotive Company, of Richmond, Va., has just set up eighty locomotives and two steam shovels for the South Manchurian Railway at Dalny.

joined the club and did the pitching and I remember he was about the finest pitcher in his time.

"The whole nine of the Alexis are still living" (This statement is corrected above, Mr. Kerrigan not knowing of the death of Charles Troxell.) "Shortly after the game with the College all the boys scattered, some going West where they are holding responsible positions; others went to Baltimore, and a few remained, learning their trades in Emmitsburg. Out of the nine I am the only one who still lives here."

"Yes, indeed, I remember Mr. Frank P. Ward, the Umpire of the game. I thought so highly of him that I called one of my sons after him. I think he is in Pittsburgh, at least he left here for that place."

The reporter then asked Mr. Kerrigan to describe the way in which the game was played in those days.

"At that time we were not allowed to throw the ball. We had to pitch it underhand, and the ball had to leave the pitcher's hand before his throwing hand got beyond the line of his hips. The catcher always stood far enough back of the batter to catch the ball on the bounce. On the third strike, if the ball was caught on the first bounce, the batter was out; a foul ball caught on the first bounce also retired the batter. There was no taking them right off the bat in those days. Neither did fouls count as strikes; you could have as many fouls as you liked. A game was considered all right if the score ran above fifty and a good game was supposed to last all afternoon. Oh no! We only played nine innings."

"Talking about accidents, I know a good story about one of the fellows who disobeyed his parents, a rare thing in those days. In 1873 'Bud,' that is Marshall Hyder, went out to Barry's field to play ball on Sunday. 'Bud's' parents were opposed to Sunday playing and he knew it, too. Just as Sunday School books tell us of the bad little boy who did all sorts of wicked things on Sunday and had all sorts of terrible things happen to him in consequence of his wickedness, so it happened to poor 'Bud.' During the game when he was trying to make third from second, 'Buck' Smith threw the ball to me at third. It was a bad throw and the ball struck the ground about ten feet in front of me and on the rebound hit 'Bud' on the nose as he was running and broke it. He didn't want his father and mother to know how it happened so we made up a story to the effect that he had fallen from a fence and struck his nose on a rock."

"Really I couldn't tell whether his parents swallowed the story or not."

First Buddhist Church in America

Within the next fortnight work will be begun in Seattle, on what will be the only Buddhist church in the United States owned by a Buddhist organization, the building standing on ground also owned by the society. The ground was purchased at a cost approximately of \$6000 and the plans have been drawn for a \$12,000 edifice.

Prolific Writer Still at Work.

Miss Martha Finley, author of the famous "Elsie Dinsmore" stories, is still writing at her advanced age, nearly 80. She lives at Elkton, Md., and her first book of this series was printed more than forty years ago, when she was a school teacher.

Lieutenant General Baden-Powell, speaking at a meeting in connection with a crusade against cigarette smoking, said that £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000) a year are spent on cigarettes. He thought this could be easily saved.

GERMS SPREAD DISEASE

How Dangerous Microbes Carry And Multiply

SOME OLD FALLACIES EXPLAINED

Filtering Infected Water Will Not Remove Danger Neither Drying The Germs Nor Freezing Them Is of Any Avail.

It has always been a mystery in the minds of many just how disease is spread, writes a special contributor to the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. Some persons acting along lines of warning given them by the authorities, are careful to boil all their drinking water and then proceed to wash their hands, face and teeth in the water obtained from the same suspicious source, unboiled.

When we consider the microscopical size of the disease germs it is easy to figure the thousands that may gain access into our bodies during the process of using our toothbrush alone. It does not require many germs to produce the disease. One or two will do it. After they get into the body they multiply with enormous rapidity. It has been estimated that one bacterial germ, if the conditions are ideally favorable (which they never are, will have gathered around it a family of 16,000,000 in 24 hours, and in three days the mass of cells will weigh over 7,500 tons, in number uncountable. Of course, this increase would be impossible, as the body they feed upon would have been exhausted. We note this fact to prove the statement that it requires the introduction of but a very few to start the colony.

It is a fallacy to suppose that filtering infected water will remove the danger. It may be beautiful to the eye, but death lurks in the glass. Drying the germs does not kill them; they have been known to live on potatoes for two years, and 88 days upon clothing. Nor does freezing destroy them, so that the ice with which you cool your drinks is deadly if made from infected water. Two hours' exposure to sunlight will kill 95 per cent. of them. It is commonly thought by travelers that they are safe as they move from place to place if they are careful to drink only the artificial mineral waters. That is not true unless aerated water is made from water not infected.

In the handling of typhoid cases, if extreme care is taken to clean antiseptically the hands after coming into contact with the patient, the danger of the attendant is nil. Also the same precaution should be had with regard to the door knobs, which otherwise would be sources of contagion.

The object the writer has in mind in presenting these few facts is to show that typhoid is a preventable disease, in the belief that the diffusion of such information, and other facts that may follow, will enable a member of the family, when the hospital and the invaluable nurse is beyond reach, to be an efficient helper to the physician in his fight for the life of his patient.

JOHN SMITH, U. S. A.

Should Be A Popular Member Of Upper House

HIS NAME SOUNDS FAMILIAR

"Smith" and "John" a Euphonious Though Not a Rare Combination.—Only Two of This Classic and Ancient Name in the Senate.

John Smith, the new senator from Maryland, says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, ought to become a popular member of the upper house of Congress—his name is so familiar. Strange to say, in spite of the fact that such a large number of people in this country answer to the name Smith, there are only two of that name in the Senate. Not only does this Maryland man possess a valuable asset in his last name, but he adds to his available resources by prefixing that ancient classic John. The name of the new senator should become a household word throughout the nation. Mr. Smith has been prominent in the politics of his State for many years, and since the death of Senator Gorman he is considered by many the most commanding figure in Maryland. He is a business man, who accumulated a fortune through the lumber business.

POSTAL BANKS

Bill Is Now Before Congress

VON MEYER'S PET PLAN

Provisions Made For Such An Institution.

PARCELS POST BEING HELD BACK

Banks Not Subject to Taxes.—Open to All Over Ten Years of Age, Deposits Can Not Exceed \$200 a Month.—Funds Deposited in National Banks.

A bill has recently been introduced in Congress for the establishment of a postal savings bank. This is an old institution in England and probably in other European countries.

The bill provides for a system of postal savings banks, under the direction and supervision of the Postmaster General. Each postoffice authorized to issue money orders, and such others as the Postmaster General may designate, will be postal savings bank offices. Deposits in these banks may be made by any person ten years of age or over, "a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband," a trustee, parent, guardian, or other person for the benefit of a child under ten years of age.

At least \$1 is required to open an account, but 10 cents or multiples of that amount may be deposited afterward. No person will be permitted to exempt from detention under any legal deposit more than \$200 in any month. Two per cent. per annum is to be allowed on these deposits. No deposit is to be allowed to exceed \$1,000, and no interest is to be paid on any part of a deposit in excess of \$500.

The postal savings funds are to be process against the depositor. They are not to be subject to taxation by the United States or any other State.

The Postmaster General is to deposit these funds in national banks to be designated by him at a rate of interest not less than 2½ per cent. per annum. Such deposits are to be made in national banks in the United States and Territories in which the funds are received, and as far as practicable in the immediate vicinity of the places at which the funds are received. If any bank becomes insolvent such funds are to be a prior lien upon its assets.

Additional compensation is to be allowed postmasters at postoffices of the fourth class for the transaction of postal savings bank business at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the deposits received, to be paid from the postal revenues.

Mr. Von Meyer, Postmaster General, is desirous of promoting reforms in the Post Office Department as he became familiar with in the more progressive countries of Europe during his residence there as ambassador of the United States. In our rural route delivery system, we have the means of laying down, at the doors of millions of people, the things which they might buy in the city by postal card, for one half the price they pay at the country store. But short-sightedness combined with protests of the petty store keepers and the great monopolizing express companies, prevents the establishment of the Parcels Post, which European peoples have enjoyed for two or three decades.

BALTIMORE'S HIGH LICENSE LAW

Increase City's Revenue \$712,500 and \$237,500 Goes to State.—Progressive License Fees From May 1.

Baltimore is about to make a trial of the high-license law just enacted by the Legislature, which is applicable to no other municipality in the State. The particular feature of the law is that saloon license fees are progressive. Beginning May 1, the annual charge will be \$500; for the second year \$750; and for the third \$1000, the maximum. As there are 1900 saloons in the city, and the term practically covers all places wherein liquor is sold, the revenue collected will be \$950,000 the first year, of which \$712,500 will go to the city and \$237,500 to the State, the former receiving seventy-five per cent. of the license money.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

ATTACKING THE CAUSE

To Relieve Congested Conditions in City

TURNING PEOPLE TO COUNTRY

Decrease Isolation and Increase Opportunities for Recreation in Rural Communities.—Not Satisfied to Vegetate.

Moralizing is not going to turn the tide of immigration from the country to the big city. The cities may become more and more congested, the living conditions may become worse and worse, but still many, if not most, of the ambitious in the rural districts will turn their eyes to what to them is the land of promise.

This important subject of "Rural Development in Relation to Social Welfare" will be considered in one of the section meetings of the Committee on Needy Families, Their Homes and Neighborhoods, of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Richmond, Va., from May 6th to May 13th.

OFFICIAL BASEBALL RECORDS

The first official baseball records in America, says the World Almanac, aside from regularly scheduled games, were made in the field day events at Cincinnati, September 11, 1907.

Long-Distance Fungo Hitting—Won by Mike Mitchell, outfielder, Cincinnati, with 413 ft. 8 1/2 in.; Harry McIntire, pitcher, Brooklyn, second, with 411 ft. 1 in.;

Running Out a Bunt to First Base—Won by Jack Thoney, Toronto; time, 3 1-5s. This was Thoney's second trial, five men trying the first time with 3 2-5s.

Long-Distance Throw—Won by Sheldon La Jeune, outfielder, Springfield, O., Central League, with 399 ft. 10 1/2 in., 2 inches short of a throw by Hatfield, made twenty years ago;

Third Base Circling Contest—Won by Clement, outfielder, Jersey City; time, 14 1-5s.; Hans Lobert, Cincinnati, and Jack Thoney, Toronto, tied for second place in 14 2-5s.;

At Providence, R. I., September 17, Phelan was credited with beating a bunt to first in 3s. flat.

In field day games at Pittsburgh, October 7, Tom Leach, center fielder, circled the bases in 14s. flat, and with slides to second and third, 16 1-5s.

INDEPENDENCE.

I ask no thing of any man, No boon of fate, no gift of God; I stand alone, as mortal can, Nor bend beneath the chastening rod.

And luxuries? How shall I sit, Reaping where other hands have sown? And friendship? Ay, I earn by mine Own powers of sympathy to bless;

STATE JOURNAL

Paragraphs of Maryland News for Hasty Reading

The long discussed project of the Western Maryland Railroad to span the Codorus Creek in York, that it might tap the borough to the north of the city and thus open up a new industrial section, is soon to be consummated.

A midshipman with inherited money, G. W. Quale, on becoming of age deliberately absented himself from the Naval Academy from Monday until Wednesday of last week in order that he might be expelled.

The cold weather of last week did slight damage to the peach crop in Washington county. The thermometer on Friday morning registered 29 above as against 19 above on April 2 of last year.

The Anti-Saloon League filed papers of incorporation in the clerk's office of Frederick county naming the following officers for the first year: President, George Z. Best; vice-president, Dr. James M. Radcliffe; secretary, J. Welty Fahrney; treasurer, Henry A. Hahn.

Washington county's vote in the Congressional convention, which meets in Hagerstown, will be for Pearre, according to statements of the organization leaders.

Brainard H. Warner carried Montgomery county in the primaries and will control the delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention.

Congressman George A. Pearre carried the Republican primaries in Allegany county for renomination over Lloyd Lowndes by about 75 votes in excess of two years ago, when he defeated Mr. Lowndes in a similar contest.

