

UNITED STATES AND FORESTRY CHRONICLES OF EMMITSBURG POLITICS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Non-Application of Natural Laws and Disastrous Results That Follow

NATIONAL DECLINE AND FOREST DESTRUCTION

Value of Woodland Not to be Measured in Dollars and Cents Realized from Timber Sold

CHINA'S EXAMPLE TO COUNTRIES THAT PERSISTENTLY WASTE

Other Nations That Have Been Frugal and What They Have Achieved for Themselves.—Conservation of Natural Resources Most Important Item in a Nation's Economy.—What Has Congress Done for the Woods.—Paper Prepared and Read by Mrs. J. Henry Stokes for the "Q. R. S." on the Subject of Forestry.

That our attention has been called to the subject of forestry only of recent years is no proof that it is something new, indeed, forestry is no new thing. It has been discussed and studied for centuries. The Japanese are said to have controlled their forests before the birth of Christ, and during the early Christian centuries they issued frequent edicts to enforce forest planting in water sheds, in order to prevent floods.

The principles of forestry are everywhere the same. They rest on natural laws, which have been and are still at work everywhere and all the time. But it has been a general national failure that these laws have not been applied until the disastrous consequences of forest destruction have been felt—in some cases the destruction has been allowed to become so complete that generations will be required to repair the waste.

It has been said that the decline of a nation begins with the destruction of its forests, and that the degree of civilization which a country has attained can be measured by the protection and care it has given its forests. These statements are sufficient to prove the value of forests and at the same time they furnish a reason why National interests should be taken in the prevention of forest destruction and in reforestation, but when we speak of the value of a forest, do we not generally mean the amount of money that might be realized from it, if it were cut down and converted into suitable lumber. But it has been proven that a standing forest is often, many times more valuable than that same forest cut down and sawed into lumber. As an illustration of this let us see what forest destruction has done for China.

China is the only civilized country in the world that has persistently destroyed its forests. Trees have been left only where they could not be reached and the ground has been cleared of saplings, shrubs, and even the herbage has been taken. As a result of this when the Chinaman wants to build a house he must use slender poles. Planks of two and three inches in thickness are so scarce and the cost of transporting them by coolies is so high that they sell for two and three dollars apiece. By forest waste the Chinese have brought on themselves a scarcity of lumber and fuel and two costly calamities—floods

and water famine. On the waste hills of eastern China the rains rush off from the barren surfaces flooding the valleys, ruining the fields and destroying towns and villages. No water is retained at the higher levels so that none is fed underground to the lower soils or to the springs and even on the plains the water level is too far beneath the surface to be used. But at last she has awakened to the fact that something must be done and a forest school but recently opened at Mukden, with a Japanese expert as headmaster, is the first step in the direction of repairing this waste of ages.

In France we can see what has been achieved by reforestation and how land has been reclaimed by planting forests where none had previously stood. There was a time in the history of France when clearing of timber from the mountain sides was punishable by fines, confiscation and corporal punishment but with the French Revolution these restrictions were swept aside and the mountains were cleared at such a rate that disastrous consequences were felt in a few years. Two-thirds of the torrents in Europe are in France and over a thousand brooks and mountain streams are considered dangerous. By reason of the cleared mountain sides these brooks became rushing torrents, which flooded the fertile fields and covered them with sterile soil, rendering them unfit for agriculture. But the clearing continued until 800,000 acres of farm lands had been ruined or injured, the population had been reduced to poverty and forced to emigrate. At last the state took up the problem and year after year land has been acquired until now it has control of over 500,000 acres which it is reforesting. More than half this area is now in growing forests, many of the streams have been controlled and thirty-one of the torrents that were considered hopelessly bad half a century ago, are no longer a menace.

France has also reclaimed much land along the coast by the planting of forests. There are on the coast of France what are known as sand dunes. These are driven inland by the winds and many acres of vineyards were laid waste. But these are now almost entirely fixed in place by forest plantations begun as far back as 1793. In this

(Continued on page 8.)

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

Memories and Pleasant Associations of The Town Pump.—Exact Date Of Its Establishment Lost in the Mist of Antiquity.—It Was the Background for Political Speakers and Local Orators.—Poem of a Former Assistant Pastor of St. Joseph's Church Concerning the Town Pump and Those Who Drank of Its Water.

A correspondent from the West in a recent communication to THE CHRONICLE, deplored the passing away of the town pump, but having served its day and generation it has gone and in its place we have the fountain a much more sightly and imposing structure. But a great many associations and memories cling to the old pump. Some one has said it was an old custom to dig a well in the square when a town was laid out.

Many families living near the square, obtained their water from the town pump, as the water was more limited than now when we have our fine mountain water in our kitchens and yards.

Ko one knows the exact date when the well was excavated; it has been suggested the well was first dug and the town built around it, but this cannot be, for the original settlers got water from a spring, long ago filled up, in the cellar of Mr. L. M. Motter's log house, on the street leading to the R. R. Station, this L. M. Motter being the father of the present Mr. L. M. Motter one of our oldest citizens. The well was not a large one being only 25 feet deep and 4 feet in diameter, yet it was never known to go dry.