The total vote is: Pearre, 3,108; Lowndes, 2,349. Pearre's majority is 759. Ellis M. Stouffer, a letter-carrier, filed suit against B. Leslie Potter, proprietor of Laurel Cafe, Hagerstown, for alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Agnes Stouffer, and asks \$5,000.

St. John's Church, Baltimore, was chosen for the next meeting of the Maryland Annual Conference, Methodist Protestant Church. The meeting will begin the first Wednesday in April next.

The annual encampment of the Maryland Grand Army of the Republic began yesterday in Baltimore.

The Maryland Experiment Station has made arrangements with the United States Forest Service to erect a timber-preserving plant at the station, near College Park, for treating fence posts to increase their durability.

Robert Collier, of New York, brother of Peter Fenelon Collier, a New York publisher, arrived in Bel Air on Saturday to look after the interests of "Abe" Collier, who is locked up in the Bel Air jail, charged with murdering William H. Haughey. It is stated that the accused man is Peter Fenelon Collier's brother. The farm on which "Abe" Collier lives near Laurel Station, stands in the name of Peter F. Collier, of New York, who purchased it on September 7, 1900, paying \$8000 for it.

A petition for the conditional foreclosure of the mortgage on the Western Maryland Railroad Company was filed on Saturday in the United States Court, Baltimore by the Bowling Green Trust Company, of New York, trustee, upon the petition of which Judge Morris recently appointed B. F. Bush receiver for the road. The petition states that the Western Maryland has failed to pay the first installment of interest, \$200,000, represented by coupons and convertible mortgage bonds which fall due April 1. It is claimed that some of these coupons have been presented for payment, and that the railroad company has refused and defaulted.

Governor Crothers has announced his intention of cutting down the appropriation to the Eudowood Tuberculosis Sanatorium from \$15,000 as granted by the Legislature, to a paltry \$5,000.

It is believed by well-informed persons that there is a probability that Montgomery county's five votes will cut a decided figure in the Republican State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on April 30. It is said the indications are that the voting strength of the Stone-Bonaparte forces and those of the Mudd-Jackson combine will be about a stand-off when they line up to send delegates to the National Convention, with the possibility of the Montgomery delegation holding the balance of power.

By the creation of prohibition territory on the mountain around Highfield and Pen-Mar, under the Wastler Anti-Saloon bill passed at the last Legislature, seven saloons that had been in operation last year will be closed. No liquor can be sold within one-fourth of a mile from the road leading from Pen-Mar Station through Pen-Mar Park to High Rock, or one-fourth of a mile from any building at High Rock or Pen-Mar Station.

Appropriations Scrutinized.

It cost \$10,000 to prove that some of the heavy-weight colonels of the army were not fit to ride, and the Democrats in the House of Representatives generously permitted the expenditure to be covered by a deficiency appropriation without objection. The riding tests under the new order will be much more severe than those of last year and correspondingly more expensive.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Hay.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Steers, Butcher Hefers, Fresh Cows, Fat Cows and Bulls, Hogs, Fat per lb., Lambs, Calves, Stock Cattle.

Country Produce Etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Spring Chickens, Ducks, Potatoes, Dried Cherries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apples, Land, Beef Hides.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Milk Feed, Poultry, Produce, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine.

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!"

By a recent decision of the Postoffice Department publishers of newspapers are not allowed to continue sending their publications to subscribers who are in arrears for more than one year.

WM. P. EYLER, AUCTIONEER, EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND. nov. 1st-1f.

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.

The special features in THE CHRONICLE are bright, interesting and attractive to men, women and children.

Pasture! Pasture!

50 acres of choice Blue Grass Pasture; plenty of shade trees and running water in the field. All kinds of stock will be pastured and well taken care of at reasonable rates. Field open May 1, 1908.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage from Jacob G. Troxel, dated April 10th, 1900, and recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County, in Liber D. H. H. No. 9, Folio 457, &c., the undersigned, the Mortgagee therein named will sell at public sale on the premises described below,

On Saturday, May 2nd, 1908, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., all that real estate situated in the Fifth Election District of Frederick County, in the State of Maryland, near St. Anthony's Church, on the southeast side of the Frederick and Emmitsburg Turnpike Road, about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of Mt. St. Mary's College, the heirs of John T. Cretin and others, containing 1 ACRE, 3 ROODS AND 35 SQUARE PERCHES of land, more or less, less about 61 square perches thereof heretofore conveyed to one Frank J. Troxel, by the said mortgagor. The improvements are a good DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM combined, stable and other outbuildings with a well of good water, and some fruit trees.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Mortgage—Cash. All the expenses of conveying to be borne by the purchaser or purchasers. EDGAR L. ANNAN, Mortgagee.

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

Table with 2 columns: Daily Except Sundays and Stations. Includes P M P M A M A H, Le, Ar, A M A M P M P M.

UNDERTAKER.

M. F. SHUFF

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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.

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Bowling Alley.

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

ISAAC J. GELWICKS

A LOT OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SALE.

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are strongly seeking favor. We may have another bit of Winter but you appreciate the value of a light weight wrap when the temperature moderates. You know the Winter Wrap is too heavy, too cool to go without any, cannot afford the risk, lean to the side of discretion, don't cost much, \$3.99 up.

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FRIENDS' CREEK ITEMS

Mrs. J. Clarke, of near Mt. St. Mary's and Mrs. A. Anderson, of Sabilasville, were the guests of Mrs. Hardman on Wednesday.

The following are the recent removals:

Carlton Marker has moved to Myersville.

H. Linebaugh has moved into the farm he purchased from C. Marker.

C. Clarke into the property vacated by H. Linebaugh, purchased from by E. C. Shriner.

Joseph Beard, of McKeesport, into the property belonging to Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Joseph Turner is spending a few weeks at the home of Mrs. Hardman.

Miss Lottie Kipe and her two brothers are spending a few days at Cascade with their sisters, Mrs. Eyer and Mrs. Cline.

Rev. Mr. S. Kipe spent a few days with his family after an absence of six weeks.

Mr. Charles Kipe, of Sharpsburg, spent several days in this place with friends.

Mrs. Maria Shriner, of Zora, visited her sister, Mrs. C. Hardman.

Mr. Harry Turner is now living at Blue Ridge Summit where he is employed by Mr. Dutterow.

Mr. P. Kipe and two daughters, of Blue Ridge Summit, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. McClain.

Mrs. John Kipe, of this place, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Humerick, of Eyer's Valley.

Mr. S. P. McKissick and his mother, Mrs. Eliza McKissick, of Eyer's Valley spent Sunday with Mrs. Hardman.

Mr. Charles H. Eyer, of Franklinville was the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hardman.

Mrs. W. H. Kipe made a business trip to Blue Ridge Summit on Monday.

Mrs. Hardman, who met with an accident nine weeks ago, has made little progress toward recovery. At this writing she is very ill.

MT. ST. MARY'S ITEMS.

The pupils of St. Anthony's school are rehearsing for their annual entertainment which will be held on Easter Monday at 5 P. M. This entertainment promises to be an unusually good one.

The Misses Annie Eckenrode and Addie Rosensteel spent last Sunday with Miss Stella Hemler.

Mrs. Theo. Roosensteel is slowly convalescing since returning from the hospital.

Mr. J. M. Roddy and family, of Four Points, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Miss Ada Wagner.

Mr. George Slate spent Sunday with Mr. Seltzer.

Mr. Harry Spalding made a business trip to the College last week.

Mrs. Shriver, of Westminster, paid a visit to her sons at the College last week.

Mr. Frank Baldwin, of Baltimore, made a business trip to the College on Monday.

At the baseball meeting of the S. A. C. Club on Friday the following officers were elected: Captain, Wm. Seltzer; manager, Rev. Father G. H. Traggesser, assisted by Messrs. Frank Webb and Edw. Seltzer. At this meeting an athletic association was formed and the following officers elected: President, Rev. Father G. H. Traggesser; vice-president, Mr. Paul Winchester, secretary and treasurer, Edw. Seltzer.

The "S. A. C." boys and College played a game on Sunday which resulted in a tie. The game was called at the end of the fourth inning on account of rain. The two teams will cross bats again sometime after Easter.

Mr. James McNulty spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Ernest Seltzer.

WARNING.

Mountain View Cemetery is private property and it is unlawful for children to enter it unaccompanied by parents or guardians.

It is also unlawful for any person to deface any lot, (or tombstone or railing thereon) in said cemetery, or to cut or in any manner destroy shrubbery fences or any other property belonging thereto. mar. 20-tf.

ANGLE LAMPS.

I have succeeded Mr. Geo. Springer as agent for the CELEBRATED ANGLE LAMP and am prepared to deliver them in any quantity. Also supplies.

J. W. BRECHNER, Emmitt House, apr 3-4ts.

It is reported that the physicians of Charlotte, N. C., wrote 39,645 prescriptions for whisky last year under the prohibition act. No doubt a good deal of allowance should be made for exaggeration, but undoubtedly there was enough of this subtlety to make prohibition look sick.—New York Sun.

What is said to be the largest projectile ever manufactured was made at the Krupp works for the Czar's government. It weighed 2,600 pounds. It was made for a gun which is placed in the fortifications at Kronstadt.

TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION

Representative De Armond Says Declaration Which Governs the Country Should Be Amended to Keep Up-to-Date.

Representative D. A. De Armond, of Missouri, spoke on Monday night in New Haven before the Yale political club. His address was on the Constitution of the United States and he said after a brief discussion of what the constitution is:

"I am one of those who believe that the good old Constitution, much as it merits our reverence should have some touches of the new age. It came from the days of the stage coach, the sailing vessel. The spinning wheel, the pine knot light, the Dutch oven, the knitting needle and the flintlock gun. It was brought forth in primitive times, when riches did not abound and when mighty combinations were unknown. Can it be fully adapted to an age of steam and electricity and prodigious wealth? We should have a convention to consider and propose amendments to the Constitution."

Speaking of the judiciary, Mr. De Armond said:

"So steady and so greatly have the Judges magnified their office that a congressional enactment is lightly treated as unconstitutional, according to the judgment, prejudice or whim of the pettiest Federal Judge in the land. Is it not enough to let the responsibility of nullifying the legislative will rest upon the Supreme Court alone. Why not let laws be law until solemnly declared by the Supreme Court not to be laws? Why not deprive every inferior court of the power, or assumed power, to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress?"

In conclusion Mr. De Armond spoke of the present method of conducting business in the national House of Representatives, saying that at the present time the Speaker exercises a greater veto power than the President, and enslaves the majority and minority indefinitely.

FUNCTION OF FOURTH ESTATE.

Its Mission as the Forum of Our Crowded Modern Democracy.

Essential democracy found its best expression in the New England town-meetings. Meeting in the town-house citizens debated matters of community moment, pro and con, and then the majority action decided each question. So it must be under the conditions which have arisen in the large communities, wherein the old meetings of freemen have been found unwieldy.

The newspaper is bound in the nature of things to become the forum of modern life. It enters into every home and every office, and through its columns the debate of public questions can be made inclusive of all citizens. It is to this new conception of their office that the managers of newspapers must be brought. Debate in their columns must represent both sides, but the speakers must be labeled so that there shall be no misleading of the public mind. The arguments of corporate interests must be labeled as such, so as to be known for what they are. Then it remains for the editorial columns to represent the editor's highest conception of what the public interest calls for. He need never be misled by "blandishments, sophistry and lures of every kind, to promote personal, political or financial ends." He must be fit for his place, and ever alert and watchful to serve and advance the public interest. To that alone should he be devoted—to that must he make all else subservient.

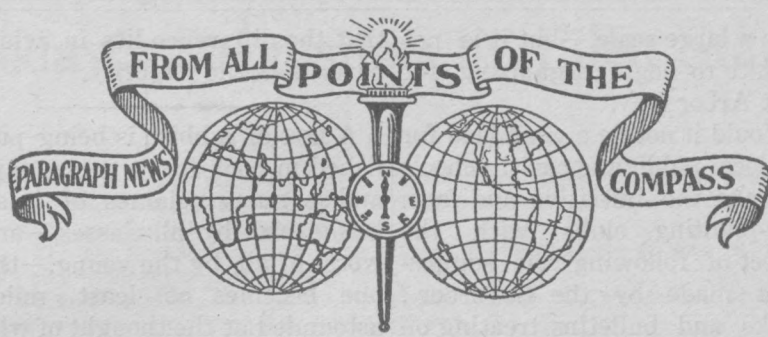
Of commanding import at this point is the old declaration that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Modern conditions have brought the old "fourth estate" into foremost and commanding leadership, and it must not fail the people. It should not be itself deceived nor permit the deception of its readers. In faithfulness and honor it must occupy the watchtower of modern life to guard the community and the state and to conserve democracy.—Springfield Republican.

Going To A Fire In A Missouri Town

When the editor starts to run to a fire at night and runs into a tree in the middle of the walk and boards fly up and bruise his shins, comes to a sudden stop off from eight to ten inches which sends him sprawling into a pond of water and mud where a sidewalk ought to be, stumbles over a sudden raise in the walk, falls and smashes his nose on a broken board and then sprains his ankle by stepping in a hole where a board isn't, he begins to wake up and take interest.—Wayne County Journal.

Make easy money at home corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. * * * advt-apr. 3-3ts

Siberia, long regarded as a barren country, is now producing a great deal of foodstuffs.



J. Pierpont Morgan was entertained by the Queen of Italy this week.

An attempt was made to assassinate the police inspector of Chicago on Sunday.

All the provincial governors of Cuba have resigned at the request of Governor Magoon.

The great, and much talked of Russian "Lion", Hackenschmidt, was thrown by Gotch, the champion wrestler of the world.

Secretary Taft will deliver the Memorial Day oration at Grant's Tomb, on the Hudson River, New York. The President may attend.

In the British naval maneuvers last week a torpedo boat destroyer was split in two by a cruiser and sank. Thirty-six men were killed.

Calloway county, Kentucky, in the center of the "black tobacco patch" is now under martial law, due entirely to the disorders of the night riders.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister of England, has resigned. His protracted illness was possibly the cause of his giving up the premiership.

Four policemen of Philadelphia have been accused of being in league with local thieves. They have been discharged from the force and were sentenced to imprisonment.

The man who was accidentally shot by one of the stray bullets meant for the Negro that Congressman Heflin shot at from a street car in Washington is threatened with lock jaw.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, held the throttle on the engine of an express train on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for a trip of fifty miles on Saturday.

The Russian newspapers continue to protest against the attitude of the American consul at Harbin, Manchuria. Mr. Fisher, the consul, refuses to acknowledge the Russian authority in that country.

The elections in Lisbon, Portugal, led to riots of such a serious nature that the soldiers were forced to fire on the people. One observer says the streets were red with blood. The rioting took place on Sunday.

From Chicago to New York by trolley car in seven and a half days is the record established by Elliott Flower, of Chicago, who arrived in New York on Sunday after traveling thirteen hundred miles by local and interurban trolley service.

The depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank, an institution started soon after the civil war to encourage thrift on the part of the freedmen, may receive the money they lost by its failure if a bill passed by the Senate is passed by the House.

The Cambridge "eight" defeated Oxford in the annual interuniversity boat race on the Thames, Saturday afternoon. The winning crew's time was 19:19, 32 seconds short of the record. It led Oxford from the start crossing the line three boat lengths ahead of the competing oarsmen.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin made an attack on Dickinson College before the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, saying that that institution was no longer a Methodist school, it having so declared itself by asking to be put on the Carnegie pension fund. The debate was exciting.

Andrew Carnegie has added \$5,000,000 to the fund established three years ago to pay pensions to retiring professors in higher educational institutions. The original fund was \$10,000,000. Mr. Carnegie's benefices now total up to \$141,339,950, which is \$34,934,950 more than the next greatest giver, Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

Regardless of the absolute refusal of Harry Orchard, the confessed murderer of former Governor Steunenberg, to file a petition for a pardon, Frank T. Wyman as his counsel, acting by direction of Judge Fremont Wood, of the trial court, filed with the State Board of Pardons application for pardon.

Louis N. Hammerling, a Wilkes-Barre, Pa., business man and close friend of John Mitchell, who has been offered a position on the commission that President Roosevelt contemplates sending to the Panama Canal district to investigate labor conditions, announced that he will accept the appointment.

A gigantic lockout, effecting 150,000 masons and bricklayers and allied workmen in the building trades in Paris, went into effect on Saturday. The trouble has been brewing for months past over the question of hours and the application of the weekly day of rest law. The men insisted on a maximum day of nine hours.

Alexander E. Orr, for many years a direct or and once president of the New York Life Insurance Company, retired as a director of the company at the annual meeting Wednesday. Mr. Orr gave advanced age and declining health as his reasons. The resignation of Clarence H. Mackay as a director was also received.

General James Evelyn Pilcher, editor of *The Military Surgeon* is the new director general of the National Volunteer Emergency Corps. The corps was organized in 1900, to render aid in time of national calamity or in the event of war. The corps is now being reorganized upon the lines of the medical corps of the United States army.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, a young society man of Philadelphia, and Jack O'Brien are to have another bout with the gloves. Dissatisfied with the stilted contest of last Saturday when the two appeared before the members of the Merion Cricket Club in a four-round go, the two men met and arranged to have another battle of four rounds within the next thirty days.

John S. Leech, of Illinois, now public printer in the Philippines, was appointed public printer at Washington. Mr. Leech will succeed Public Printer Stillings, whose resignation was accepted some days ago. The appointment as made by President Roosevelt was in the nature of a surprise as his name had not been mentioned in connection with that place.

Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama is made the defendant in a suit for \$20,000 damages filed in the District Supreme Court by Lewis Lundy, the Negro with whom the representative had an altercation on a street car on March 27 last. Lundy alleges that the representative kicked him, knocked him off the car and shot him. Four Negro lawyers represent Lundy.

In connection with the recently divulged patent office scandal, three new indictments were reported by the Grand Jury against Ned W. Barton, a former assistant examiner; Henry E. Everding, a patent attorney of Philadelphia; and John A. Heany, an inventor, of York, Pa., all of whom are at liberty under \$10,000 bonds to answer the indictments returned in February.

Four Japanese entered the American consulate at Mukden and brutally attacked the native staff in revenge for a private spite. Consul General Straight made a requisition on the Chinese police and the Japanese were arrested and taken to the Japanese consulate. No apology has yet been offered and it is probable that the matter will be made a subject of diplomatic action.

Delegates from all over the country will attend the seventeenth annual meeting of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, which will begin at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on April 27 and continue one week. More interest than usual attaches to this year's meeting because of the election of officers. Eight amendments to the constitution will also be voted upon.

John R. Wise, for four years assistant superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School has received notice of his promotion to the superintendency of the Chillico Indian School, Oklahoma, which is second in importance to Carlisle. Superintendent Wise served twelve years in the Indian department in Washington. He will take charge of the Chillico School on May 1.

Dr. Max Verworn, professor of physiology and director of the physiological institute of the University of Göttingen, has been appointed Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia University for the year, 1908-09. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of the Prussian Ministry of Education. Professor Verworn is expected to arrive in New York late in August. He is one of the most distinguished of living physiologists and has received high honors in Germany.

On Monday a sensational charge was delivered to the grand jury in Frankfort, Kentucky, by Circuit Court Judge Stout when he insisted that the grand jury begin at once to inquire into, and continue until it has ferreted to the bottom, the charges of bribery in procuring the election of a United States Senator and in the defeat of certain measures during the recent session of the general assembly.

Secretary Taft in a recent speech said that Mr. Bryan was not consistent in his utterances, because he had been the means, in a large degree, of bringing about the signing of the treaty of Paris, whereby the Philippines came under the control of the United States, and he is now criticizing the action of the Administration because of its efforts to teach the Filipinos the art of self-government.

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July 13-1f

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APRIL						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	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	30		

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 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.

THERE has been so much misrepresentation and misunderstanding concerning the bond issue for the improvement of the streets, alleys and crossings of Emmitsburg that the Act in full has been printed in another column in the hope that it will be carefully read by everyone living within the corporation, or who is interested in its improvement. It will be seen that this Act empowers the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg to borrow money (not exceeding the sum of \$2500) in a legal manner and for a specific purpose. For years it has been the custom of the Commissioners to borrow money from private individuals to meet the expenses of the corporation and in direct opposition to the provisions of the Charter, the local statutes governing the town, and therefore contrary to law. Thus it will be seen that the amendment to the Charter (the act just passed by the Legislature) does not create a new custom; but merely legalizes one which has heretofore been illegal.

By reference to the Act it will also appear that, instead of having to resort to private loans at six per cent. interest, the Burgess and Commissioners are empowered to issue legal bonds of a small denomination, "at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum," the said interest to be payable semi-annually; thereby giving an opportunity to those who have small sums to invest, to invest them safely (guaranteed by Sections 4, 2 & 5) and upon terms that will insure them a fair return for a considerable period.

Section 3 clearly states that "the said Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg shall apply the proceeds from the sale of said bonds to the improvement of the streets, alleys and crossings of the said town of Emmitsburg," and this means that those proceeds may not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

These then are the provisions of the amendment to the charter of the town, to be voted on at a municipal election to be held at such time and place as may be fixed by an ordinance of the said Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg. The amendment therefore is not yet a law, and it cannot be operative until it receives the sanction of the majority of the qualified voters of the corporation as provided for in section 6.

The object of this bond issue is to improve the town of Emmitsburg in which every citizen,

male or female, should exhibit a keen interest. No other meaning can be read into it and no other construction can be placed upon it by any intelligent person.

It has been intimated by some who are opposed to it that this Act has been gotten up to help the present Board of Commissioners out of the hole into which it is alleged they have gotten themselves; to pay counsel fees; to establish a fund for certain legal proceedings; for "graft," etc., etc. Any one who reads the provisions of the Act will see at once the absurdity of such a statement. If the present board is hopelessly in debt, as some allege, that indebtedness must appear in their published statement containing an itemized account of all money received and paid out by them, and until that statement appears it would be well for the people to withhold their judgment. And as for reimbursing themselves from public funds; as for fees and "graft" and the like, how could any board or any individual municipal officer hope to apply to their or to his use, without certainty of detection and exposure, the money which an act of the Legislature distinctly says shall be used for a specific purpose? Such an overt act would be criminal, and the punishment would be most severe.

We could not for a moment entertain the thought that any board elected from among the people of this good town would have either a desire or a design to misappropriate any funds belonging to the corporation; we have more faith in the citizens of Emmitsburg than that, and we believe all men to be honest until it is proved beyond a reasonable doubt that they are dishonest. For one to think otherwise is not only to become a poor citizen one's self, but to put a very low estimate upon the integrity of the whole community.

Be all this as it may the question will come before the voters of the town for final settlement. It is for them to determine whether they want it or not. But before any voter casts his ballot "For issue of bonds" or "Against issue of bonds" he should read the Act carefully and then vote for what he in his honest, and unbiased opinion, believes to be for the best interest—not of a few, but of all.

THE newspapers of Maryland have been expatiating upon the Governor's Arbor Day proclamation, and calling attention to the necessity for organized effort among the people of every county if anything real is to be accomplished in carrying out the object for which Arbor Day was instituted. "Maryland," says the American, "has for years been observing, in a sentimental and impractical way, the annually recurring tree-planting day. It has been regarded mostly as a vernal school holiday, celebrated with songs, oratory and with just a little, but not much actual tree-planting." This seems to be about as far as the schools have gone, and, of course the results have been merely nil. The purely sentimental part of a programme of this kind may be all right if it is treated as merely an incident connected with the more important feature of the occasion. "I urge the teachers of the public schools of the State," says Governor Crothers, "to encourage the children under their charge and influence to plant on this day at least one forest shade tree by the side of the public road." If this were conscientiously done by each school throughout the State, and if each farmer should follow the example, it would take but a short time to beautify every highway in the commonwealth, and, in addition to this, to materially benefit the owners of all lands on which or near which these trees were planted. It may be too late to attempt anything in this neighborhood this year,—at least on

such a large scale,—but it is not too late to begin organizing for next Arbor Day.