Before railroads traversed the country six horse teams carried the produce

from Pittsburgh to Baltimore. On their return they brought merchandise to the merchants along their route. The town pump furnished water to all these teams. Man and beast alike found refreshment from the excellent water it brought to the surface. Our old teamsters had a song, one stanza of which ran as follows: "We go to a merchant and ask him for a load, he would turn around and tell us, its gone on the d—n railroad." The old pump was the rallying ground for most of the scenes of youthful gatherings of political and other meetings, of town fires and jollifications and generally for the exercise of the fire company of the town.

The boys had an old mill gudgeon into which they drilled a hole, filling it with powder; they ran into the pump where it exploded with a noise of a cannon, splitting the pump and cracking the windows in the neighborhood.

In the great fire in 1863 in our town, the town pump furnished the water supply with which they fought, unsuccessfully, the flames.

It has been said that any one who drank from the town pump would never lose his desire to return to his old home, and this accounts for the yearly pilgrimages to dear old Emmitsburg of many of those who were born here or who ever lived in its vicinity.

ROMANCE AND LEGEND.

Once upon a time there was an old town, and in the centre square of the town stood a well with an old wooden pump. It was called by way of prominence the Old Street Pump, because it appeared to be the property of the town in particular and everybody in general. It has long ago disappeared, but the town still remains, and, wonderful to relate, has taken in recent years a second growth which promises to far exceed all its previous advance and achievements, so that it will soon be justified in putting on metropolitan airs.

But where is the old street pump? Echo (which like a woman or an Irishman always has an answer ready) says, where? Why was not its old stock turned into souvenir walking-sticks and sold for \$10 a piece for the benefit

of the town? Why indeed? There is a legend which says that every one who drank from the old street pump, although he might be far away, feels a strong desire to return to Emmitsburg. Perhaps it may be something else that brings him back, but it is attributed to the "Lure of the Pump." The pump is gone, but the well remains, sealed and covered by the great fountain erected over it which sends its cooling spray high in the air. But the water that it sends forth is not the "real thing" to the boy or girl who once drank from the Old Street Pump.

It may be said of all Emmitsburgians: "Where e'er they be, Where e'er their footsteps roam, The Pump is still a memory Of 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

THE OLD STREET PUMP.

The old street pump, that dear old pump
Stood all alone in the square, and plump
Good boys and better girls came there
To slake their thirst or sleek their hair.
Oh! if that pump could only speak,
How it would tell of the proud and meek
Who in that quiet hamlet sweet
Life's race ran slow, elsewhere so fleet.
Once it was red and once 'twas brown,
What mattered color in that quaint town!
And black was it once with stripes of white,
I know 'cause these looked like the ribs of my kite,
As it hung high over the head of the pump
And then came down with an awful thump
On the pate of a man engaged in strife,
Not with other man, but with his own wife.
Funny things happened near that old pump
Merry enough to make the heart jump
Out of its socket—for there in the dust
Came riding along the grave and the just,
Rounding the pump on the town's best steeds,
As thorough of course as the land's best breeds,
When all of a sudden a crash and a bump!

And riders and horses lay limp 'side that pump.
What caused the catastrophe, who could say?
One said the colt shied, another the grey,
But a pert little country lass, swelling with pride
Told her laddie what shot of the mark not wide,
That city folk, she knew, never could ride.
If too the urchins with laughter did roar,
Don't wonder, remember I told you before
They were country-bred, and no new fangled fad
Had yet taught their simple hearts how to be bad.
And sadder things were to make the heart sore,
For instance, that evening the town-men bore
Poor black "Uncle Tom," found drowned in the creek—
He had gone afishing just that day week—
Into the village and up to the poor old pump
To wash off the mud from that poor old lump
Of African clay, that was loved by us all,
Now silently "took at de good Lordy's call."
A legend they tell from time out of
(Continued on page 8.)

Cortelyou Directed to Bring Belligerents in Congress Together.

CANNON FIRM AGAINST CERTAIN LEGISLATION

Labor Vote Over Estimated by Partisans; It Numbers 700,000 by Liberal Count.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN COMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

John Sharp Williams Disgusts the House With His Filibuster Tactics.—President Insists that Congress Should Pass Certain Measures and Went Vice In.—Mr. Williams Remarks That if President Quits He Will Also.—Bill to Place Wood Pulp on Free List One of Acts Under Discussion.

Congress is still in session and is floundering among currency bills, anti-injunction legislation and other measures recommended and urged by the President, and that appear to be necessary to the prosperity of the country and also to the success of the party in the coming election. It was generally admitted that no currency legislation could be passed at this session, the disagreement between those presenting the Vreeland bill and those urging the Aldrich bill being apparently irreconcilable, but later the information is that the President has directed Secretary Cortelyou to bring the belligerents together, very much as he did Russia and Japan in the Portsmouth treaty. It is thought to be essential to party success that some form of currency bill shall be passed in order to avert such a panic as occurred last October and to give the business and financial interests of the country repose and sense of security.