Would it not be a good idea for our local public and parish schools to take the initiative and form tree-planting clubs with the object of following the suggestions made by the Governor? Books and bulletins treating on forestry may be obtained, gratis, from the Bureau of Forestry, of this State or of the National Government, and, by special arrangement, a representative from these bureaus may be secured to give lectures on this very important subject. By familiarizing themselves with tree life, and the positive need of tree preservation such a sentiment could be aroused among these scholars, and through them among the farmers and land owners, as would give a new impetus to tree-planting in this neighborhood.

AN Alabama man told a Baltimore reporter the other day that the great majority of the business and professional men of his State, while they owed allegiance to the Democratic party, were bitterly opposed to the continued domination of Bryan. This feeling of opposition towards the "peerless leader," is not confined to Alabama, or the South. It has been rapidly spreading within the past month or two until just at this time the party misrepresented by Mr. Bryan is beginning to realize that he is a burden rather than a help. He has played himself out, he has over worked his theories; the novelty has worn off; but nevertheless he is still the ever-willing-and-ready-to-run candidate who sees no one available but himself. Not many months ago the Democratic situation could have been expressed in two words, Bryan or lethargy; but the party has begun to thaw out, to shake off its passive attitude, and to recognize that if a victory is to fall to its lot at the next election a candidate must be found who first of all is strong enough to bring all factions together. This in itself is most important; but in addition to this there is the urgent necessity for agreement as to what the issues of the campaign shall be. Has Mr. Bryan proved himself to be sane and safe enough to take the lead in formulating these issues? Hardly, such a duty requires a leader possessing mental poise, and conservatism, a man of broad experience, of judicial temperament,—in short a clean, level headed statesman whose opinions would command respect and consideration. Judge Gray, of Delaware, is such a one, and the Democratic party could do many a worse thing than nominate this big man from the little State.

THE so-called primary-election bill signed by the Governor on Monday is a miserable makeshift, and one that casts a decided reflection on the Democratic party which, prior to the election, pledged itself to enact a primary law guaranteeing the right of a candidate "to submit his candidacy to the direct vote of the people." The bill just signed does not fulfill that pledge and, though the Governor may derive a great deal of satisfaction from the "long step taken," and though the heads of the machine may share that pleasure with him, there are many—a great many—within the ranks of the Democratic party of this State who, in view of what has occurred, will now remember with feelings of regret, the prophetic statement: "Our duty is plain, and to fail in it will prove fatal."

THE Cannon, Payne, and Dalzell idea is that a majority should be omnipotent and a minority should be effaced.—Philadelphia Record.

It would seem, however, that this kind of sentiment is not as popular with the Republican party in the Maryland Legislature as it is with the same party in Congress; which leads one to suspect

that the difference lies in which party is in the majority.

A LOT of rubbish is being published in book form these days, and so many volumes of it are being read by all classes,—and, worst of all, by the young,—that one becomes at least mildly astounded at the thought of what will be the ultimate effect of this wholesale mental absorption of deleterious trash.

It is bad enough for those of mature age,—those whose tastes are more or less formed,—to allow the good effect which clean, wholesome books have left upon their minds to be tintured with this mottled stuff which is too often dignified by the name "literature." It is equivalent to allowing a good dinner of delicacies to be spoiled by topping off with a bottle of pop.

There may, it is true, be little that can be done towards correcting the errors of those cormorants who snap up and devour anything and everything that appears in print, regardless of its character or purport. They are hardened and unyielding; but there is every reason to conclude that a great deal could be done in behalf of the impressionable child or youth, whose habits are susceptible of being formed, if those on whom the responsibility rightfully rests,—parents, preachers and preceptors,—were to do their full share; more particularly the parents.

Under the caption; "Investing in Books" the New York Evening Post refers quite pertinently to the father who feels it incumbent upon him to pay liberally for his son's or daughter's education, and who nevertheless seldom "deliberately provides his children with one of the cheapest and most effective instruments of education—plenty of good books." "What purchases are made," says the article, "are too often only the novels bought to read on the train or the latest widely advertised sensation." These accumulations frequently comprise the entire "library" of many people who, as the world goes, are credited with being well read and refined.

Reading after all, is a matter of habit and cultivation, and this makes the parent's responsibility all the greater; for unless the child mind is directed in this as in other things; unless books that are pure and elevating in tone are put into the hands of the young, and unless the young are encouraged to read them, together with standard histories and essays and works on travel—any and all of which become intensely interesting, when the child is encouraged and aided in reading them intelligently,—no blame whatever can justly be visited on him or her of younger years who develops a taste for the trashy and the bizarre.

"And," to quote again, "there has never been a time when it was more important to offer children excellent books for home reading. The problem of attracting the young to literature has changed within two decades. The yellow newspapers are shrieking in our streets. The yellow magazines, streaked, speckled, and spotted, catch the eye at every corner. The temptation to fritter away time and energy on scraps and snippets which are always vociferous and frequently amusing has never been so overwhelming. The parent who would erect some barrier against this engulfing flood must have in his own house books of strength and vitality."

Nor has there ever been a time when books were cheaper than they are to-day; especially reprints from standard authors—the very ones that should form the backbone of every library or collection of books, howsoever large or small.

It surely couldn't be that Sophocles had our worthy President in mind when he wrote: "Think not that thy word and thine alone must be right."

The general news items in THE CHRONICLE keep its readers in touch with national, state, and county happenings.

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

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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.

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aug. 16-ly

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HOWARD M. ROWE,

EMMITSBURG, MD.

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jan 26-ly

The New Suit Fabrics for Spring

are here in all their beauty. A larger, better and more comprehensive showing than we have ever before made so early in the season, one you will not find equalled elsewhere. If you want style, individuality and exclusiveness you should see the new shades and styles for Spring and get our prices.

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Gettysburg, Pa.

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Mch. 8-ly.

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Kodaks and Supplies.

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Northeast Corner Public Square, Emmitsburg, Md.

ARE you going to buy a **MATTING** this Spring? If so come and examine my stock before buying.

I have the largest and best selected assortment of **MATTING** ever displayed in Emmitsburg.

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JOSEPH E. HOKE.

Second Floor. Both Phones.

Ready! The Spring Styles in High Art Clothing

AN AUTHORITATIVE DISPLAY FOR MEN

Never before in the history of this store have we shown such a large stock of HIGH ART CLOTHING. For months we have been preparing for this Opening Display and we have spared no pains to make it an occasion worthy of the attention of every up-to-date dresser in this community. We show the product of America's largest organization-clothing for men and young men modeled upon exclusive and advanced designs, and distinctly expressive of the cleverest fashion ideals of the moment. The fabrics are assuredly striking and attractive, with every trait of refinement. The prices, as always, are decidedly lower than equal style, quality, fit and workmanship can be sold for elsewhere. For sale only by

B. ROSENOUR & SONS,
Market and Patrick Streets, Frederick, Md.

NEW STOCK OF

Spring Shoes and Oxfords.

M. FRANK ROWE.

Her Lost Jewels.
Backlotz—What's this I hear about Mrs. Swellman being robbed of her jewels?
Subbubs—Fact! They're gone, and Mrs. Kraft is the guilty party.
Backlotz—What! You don't mean to say she stole—
Subbubs—What else can you call it? She offered the cook 30 shillings a week and the chambermaid 20 shillings, and now she's got 'em.—London Mail.

Oil Test For Kansas Roads.
It is reported that the board of county commissioners of Wyandotte county, Kan., will oil thirteen miles of macadam roads in the county as an experiment. The cost of the oiling is estimated at \$75 a mile. The roads are first swept, then sprinkled with oil, and after the oil has soaked in screenings are again scattered over the roadbeds. It is proposed to give the roads about three applications of oil during the year.

Today's Suggestion by Ellen Stan.

SKIRT FOR STREET WEAR.

If you want heavy plaited cloth to stay in position through damp weather and rough usage, it is better to stitch down the very edges of the plaits with tiny, almost invisible, seams. The skirt with trimmings was almost a nuisance, for it was hard to make and went out of fashion very soon. The knife plaited skirts have disappeared from the wardrobes of well dressed women, but other plaits hold their own. The street skirts will continue plaited. We shall have them with us through spring and possibly through the summer. There never has been anything prettier. The gored skirt with its seams exposed was never good looking. If it had trimming down the seams, it was better, but there is no sign of a return to these lengthwise lines on a walking skirt. The cut of a skirt is the thing just now. What is put on it is of little interest. We wear our street skirts severely plain because it is in good taste, and we wear our dressy gowns untrimmed because it shows off the material.



When the plaits are made there is nothing more to add to the skirt. Even the hem is invisible. We are sometimes trimming in braid, but most people are a little tired of it. The perfectly plain skirt is the best of all. When making skirts it is possible that some slight alteration may need to be made, as one hip is usually larger than the other. Unless alteration is very slight the smaller hip should be padded. The pad is worn under the corset, and if it is once properly adjusted and sewed in there will be no more trouble. This twelve gored plaited skirt is finished in round length. The pattern is cut in six sizes—from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. To make this garment for the average person it requires 7 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. Any reader of this paper who desires to procure this pattern may do so by sending 10 cents to this office. Give the number, 3841, and size and write the full name and address plainly. The pattern will be forwarded by mail promptly.

How He Did It.
"When I was connected with a certain western railway," says a prominent official of an eastern line, "we had in our employ a brakeman who, for special service rendered to the road, was granted a month's vacation. He decided to spend his time in a trip over the Rockies. We furnished him with passes. He went to Denver and there met a number of his friends at work on one of the Colorado roads. They gave him a good time and when he went away made him a present of a mountain goat. Evidently our brakeman was at a loss to get the animal home with him, as the express charges were very heavy at that time. Finally, however, hitting upon a happy expedient, he made out a shipping tag and tied it to the horns of the goat. Then he presented the beast to the office of the stock car line. Well, that tag created no end of amusement, but it served to accomplish the end of the brakeman. It was inscribed as follows: 'Please pass the butter. Thomas J. Meechin, brakeman, S. S. and T. Ry.'—Harper's Weekly.

Ant Merchants.
Ant merchants, clad in leather underwear, are to be found in Paris, London and several other European cities. Wherever pheasants are preserved the ant merchant is in demand. It is not, however, ants, but the eggs of ants, that the man chiefly deals in. From every part of Europe ants are shipped to him, and he keeps them in ant runs—places similar in their nature to chicken runs—and he feeds and tends them carefully, so that their health will keep fine and they will lay generously. The eggs he packs in wooden boxes and ships to various earls, dukes, counts and other game preserves in different parts of the world. And the ants themselves he slays as soon as they cease to lay, pressing them and selling them in black blocks similar to plug tobacco to dealers in birds and bird food. It is interesting to be an ant merchant, but leather underwear is essential to the business, as the little creatures bite unmercifully.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Peculiarity of Madness.
Who can tell why it is that in madhouses the idea of subordination is very seldom to be found? Bedlam is inhabited only by kings, poets and philosophers.—Medora Messenger.
Human deeds and human lives are never understood until they are finished. You can no more tell in advance how manhood will turn out than how a young child will grow up.

Coincidence.
The strange story told by a defaulting debtor of his being recognized after he had been for six years trying to live down the past is not so strange a story as one which came within the ken of Professor Jowett. A good man went wrong, was caught and sentenced at Liverpool to imprisonment. After the sinner had served his term Jowett and others helped him, and he obtained a colonial editorship where his past was unknown. He did well; was a new man. One day a tornado swept off the roof of his office. Under the roof was discovered a batch of old English papers which had been placed there and forgotten after the mail had brought them. He set members of his staff to work to get out of the derelicts anything which might be interesting enough to print. The first thing that they found was a full report of the trial and conviction of the man himself, their editor, at Liverpool all those years before.—St. James' Gazette.

Pants and Trousers.
Everybody talks well when he talks in the way he likes, the way he can't help, the way he never thinks of. The rest is effort and pretense. The man who says "trousers" because he likes to say it and the man who says "pants" because he likes to say it are both good fellows with whom a frank soul could fraternize, but the man who says "trousers" when he wants to say "pants" is a craven and a truckler equally hateful to honest culture and wholesome ignorance. He belongs in the same sordid category with the man who wears tight shoes and high collars that are a torment to the flesh who eats olives that he doesn't relish and drinks ungenial claret in imitation of his genteel neighbor in the brownstone front.—Atlantic.

Book Evolution.
"Books" have progressed from the days when they were only wooden rods or bits of bark. For the derivation which connects "book" directly with "beech," both having been "hoc" in Anglo-Saxon, is the favorite one "Buchstaben," the German word for letters of the alphabet, means literally "beech staves." Many book words go back to such vegetable origin. The Latin "liber," a book, whence comes our "library," was properly the inner bark or rind of a tree, especially of papyrus. The Greek "biblion," whence "Bible" and "bibliophile," meant much the same thing. A "codex" was a block of wood, and "leaf" is obvious.

Fear and Danger.
Nervous Old Lady (to deck hand on steamboat)—Mr. Steamboatman, is there any fear of danger? Deck Hand (carelessly)—Plenty of fear, ma'am, but not a bit of danger.
Little girls believe in the man in the moon, big girls in the man in the moon.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.
God's companionship results nearly always in better lives morally and spiritually.—Rev. Bowley Green, Baptist, Providence, R. I.

Our Standards.
A man's life will not be any higher or deeper or nobler than the standards he has lifted and the principles he has realized.—Rev. C. E. Locke, Methodist, Brooklyn.

Effect of Christ's Religion.
The religion of Christ not only gave man a sublime notion of his Creator, but gave him also a rational idea about himself.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

Don't Be Thoughtless.
If we could keep the words "don't be thoughtless" ever before our mind's eye we would be changed men and women and, as a result, would find this world a very different place to live in.—Rev. George Downing Sparks, Episcopalian, West Islip, N. Y.

Spiritual Possessions.
The things granted to us all without partially by Providence by our "asking," "seeking" and "knocking" are the spiritual possessions which are the unfailing cause of real success in life.—Rev. Hiram Vrooman, New Jerusalem Church, Providence, R. I.

Spirituality.
Genuine spirituality is blood red with human vitality. It is in touch with common, natural things and thoughts; it pours the divine into current life and makes it throb with truth, justice, kindness, charity.—Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn.

Culture's Sure Test.
Our attitude to money is a sure test of culture; we should neither love it nor hate it, hoard it nor waste it, worship it nor despise it; we should appreciate it for what it can do and realize what it cannot do.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.

Winner of a Lasting Victory.
He who moves forward in harmony with the great spiritual laws of the universe and finds in Jesus his pattern for exalted choice and sublime faith is the man who in this day of struggle and testing wins against circumstances and out of temporary failure rises to a victory that lasts.—Rev. C. R. Minard, Baptist, Denver.

To Succeed as a Christian.
You will never be much of a success in the Christian life until you have become fully consecrated yourself. It is not the profession you make, but the life you live, that counts. The people who live with you, who look you in the face day after day at your work, are the ones who can judge of your religion. They know whether it is the real thing or not.—Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

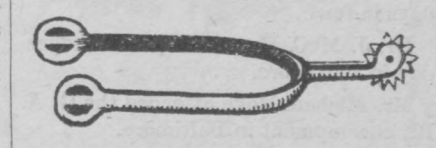
What is Success?
The mainspring of life is success. The shibboleth of this strenuous world is "Get there!" Success and failure are relative terms and depend on one's particular viewpoint. To be a successful merchant seems to be the summum bonum. But as a business man said to me after a toilsome day, there is something in life besides making money. There is something more for men than converting themselves into machines for coining shakels.—Rev. J. N. Hall, Methodist, Oak Park, Ill.

Never Deride Faith.
Everywhere men act largely upon the platform of faith—faith in the witness of others, faith in a happy issue despite the outlook, faith in a thousand things which must simply be taken for granted, faith which amounts to something like a conviction in spite of difficulties which may arise in rebellion against plans and schemes. To deride faith is to put aside not only the force that works throughout the realm of life, but also to brush away as little worth those deepest and strongest and most spiritual talents which are at least a part of the human equipment.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

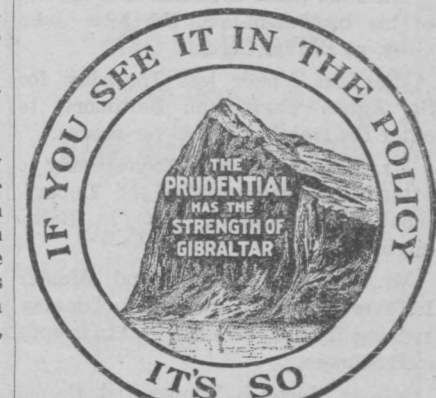
God's Still Voices.
He who would prize his eternal welfare should take time for meditation, and, retiring from the world to the silent chambers of his being, God will draw near and utter a divine message. Further, the house of prayer is a most favored place to hear God's still voices, and men and women do themselves the greatest wrong if because of the hurry and stress of secular life or perhaps because of the glaring inconsistencies they have too often seen in some professors of piety they deny their souls the rich spiritual communion of the house of God. Do you amid the jarring sounds of this earthly stage hear these still voices of the Almighty? If you do not, it is not because God does not speak to you, but because your inward ear is not keyed to hear the message. And why are these voices so priceless, and what do they tell you? They are voices of fatherly love to warn you in some sore danger of temptation. They are voices of divine guidance in some crisis when you stand at the parting of the ways. They are voices of comfort when you must drink the bitter cup of sorrow. They are voices of courage and inspiration in the shock of life's battle. And in the valley of the shadow of death, as Joan heard again her angel voices, when the flames rose about her at the stake, they will be voices of faith, hope and the assurance of immortal victory. He, then, who is thoughtful and wise and who would be prepared for the emergencies of the unknown future will not close his ear, but reverently listen for these still voices of God, which in many secret ways utter words of priceless wisdom and guidance to the soul.—Rev. Junius E. Remensnyder, Lutheran, New York.

STIEFF PIANO

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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.



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Perfect Service.
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WASHINGTON PLACE
BALTIMORE, MD.
June 28-ly

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

SOLID SILVER
American Lever Watches,
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G. T. EYSTER

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.



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.

Rev. Mr. Gluck spent a day in Hanover.

Mr. A. A. Horner left for Baltimore last evening.

Mr. Lawrence Gillelan spent several days in town.

Dr. J. McC. Foreman spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Mr. Michael Hoke attended the G. A. R., encampment in Baltimore.

Mrs. George F. Mull, of Lancaster, is visiting relatives in this place.

Miss Luella Annan has returned to Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. John Glass, of Gettysburg, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Glass.

Messrs. C. R. Hoke and G. Lloyd Palmer were in Thurmont on Wednesday evening.

Miss Carrie Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Brooke Boyle.

Mr. J. Henry Stokes attended a meeting of the School Board at Frederick on Wednesday.

Mr. John Glass attended the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late John Grey, at Beaver Creek.

Miss Mae Topper left Thursday for St. Agnes' Sanitarium, Baltimore, to enter the training school for nurses.

Mr. Samuel Gamble left yesterday to attend the encampment of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., in Baltimore.

Mr. J. M. Kerrigan and Master Lefevre Kerrigan returned Tuesday evening from a few days visit to friends in Baltimore.

Messrs. Jacob L. Topper and Daniel Sweeney are in Baltimore attending the lectures given by Prof. Nicholson on "Practical Embalming."

Mrs. Charles Huber and daughter, Elizabeth, of Gettysburg, spent a few days in this place the guests of Mrs. A. E. Horner, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Annan.

LOCAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

The following are some of the transactions in real estate in this vicinity:

John M. Baumgardner has purchased from Mrs. R. L. Annan property near this place for \$6,593.75.

William W. Buhman has sold to Adam R. Zentz a farm near Graceham for \$3,625.

Lethie V. Shriver has purchased from Edgar W. Shriver a house in Emmitsburg for \$1,300.

Simon Lohr has transferred to William E. Lohr a farm in Mechanicstown district for \$6,000.

Surprised on Her Eleventh Birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown gave a delightful surprise party in honor of their daughter, Carrie Leone, on Saturday of last week. Eleven of her schoolmates were invited—one for each year of her age. The evening was pleasantly spent in conversing and playing games. The refreshments, which were served at 9 o'clock, consisted of cakes, candies, and fruits and were enjoyed by all. Miss Brown was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents. The guests were: The Misses Ruth and Naomi Harbaugh, Etta and Ora Miller, Clara and Nellie Wantz, Mary Weant, Mable Ashbaugh, Mary Ellen Eyster, and Ella May Caldwell.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican primaries held in the Opera House on Saturday night, as far as excitement is concerned, were uneventful. Mr. J. Stewart Annan, was made permanent chairman and Mr. Samuel Rowe, secretary. A new central committee was named. The following are the delegates: J. S. Annan, J. F. Adelsberger, A. A. Annan, A. M. Patterson, A. A. Horner, H. G. Beam, C. A. Dorsey, W. W. Shoemaker, J. A. Horner, J. W. Mathews, T. C. Hays, C. P. Staub, Harry Whitmore, Ernest Shriver and H. M. Gillelan.

WANTED.

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

For Sale.

300 Heavy Locust Wire-fence posts, 135 Post-fence posts. These posts are bored and trimmed.

J. H. PECHER, Fairfield, Pa. mar. 20-5t.

Any Gentleman wanting a good housekeeper, aged 21, should write to MISS MAY BAKER, 1t. R.F.D. No. 3. Gettysburg, Pa.

ANOTHER WRECK ON THE W.M.R.R.

Train No. 3. Runs On to a Siding Crashes into Loaded Freight Cars.—Passengers Shaken Up.

Had it not been for the watchfulness of Engineer J. Frank Snyder, the wreck on the Western Maryland Railroad at Westminster on Monday morning would undoubtedly have proved a very serious one insofar as the passengers on the Elkins express were concerned. As train No. 3, leaving Union Station at 9.02, was within a few hundred yards of the depot at Westminster Engineer Snyder discovered that someone had left the switch open. He applied the air brakes at once and although this action did not prevent his engine from crashing into two loaded freight cars it did reduce the shock. As it was nearly every passenger in the train was thrown from his seat, and some of them received slight injuries.

Another Fire In Thurmont.

The citizens of Thurmont are considerably excited over the number of fires recently in that town, the last one occurred last Saturday evening. It destroyed the stable on the property belonging to Dr. W. Zentz, a resident of Waynesboro, and occupied by Mrs. Runkles. A horse that was in the stable perished. Adjoining properties were on fire several times, but through the vigilance and prompt action of the firemen these were saved. It has been reported that the fires were the direct work of incendiaries.

New Lights To Be Tried

The commissioners have ordered for trial on the public square, one of the large gasoline arch lights similar to those now in use in Middletown, this county. This make of light has proved a boon to the afore mentioned town, and if the one ordered proves to be thoroughly satisfactory after thirty days' use a number of them will be ordered.

Governor Signs Two Bills.

The Governor has signed the bill empowering the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,500 for improving the streets and alleys of the town. He has also signed the bill amending the charter of the W. F. & G. R. R. permitting the directors of that road to adopt the route by way of Creagerstown and Rocky Ridge.

Summer Cottagers Arriving on the Mountain.

The Summer residents on the mountains are beginning to arrive. Already quite a number have had their properties fixed up. Dr. Buhman, a physician of Boston, Mass., has leased a cottage not far from Blue Ridge Summit and will occupy it during the season.

Rev. Mr. Koontz Reappointed.

Rev. Mr. R. G. Koontz, according to the plan of appointment as announced by Bishop Cranston at the last session of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, will be returned to the Thurmont charge which includes Emmitsburg.

Knox to Be Gettysburg Orator.

Senator Knox has accepted the invitation extended by Representative Laferre to make the Memorial Day address at Gettysburg on May 30.

Mine Host at Buena Vista.

Mr. Edward Davis will again be manager of Buena Vista Hotel. Mr. Davis has for a number of years been connected with Hotel Rennett, Baltimore.

Mr. William McNulty, formerly of Mt. St. Mary's, has been appointed head baker in the hotel Rudolf, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Forty hours, devotion which was to begin in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday has been postponed until after Easter.

Mr. Robert B. Patterson boasts of a hen that laid an egg that measured seven inches around one way and nine the other.

William Jennings Bryan may stop over in Frederick on May 20, the day he is to speak in Hagerstown.

Mr. John Wantz has put a fence around his property.

The frescoers have finished their work at St. Joseph's Academy.

The largest percentage of organized workers is found in Denmark. Half of the population is unionized. Sweden is a close second, with Germany next.

AMERICUS THROWS BEELL

Much Interest Manifested in Match.—Beell Money Very Scarce.—Match Lasted Twenty-Three Minutes.

Americus (Gus Schoenline) threw Beell, the Wisconsin wonder, in twenty-three minutes on Wednesday night in Baltimore. Much interest was manifested in Emmitsburg over the match as Americus won many friends for himself when he gave an exhibition of wrestling some months ago in this place. There was little betting for Beell money was scarce even at three to five and local sports were to a man for the Baltimorean.

After the first down, it took just twenty-one minutes for Americus to do the trick, Beell seemed to weaken and in the next bout the man from Wisconsin gave in in two minutes.

The winning of this match puts Americus in class with Gotch who threw the champion of Europe a few days ago. It may be possible that Emmitsburg may again have the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Schoenline and if Mr. McGreevy can make the necessary arrangements an enthusiastic audience of the young man's admirers will greet him.

MARYLAND QUARANTINE

Cattle From Different States Denied Admission by Governor Crothers.

Gov. Crothers issued a proclamation on Monday declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and California in quarantine, and prohibiting the importation of any cattle from these States until November 1.

This action was taken because of a report made to him by the State live stock sanitary board of the existence of splenic, or Southern fever, among cattle in the States named.

Could These Be Mr. Shorb's Geese?

A most wonderful yarn comes from Sparrow-bush, two miles West of Port Jervis, N. Y., says the Philadelphia Record.

A flock of wild geese alighted recently in the Delaware River, but after a thunder shower the weather turned cold and the slush ice froze, holding the geese prisoners. Efforts were made by Gene Tisdell to capture them, but when he was within fifty feet of the geese the imprisoned birds after frantic attempts rose in the air with a cake of ice fast to their feet.

When the birds had soared high enough above the fog so the sun struck them the heat melted the ice and freed them. The cake of ice fell through the roof of a neighbor's barn and nearly killed a cow a farmer was milking. The farmer thought it was an unusually big hailstone and ran out of the barn, only to find the sun up and not a cloud in sight.

The agriculturist believed the cake was hurled into the air by an explosion of a stick of dynamite lost in the river by quarrymen and set off by the heavy ice freshet grinding against it.

THE CURSE OF AMERICA

The curse of America, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is its lack of discipline. In the family, the school and the college youngsters grow up to do as they please. There is a mawkish sentiment which is evidence of degeneracy and which prevents the old-fashioned, wholesome enforcement of authority among children and youth. It is not good for society and not good for individuals. In every family and in every school it is desirable to have some stringent regulations, if for no other reason than having them complied with. The best foundation for character is the habit of submission to authority, and the time to acquire that habit is in childhood and youth. None can ever become so competent to wisely direct as those who first learned to obey. The looseness and instability in American character has its beginning in the looseness and instability of family discipline and in the insistence of silly and inefficient parents that the same looseness of discipline shall be carried into the schools, from which it easily extends into the college. The fledgling in college will turn out a much more useful member of society if he is made to behave himself or clear out.

No Degree of Cold Hurts Them

Some varieties of fish can stand any amount of cold without harm. Perch will live in ponds which are frozen practically solid in every hard winter. The whitefish of Canada, caught through holes in the ice, have been picked up frozen so stiff that they would break like brittle sticks, yet when carefully thawed out showed signs of life.

What's in a legal phrase? An Ohio preacher is suing his wife for the restitution of property deeded to her in honeymoon days in consideration of "love and affection." He avers that the goods delivered were counterfeit. —Boston Transcript.

IS NOW UP TO THE PEOPLE

The Act to Empower the Burgess and Commissioners to Borrow Money for Street Improvements.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, to borrow money necessary for the improvements of streets, alleys and crossings of said town, not exceeding the sum of Twenty-five Hundred (\$2500) Dollars, and to issue bonds therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in the name of the said Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, to an amount not exceeding Twenty-five-Hundred (\$2500) Dollars in the aggregate in sums of not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50) each said bonds to be sealed with the seal of the said corporation, signed by the Burgess of the said town, and counter signed by the President and Secretary of the said Board of Commissioners; said bonds to bear interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each and every year, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, for which interest proper coupons shall be attached to said bonds, signed and counter signed as aforesaid.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued payable twenty years from date thereof and redeemable at any time after the expiration of five years from date at the pleasure of the said Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That the said Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg shall apply the proceeds from the sale of said bonds to the improvement of the streets, alleys and crossings of the said town of Emmitsburg.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg shall provide annually, out of the usual tax levy, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the said bonds, and they shall set apart a further sum of Fifty (\$50) Dollars annually to be reinvested in such securities as they may select, to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the said bonds.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That the said bonds shall be sold by the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg at not less than their face value for cash, after giving at least three weeks' notice by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in Frederick County.

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That at a municipal election to be held in Emmitsburg at such time and place as may be fixed by an ordinance of said Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg, the qualified voters of Emmitsburg, shall determine by ballot whether the said bonds hereinbefore provided for shall be issued or not, at which said election there may be written or printed on the ballots of said voters the words "For issue of bonds," or "Against issue of bonds," and if a majority of the ballots cast shall contain the words "For issue of bonds," then this act shall become operative and binding, but if a majority of said ballots shall contain the words "Against issue of bonds," then this Act shall be void and of no effect, and the judge of said municipal election shall return to the Burgess of Emmitsburg the number of ballots cast "For issue of bonds," and "Against issue of bonds," respectively and the said Burgess shall announce the result thereof to the Board of Commissioners of Emmitsburg who shall also canvass the vote and verify the same.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

MITE SOCIETY MEETS.

A very enjoyable meeting of the Mite Society of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Manse on Monday evening—fifty people being in attendance. The following is the interesting programme, which was enjoyed by all present.

Chorus—Fairy Moonlight.
Instrumental Duette
Miss Shulenberg and Miss Craig.
A Selection—Loch Lomond.
Mr. Craig.
Chorus—Beautiful Rose of the May Time.
Some Queer Feet and Toes.
Instrumental Solo—
Miss Clarice Craig.
A Spinster's Tea Party—
By the Society.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. B. I. Jamison announces that on April 1 he will remove his office in the Zimmerman building to the house occupied by the Misses McBride adjoining Helman's store. Mar. 27-4ts.

WANTED.

Colored man, between 40 and 60 years of age, to attend to the horses and garden. Board and lodging furnished. Apply at CHRONICLE OFFICE. apr. 3-8ts.

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

EVERYTHING IN THE BAKER'S LINE.

July 13-13r

FENCE POSTS TREATED

Experiment Station Invites Inspection

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER

Farmers of Maryland To Be Shown the Process and Results.—Costs Less Than Ten Cents The Post.—Exhibition Begins May 1.

The Maryland Experiment Station has just made arrangements with the United States Forest Service to erect a timber preserving plant at the Station, near College Park, for treating fence posts to increase their durability. That the treating of fence posts with creosote or other preservatives is a practical thing has been proven beyond a doubt, but in order that the farmers of Maryland may have a practical demonstration of the process used, and the results to be obtained, this plant has been installed at the State Experiment Station. The different common woods like pine, gum, birch, sycamore, poplar, hickory, maple, ash, beech, pin oak, black oak, etc., will be treated and set in line of fence with some of our more durable woods, without treatment, such as locust, cedar or chestnut. It has been demonstrated elsewhere that a treated pine, or pin oak post, will last as long as an untreated locust, cedar or chestnut post. It costs less than ten cents to treat each post with creosote and if a pine post costing, say five cents, and treated for ten cents, or less, will last as long as an untreated cedar post costing from twenty to thirty cents, there is considerable saving in fence building.

The farmers of the State are invited to inspect this plant and to bring in fence post to be treated at a cost which will not exceed ten cents each. Operations will begin about May 1st.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BABIES

"You mothers," said a college girl disdainfully, "have the silliest superstitions about your babies. For my graduating thesis I am compiling the baby superstitions of the world's mothers. They're the most ludicrous things. Listen:

"In Russia they think a baby and a kitten can't thrive in the same house. They kill the kitten as soon as the baby comes.

In Spain they won't let a baby under three years old see its reflection in a mirror. Otherwise it will grow up vain, proud and cruel.

In Roumania babies all wear blue ribbons around the left ankle to ward off evil spirits.

In Hungary they think that if you dress a girl baby in red she will turn out bad.

In India it is good luck for a baby to fall out of bed.

Irish babies keep strands of women's hair in their cradles to protect them from sickness.

THERMOMETRIC READINGS.

Taken every week day from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday		41	40
Saturday	37	43	48
Monday	52	64	68
Tuesday	57	73	76
Wednesday	60	64	74
Thursday	47	55	60
Friday	48		

Readings for the week beginning April 5, 1907:

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday		68	68
Saturday	34	40	42
Monday	40	46	57
Tuesday	32	44	48
Wednesday	38	46	41
Thursday	43	49	53
Friday	65		

Mountaineers Win Again.

Last Saturday the team from the Catholic University was batted off the field by Mount St. Mary's baseball aggregation, the score being 15 to 2. The Washington boys could do nothing with Connolly, while the opposing pitchers were easy marks for the mountaineers who made five runs in the first inning, one in the second, six in the fourth, one in the fifth and two in the sixth. Mr. Lester Tom, of Frederick, umpired the game and as usual gave entire satisfaction. Today the College is scheduled to play Bucknell.

A Needless Conclusion.

Bishop Cranston declared before the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference his belief that President Roosevelt was sent by God to the American people. The good bishop need not conclude, however, that by reason of this fact the President is a blessing. The Ten Plagues were also sent by God to the people of Egypt.—Trenton True American.

The annual report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce shows the total grain crops of the season of 1906 to be more than 415,000,000 bushels, of which 125,000,000 bushels were wheat and 202,000,000 bushels oats.

EULOGY OF GRASS.

Grass is the forgiveness of nature her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, flowers perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleguered by the seven hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the nude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes, and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the sense with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.—JOHN J. INGALLS in the Kansas Magazine.

THE IDOL BUSINESS.

How many young beings are sacrificed to the idol, Business! Parents send their boys and girls, unseasoned undeveloped, from the school room to the desk, the counter, type machine to work all day, often by artificial light—their recreation an occasional evening in a close theater instead of an afternoon under the skies and green trees. All to make money! And when the money is made, too often the man is unmade, as God created him. Health is gone, or else the soul is shriveled, the imagination crippled, the zest of life has vanished.

Often it is necessity that goads the young to premature slavery, but often again it is ambition or greed on the part of parents, or the idea that their chief duty to the boy is to inure him early to the yoke, and keep him under it steadily that he may become a man of business. When he falls in harness, it is piously considered to be the doing of a mysterious Providence, to whose will one must be resigned.—MARY E. BRYAN in Uncle Remus's Magazine for April.

MATRIMONIAL ANARCHISTS

Young Alfred Vanderbilt sailed on the Mauretania. The divorce proceedings began the hour he left. In a stateroom across the way from his there rests the frame of his beautiful cousin, Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough, who has already been once successfully through the divorce mill, and there strolled down to the ship to see these two sail the mother of the duchess, who had not only got a divorce but another husband. Thus the one family presented to the American people the entertaining trilogy of wealthy domestic life—suit in the works, suit won, and second husband secured after divorcing the first. It's a great thing to inherit money.—Hartford Courant.

THE PRINTER'S FAULT AGAIN.

No offense was probably intended by a suburban local newspaper when it printed two editorial squibs the other day, but the result of running two such widely different subjects as zoology and politics in such close proximity was certainly a ludicrous combination. The first one read: "A new hippopotamus was born at the Zoo last week," and right under it was a political note, which read: "It looks more like Bryan than any one else." There was no separating line between the paragraphs, making the mix-up complete.—Philadelphia Record.

Wanted An Understanding

"Save me, save me!" she cried as her head rose above and grasped a plank floating by.
"I beg your pardon," he replied from the bank, "but I want it to be distinctly understood that I am a married man with seven children."
"Yes, yes; save me!" she shrieked.
"Then there'll be no falling into my arms and calling me preserver, will there?"
"No, no; only save me!"
"All right, I'll try," he responded as he threw off his coat. "You see" he said just before diving in, "I was caught once before and that's how I came to be married. It makes me a bit particular."—Tattler.

Hale's Room at Yale University

A commemorative bronze tablet has been placed on Old South Middle Hall in Yale campus, New Haven, to mark the room once occupied by Nathan Hale, Yale 1773, hero of the Revolutionary War. This room also was later occupied by Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, and John C. Calhoun.

WHO WROTE SHAKESPEARE?

On the vexed question, "Who wrote Shakespeare?" a correspondent sends the following comprehensive epistle: Hamlet overheard Julius Caesar tell King Lear on the Twelfth Night after the Tempest, that Antony and Cleopatra had told Coriolanus, that Two Gentlemen of Verona were the authors of Shakespeare's plays. Lear said: You may take it As You Like It, but I don't believe it, for I heard Romeo and Juliet say Love's Labor was Lost when Troilus and Cressida stole the Comedy of Errors, and sold it to the Merchant of Venice for a cup of sack and a dish of caraways. Timon of Athens and Cymbeline were parties to the theft, and after drinking Measure for Measure with the Merry Wives of Windsor, told King John all about it. Richard III., a keen critic, said Bacon could not write even a Winter's Tale, and Henry VIII, said that settles it. So why make so Much Ado About Nothing? Othello was busy discussing a point of honor with Henry IV., V., and VI., and as Richard II. was about Taming the Shrew, I could get no further evidence as to who wrote Shakespeare, but—All's Well that Ends Well.—Baltimorean.

WATCH YOURSELF GO BY.

Just stand aside and watch yourself go by;
Think of yourself as "he" instead of "I."
Note, closely as in other men you note, The bag-kneed trousers and the seedy coat.
Pick flaws, find fault; forget the man is you,
And strive to make your estimate ring true.
Confront yourself and look you in the eye—
Just stand aside and watch yourself go by.

Interpret all your motives just as though You looked on one whose aims you did not know.
Let undisguised contempt surge through you when You see you shirk. O commonest of men! Despite your cowardice; condemn what-e'er You note of falseness in you anywhere. Defend not one defect that shames your eye—
Just stand aside and watch yourself go by.

And then, with eyes unveiled to what you loathe—
To sins that with sweet charity you'd clothe—
Back to your self-walled tenement you'll go
With tolerance for all who dwell below.
The faults of others then will dwarf and shrink,
Love's [chain grow stronger by one mighty link—
When you, with "he," as substitute for "I,"
Have stood aside and watched yourself go by.
—STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

THE VERY LATEST

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked when the gloves were produced.
"Yes, madam," replied the shopman; "we have had them in stock only two days."
"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches but not the vice versa."
The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.—Detroit Free Press.

The Corner-Stone of Patriotism

Ownership of the home is the cornerstone of patriotism, the incentive to thrift, the surety of good citizenship. The anarchist never makes a proselyte of a man who spent his spare time in his garden or in efforts to improve and beautify his home. As the farm, well tilled, is the safeguard of agricultural prosperity, so the suburban home, beautified and improved by care, labor and time, is the safeguard of industrial prosperity. The State that is making steady gains along these lines is increasing in a legitimate and substantial way both the individual and sum total of its insurance against disaster from sudden panic in the financial and prolonged depression in the industrial world.—Portland Oregonian.

Sorry First Husband Died

O'Flanagan came home one night with a deep band of black crape around his hat.
"Why, Mike!" exclaimed his wife.
"What are ye wearin' that mournful thing for?"
"I'm wearin' it for yer first husband," replied Mike firmly. "I'm sorry he's dead."—Everybody's Magazine.

This One Was Paid in Full.

Judge Landis, who imposed a fine of \$29,000,000 upon the Standard Oil Company, on Saturday fined a man one cent. The difference between these amounts is \$28,999,999.99. But the Government got the cent.—New York American.

Easter Hats & Bonnets

Everything that is new and stylish in trimmed and ready-to-wear Hats. All kinds of Sailors; the "Merry Widow," "Vassar," "Republic."

CHILDREN'S HATS IN MANY SHAPES.

Charlotte Corday Hat in the new Copenhagen Blue, Burnt Straws in odd pretty shapes. Outing Hats in Panama, Natural Straw and Duck.

Ribbons All Shades.

Flowers galore, Roses, Pansies, Violets, Daisies, Blossoms, Grapes, Holly, Foliage.

Veiling In All Colors.

Pattern Veils for mourning wear. Infants' Caps. In fact

EVERYTHING IN THE MILLINERY LINE.

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G. W. Weaver & Son,

THE LEADERS,

Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets.

Skirts That Retain Their Shape

What's the good of "style" if the garment doesn't hold its shape and show its style?

"Wooltex" Skirts show their style as long as worn, because shape, fit, hang and swing are made sure by "fabric shrinking" and "roll pressing" the cloth before shears ever touch it.

Then—when finished, but before final pressing, each "Wooltex" Skirt is "re-fitted" to a perfect model so that it comes to you complete—the acme of style—faultless—a thing of beauty to make your appearance such that everyone shall say of you, "Truly a well-dressed woman." "Wooltex" means style perfection—"fashion faultless."

It also means pure fabrics—pure silk or pure wool—thorough fabric shrinking before cutting—and

Two Full Seasons' Satisfactory Wear

To assure yourself that you are getting a genuine "Wooltex" Skirt, with all the superior qualities which the name guarantees, always look for this label—



which, for your protection, the manufacturer has placed inside of every "Wooltex" Skirt.

Made in all the new and standard fabrics and shades—prices, \$7.50 and up.

Come in today and you will find on display in our skirt section scores of Spring styles of "Wooltex" Skirts in all the new and tasteful materials and shades.

One of the latest "Wooltex" Style Books of Women's Coats, Suits and Skirts free for the asking.

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To say nothing of style and workmanship. From manufacturer direct to you. A Genuine \$5.00 Silk Tailor-made Waist for

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French Model Design for April. 10 Box Plaits, Front and Back. Silk Embroidered Knot Buttons. Collar and tie complete. Sizes 32 to 44. White or black Japanese Silk.

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10 CENTS
RELIEVES
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SOLD EVERYWHERE
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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 28-9f.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES. 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:

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MORTGAGE SALE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage from Adaline Shriner to Cornelius Shriner, dated the eight day of September in the year 1900, and duly recorded in the Land Records of Frederick County, in Liber D. H. H. No. 10, Folio 100, &c., the undersigned, assignee of the said Mortgage, will sell by public auction at the Hotel Spangler in the Town of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland,

On Saturday, May 2nd, 1908.

at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., the Real Estate mentioned in said mortgage, consisting of all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Friends Creek Valley, in the County aforesaid about four miles West of said Town, and near the Friends Creek Road, adjoining lands of J. Thomas Gelwick, Joseph Tresler and others, and containing 48 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, some of the land being in timber. The improvements are a 1 1/2 STORY DWELLING HOUSE, New 2 Story Store room, Barn, Hog Pen and Chicken house. There are some Fruit trees and there is an abundance of good mountain water. This property is well located, near to a Mill, Church and School house.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the Mortgage—Cash. All the expense of conveying to be borne by the purchaser or purchasers.

FELIX A. DIFFENDAL, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Serve your own best interests and get the most from your investment by subscribing for THE EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE. \$1.00 a year.

SIDNEY LANIER'S POSITION AS AN AMERICAN POET.

AN ESSAY BY KREMER J. HOKE.

In a study of the works of great writers, it is found that many have never lived to see their works appreciated. Many have toiled in the field of letters trying to give to the world a message which they felt ordained to give. They lived long enough to see the seeds which they attempted to sow fall upon a cold and sterile earth. But years after these writers have passed away, scholars have been able to discover unrevealed merits in their words. In many instances, these merits have caused such writers to live for coming generations. Their writings have been tried and tested and have stood the test of time. Their names have been enrolled in the book of fame and their works still influence mankind for good.

No fairer test can be applied to any author's works, than this test of time. A poet's greatness is determined by the endurance of his poems. This is the test which I wish to apply to the works of Sidney Lanier, the Sweet Singer of the South. He had many trials and discouragements before he sank into an early grave; but since he has passed away his works have been read, criticized and praised more than they were while he was living. Men know more of his works now than they did during his life. Will his works continue to live and grow in popularity? He has been placed alongside of our greatest American poets by many of our later critics. Is such a position justifiable? Will the works of Sidney Lanier live as have those of Whitier, Longfellow, and Poe? To answer such questions, no better way can be found than to make a study of the influences under which he wrote and a comparative analysis of his best representative poems.

Sidney Lanier was a born musician. While yet a mere child, he learned to play almost any available instrument without the aid of instruction. As he grew to boyhood, he became skilled in the use of the flute, organ, piano, guitar and banjo. Though he gave special attention to the flute, his great passion was for the violin. In truth, this passion was so great in college days that, at the sound of violin music, he would sink into a deep trance from which he awoke greatly exhausted. This devotion caused him and his father much weariness, since both looked upon the profession of music as one of minor consequence.

This talent Lanier early recognized in himself. He says: "I am more than all perplexed by this fact that the prime inclination, that is, natural bent of my nature is to music; and for that I have the greatest talent; indeed not boasting, for God gave it me, I have an extraordinary musical talent, and feel it within me plainly that I could rise as high as any composer. But I cannot bring myself to believe that I was intended for a musician, because it seems so small a position in comparison with other things which, it seems to me, I might do." But poverty, sickness and trouble caused him to act otherwise than he wished. In order to support himself, he was forced to seek employment in the Peabody Institute in Baltimore where he reached the acme of his success as a musician.

Though his talent was first manifested in music, he had an inner conviction that he could be a poet. He felt that he was capable of greater things than music. In one of his letters to his father, he said: "I know, through the fiercest tests of life, that I am in soul and shall be in life and utterance, a great poet." This talent for music and poetry was also recognized by others. Mr. Asgar Hamerick of the Peabody Institute said: "He had two poets whom he loved with all his heart—his pen and his flute. What the pen could not write in so many stanzas * * *, he would breathe in soft tones on the flute. It is no wonder that his poems sound like music; he wrote them when his mind was filled with the music of the masters and with that peculiar sense of rhythm which is one of music's greatest charms. 'Break, break, break'—this opening to one of Tennyson's poems, was one of his favorites. When he stood in the orchestra, tall, erect, one of nature's elect and played on his flute with the 'break, break, break' through his mind, he brought thoughts into men's minds and tears into women's eyes and many were ready to say: 'This exquisite music is certainly poetry!'"

Through Lanier's music, we come to his poetry which cannot be called perfect. His poems in general are highly imaginative, but some are more so than others. In fact, there are passages in which his imagination runs away with him as in "Clover," where Time conquering the souls of men is represented by an ox devouring fragrant clover blossoms:

"This cool, unmasking Ox Comes browsing o'er my hills and vales of time, And thrusts me out his tongue, and curls his sharp, And sicklewise, about my poets' heads, And twists them in, all—Dante, Keats Chopin, Raphael—"

Where this imaginative quality is kept under control, it shines out clear and translucent, enabling him to produce

imaginative poems which are not surpassed by anything in poetry. But too frequently he is not clear as in the "Marsh Song at Sunset."

"Over the huge and huddling sea, Over the Callbean sea, Bring hither my brother Antonio, man,— My injurer; night breaks the ban; Brother, I pardon thee."

A second defect found in his poems is his lack of self expression, a defect which is very marked. The reader has difficulty in following his thought and is frequently compelled to read and reread a stanza. His poems make you feel that the heart of the poet is in them, but that it is so far off that you have to labor to come within its warmth, with the exception of melody and meaning, the indefinable charm of the poet is not his. In his poem "Remonstrance," we perceive the earnestness of a poetic soul struggling to make itself felt, but it is too far away, as is well illustrated in the lines:

"I would thou left me free to live with love And faith, that through the love of love doth find My Lord's dear presence in the stars above; The clouds below the flesh without the mind Within the bread, the tear, the smile, Opinion, damned Intriguer, gray with guile Let me alone."

In "Sunrise" which is his masterpiece, we find the same straining for expression. At the first reading, the reader is lost in a maze of words in such lines as:

"O Artisan born in the purple-workman Heart— Porter of passionate atoms that travell to meet And be mixed in the death-cold oneness,—Innate—most Guest At the marriage of elements,—fellow of publicans,—blest King in the blouse of flame—"

The cause of this defect was no doubt due to his inability to revise his work. Poverty, sickness and sorrow hampered him in many ways. He was not able to give the time and careful work to his poems that many other poets did. "The Symphony" was written in four days, "Psalm of the West" in a few weeks and "Sunrise" on his death-bed. But he was able to see his own faults as is evident from his statements: "Being cool the next day, I find some flaws in my poem," and again, "on seeing the poem in print, I find it faulty." So it can be judiciously concluded that this defect might have been remedied, had he not been prevented from doing so by outward circumstances.

Lanier frequently shows a lack of spontaneous utterance. The things that interested him most were the glory of the sunrise, the dying day or the awful silence of the marsh with its vast unpopulated waste. He does not describe the first signs of spring. A little flower bursting forth from its dark and hidden world did not throw him into ecstasies. His poems do not have the gushing songs of spring birds and the babbling of brooks. Everywhere we see the signs of the harvest of life. He has dedicated a poem to "Clover" and another to "Corn," he speaks of the chestnut tree and of the "breaths of new buds from off some dying leaf," or "of fret, of dark, of thorn, of chill." Nowhere do we find the song of exultant youth; his is a song to be sung as the day is waning, a song which comes from weariness and heart-soreness.

Again the poet's theory of verse was in all probability not very sound. He believed that verse is a phenomenon of sound; that every line is made up of bars of equal time value. In this work, he was a pioneer; he was the first to emphasize a point which needed careful attention by our American school of poets. The poetry of our New England school, taken as a whole, is lacking in melody. His theory, if followed by greater poets, may prove to be the "surest sign of poetry," but if followed by weaker poets, it may produce mere artisans. From a study of Lanier's verse it is evident that these defects, light or serious as they may be, do exist, but when the merits of his poetry are considered, it is found not only that his merits far overbalance his defects, but also that the quality of his poetry is such as to cause him to live and to earn a place by the side of the foremost American poets. Though these defects are present in half of his works, he is able to mount over them doing work that is original and enduring. He has been able to produce enough good work so that any list of American poets would be incomplete without his name.

Sidney Lanier is distinctly a song poet; he had a true sense of melody which was first expressed in music, but later in melodious verse. This natural talent he described in his own words: "A holy tune was in my soul when I fell asleep; it was going when I awoke. This melody is always moving along in the background of my spirit." At another time, he wrote: "all day my soul had been cutting swiftly into the great space of the subtle, unspeakable deep, driven by wind after wind of heavenly melody." Such a melody is found ringing through "The Symphony" of which he says: "About four days ago a certain poem which I had vaguely ruminated for a week before took hold of me like a real James River ague, and I have been in a mortal shake with the same, day and night, ever since. I call it 'The Symphony.' I personify each instrument in the orchestra and make them discuss various deep social questions of the times in the process of music. It is now nearly finished and I shall rejoice thereat for it verily racks all the bones of my spirit." This was

the first poem which gave him wide recognition as a poet, though here, too, fancy hold sway. His subject is of every day life, but he has been able to handle it in a masterly style and set it to music. How beautiful are the lines:

"A velvet flute-note fell down pleasantly Upon the bosom of that harmony. And sailed and sailed incessantly As if a petal from a wild-rose blown Had fluttered down upon that pool of tone."

This melody continues through his whole poem and ends with a song:

"And yet shall Love himself be heard, Though long deferred, though long deferred; O'er the modern waste a dove hath whirred; Music is Love in search of a word."

With the exception of two or three of his longer poems, Lanier reaches his height in his ballads. Sometimes we hear the soft, tender notes of a bird, now the lyrical cry or again the music of the orchestra. The melody which filled his soul night and day seemed to express itself better in a few stanzas than in a poem of greater length. These short lyrics are, in themselves, sufficient to make him live. They reveal the inner nature of the poet.

In the first place, his shorter poems show a true spirit of worship as is exemplified in the "Ballad of Trees and The Master." The poet draws a beautiful little picture of the Master as He goes into the woods "farspent with love and shame," but returning,

"Out of the woods my Master went, And He was all content, Out of the woods my Master came, Content with death and shame."

Again his lyrics show a devotion to woman—an element of passion which is what we would expect since he comes from a region where love-poetry would most likely prevail. In this, he shows a striking resemblance to Poe. A tender, chivalric devotion is everywhere found in his love-poems. This element is shown most forcibly in "My Springs" which opens with a passionate appeal:

"In the heart of the Hills of Life, I knew, Two springs that with unbroken flow Forever pour their liquid streams Into my soul's far Lake of Dreams."

In the same passionate tone, he continues and finally makes reference to his wife in the following lines:

"O Love, O wife, thine eyes are they, My springs from out those shining gray Issue the sweet celestial streams That feed my life's bright Lake of Dreams."

In order to show the fire and passion in the Southern poet and at the same time to illustrate how favorably his poems compare with the poems of our standard poets, I quote one of Emerson's on the same theme:

"Thine eyes still shined for me, though far I lonely roved the land or sea; As I beheld you evening star, Which yet beholds not me."

Among his other lyrics that reach a similar standard are: "The Mocking Bird," "The Harlequin of Dreams," "Night and Day" and "An Evening Song." In the last two selections mentioned, we find that same element which marks them as love-lyrics. These short lyrics are perfect pictures in which the poet has given vent to a soul that was overflowing with song. Song was as natural to him as it was to the mocking bird of which he writes. No book of American lyrics would be complete that omitted Lanier's. It is not too much to say that his lyrics are among the sweetest in American poetry.

But Sidney Lanier was not merely a song poet. In addition to melody, he had ideas. Mr. Stedman tells us that of two poets otherwise equal, the one who gains the broadest knowledge will surpass the one who studies only art and the one who thinks most broadly and deeply will draw a head of all. And so Lanier's ideas add to his merits as a poet, another item of great importance. The subjects which he chose show that he was alive to all the problems of his age. He wrote on religion, social questions, science, philosophy, nature and love. He seemed never to want for a subject. He says: "My head and my heart are both full of poems," and at another time: "Every leaf that I brush against breeds a poem, a thousand vital elements rill through my soul." He thought deeply and seriously and gave utterance to his thought in verse. In fact, he seemed to be overwhelmed with thought: "So many great ideas for art are born to me each day, I am swept into the land of all-delight by their strenuous sweet whirlwind."

Many of his poems show a marked spiritual perception and religious enthusiasm. In "The Stirrup-Cup," the soul breaks the trammels which moor it to the earth and rises above that which tends to make it unfit to meet death. It is prepared to meet whatever may come:

"Time, Time, let not a drop be spilt; Hand me the cup when'er thou wilt; 'Tis thy rich stirrup-up to me; I'll drink it down right smilingly."

Again in "The Crystal," the soul of the poet is raised to a glorification of Christ. He pardons all the defects in the masters of the literary world and then turns to the Master of the spiritual world whom he finds perfect and

thus praises:

"But Thee, but Thee, O Sovereign Seer of time, But Thee, O poet's Poet, wisdom's Tongue, But Thee, O man's best man, O love's best Love,

Oh, what amiss may I forgive in Thee Jesus, good Paragon, thou Crystal Christ?" Lanier never dealt in trifles or in vain conceits. His works show a profound ethical earnestness. Scattered here and there are passages which are worthy to become oft quoted sayings, such as:

"Base love good women to base loving drives,"

"If men loved larger, larger were our lives; And wooed they nobler, won they nobler wives."

He taught that we grow like the things our souls believe and rise or sink as we aim high or low. In "Rose Morals," he sets up a standard for the soul when he sings:

"Soul could'st thou bare thy breast As yon red rose and dare the day, All clean, and large, and calm with velvet rest? Say yea—say yea!"

It has already been mentioned that many of Lanier's defects were due to his physical weakness. Judging from his own remarks as to the number of works planned and accomplished, it can be rightly concluded that he could have bequeathed to the world still greater works, had not an untimely death taken him away. This statement is also verified by a gradual development in his works. If the test of rhymes, weak endings and end-stopped and run-on lines which Dowden applied to Shakespeare's works, is applied to Lanier's, his last poems show a marked improvement over the first.

This gradual development which is the mark of a great poet is manifested in his two last and greatest poems. The first, "The Marshes of Glynn" which was written when he was in possession of all his powers, would be sufficient to make him live in America or England. It is the best expression of the genius. What picture could be more complete:

"Inward and outward to northward and southward the beach limes linger and curl As a silver-wrought garment that clings to and follows the firm sweet limbs of a girl."

With an artist's touch, he paints "the shimmering band of the sand beach" which fastens the "fringes of the marsh to the folds of the land." Then his soul rises with the ascent of the marshes and he exclaims:

"I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-ben files In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh and the skies."

In Lanier's description of the marsh, he is typically Southern. He has done for the vast wastes of that region what Bryant did for the forests of New England. It can be truly said of him that he is the poet of the marshes as Wordsworth is of the mountains and Bryant is of the forests.

"Sunrise," the second of these two poems, represents the highest development of his genius. It was penned when he was lying in bed stricken with fever and too feeble to raise food to his mouth. It has its limitations which are due to his delicate condition, but it can be rightly called his masterpiece. The subject is one which had appealed to him from boyhood. The background of "Sunrise" is the forest, the coast and the marshes near Brunswick. The poet describes that period before dawn when intense silence enfolds the world and the ecstasy of his soul as he goes to the marsh by the sea to watch the coming of the sun. Evidently the poet was describing the calm that was coming over his life just before his soul beheld the sunrise of eternal life. He says:

"Oh, what if a sound should be made! Have a care, sweet Heaven! 'Tis Dawn. I must pass from thy face, I must pass from the face of the Sun."

By way of summary, it can be said that Lanier from childhood possessed a remarkable musical talent which paved the way for poetry. Though his poetry shows an unrestrained imaginative element, a lack of self-expression, a lack of spontaneous utterance and a faulty theory of verse; yet it possessed merits which far overbalance these defects. All of his poems show a musical element, but this element is especially manifested in his lyrics where he shows a spirit of worship and a devotion to women; profound thought in spiritual perception, religious enthusiasm and ethical earnestness characterize his more important poems; and, finally, his works show a marked development which reaches its highest point in "Marshes of Glynn" and "Sunset."

In conclusion, Sidney Lanier's whole life may be called "a great, beautiful poem." He believed a poet should throw his whole soul into his work; hence to be a true poet, he must be a true man. This he strove to be as is shown in his lines:

"Oh, sweet my Rose; good-bye. The wind is up; so; drift away. That songs from me as leaves from thee may fly I strive, I pray."

His life was a sad, short one, fraught with trials and perplexities; but its fruit must be considered among the best poetic productions of our country. Had he not been hampered by circumstances, what might he not have given to the poetic world. As it is, his poetic works do and will always take their place in a school of such American poets as Poe, Bryant, Emerson and Longfellow.

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