After considerable agitation in the Republican camp, anti-injunction legislation has been finally abandoned. The labor organizations have bombarded members of Congress with urgent telegrams, but Speaker Cannon was firm against any legislation in the House and has practically told them, as he told the delegation under the leadership of Gompers a year ago when they called at the Capitol to interview him, that they "are not the whole shooting match." The labor organizations claim a voting population of two millions but careful examination of their own statistics will show that there are included in this number, the men, women and children of the organizations. A liberal estimate will not allow more than 700,000 voters and these, it is well known, cannot be swung at the will of any leader, for or against any candidate. There can be no doubt of the intention of the administrative, the legislative and the judicial branches of the government to treat labor, whether organized or unorganized, with the greatest consideration and fairness, but the attempt to segregate labor into a camp of even two million and demand special favors for it because of its self-segregation is a demand for class legislation against which twenty millions of unlisted laborers, twenty millions and reasonably protest. In this connection it is

interesting to note that Senator Culberson, of Texas, got an order from the Senate to print as a Senate document, decisions of Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States on injunctions against labor unions. He wishes to have these papers printed so that there might be a general understanding of the extent to which injunctions have been issued against such organizations.

Notwithstanding the fact that the nomination of Taft and Bryan on the first ballot by their respective party conventions is pretty well assured, there are conditions which make the political situation with reference to the Presidential campaign inharmonious and interesting. Secretary Taft, as is well known, is President Roosevelt's candidate, not merely because he represents the Roosevelt policies, but because they are Taft's policies also. He has been for years the right hand adviser of the President. His temperament is different from that of the President. He is more genial and more patient than President Roosevelt, but while he has more of the *suaviter in modo*, he has no less of the *fortiter in re* than the President. The interests and the trusts will find him as firm and relentless as they have found the President. He, however, lacks that popularity which the President possesses in a higher degree than any other man who has appeared in the public life of the country.

It is said that the Democrats in the House are thoroughly tired and disgusted with their filibuster tactics, but they do not know very well how to let go. John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority, insists in keeping up these tactics and he is, without doubt, one of the ablest leaders that the minority has ever had. He refuses to abandon his obstructive policy made necessary, he says, by the arbitrary methods of the Republican leaders and especially the speaker. When Mr. Williams was asked whether he would desist from his filibuster, he replied: "On condition that the President will admit that he is mistaken in urging his policies and has been playing to the galleries." Mr. Williams continued: "I am not in the habit of deserting my colors. The President insisted that Congress should

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

TWO soldiers met together;
'Twas Decoration Day,
Both said: "How do, old comrade,
Lets love each other, say,"

They both had pretty flowers
To lay on graves so dear:
And as they talked together
The smile came with the tear.

"We boys fought for the glory,
In those war days gone by.
We both thought we were right then,
And never questioned why.

We now cling to the emblem—
Our dear Red, White and Blue.
And then they laid the flowers
On comrades brave and true.

The Blue and the Gray together;
No longer Rebel or Yankee,
Each God's chosen one.

—PROF. ALEX. GEDDES.

NO NORTH OR SOUTH TO-DAY.

FATHER, come tell me who are those men,"
I heard a youngster say,
"Although they are old, with a step firm and bold,
They march some in blue some in gray;
Why are they marching along side by side,
Tears in every eye?"

The old man just choked back a sob as he turned,
To the youngster and made this reply.

CHORUS—

"There is always a West,
There is always an East,
Where the sun shall rise, they say;
But we're marching abreast,
From the East to the West,
For there's no North or South to-day."

"Father, why is it, when these soldiers march,
The people loudly cheer,
And though I have oft seen them marching before,
Their numbers grow less ev'ry year."
"Long years ago," said the father, "those men
Were foes mid battle's din,
But all is forgot, they now march 'neath the flag,
The banner that makes us akin."

CHORUS— "There is always a West, etc.

La Fayette

Shortly after his arrival in America, La Fayette wrote to his wife in France—"American women are very pretty and have great simplicity of character." Very natural then that these women should have appreciated the beauty of simplicity in silverware. Not strange either, in reviving a time-honored Colonial Pattern distinguished by extreme simplicity, that it should be named after La Fayette, whose own exalted simplicity of character made him desert the luxury of court life in the cause of American freedom. The "La Fayette" has no ornamentation. Severely plain in its surfaces, this pattern realizes the highest art of the craft, resting its charm wholly on beauty of outline. Delightfully old fashioned and typically Colonial. In Sterling only.

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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.

The Tailor

McH. 8-1f.

Few Health and Beauty Notes.

Valuable Hints That Will Appeal To The Feminine Fancy.

Here is a simple formula for a harmless face powder:

In a glass jar mix four ounces of pure talcum powder and eight ounces of pure distilled vinegar. Let this stand corked in a dark place for two weeks shaking it once a day. Filter the mixture through coarse brown paper to get rid of all the vinegar, then turn the moist powder into a jar filled with distilled water, rinse and shake thoroughly. Finally filter again and mix the powder with fifteen grammes of spermaceti ground very fine, three grains of carmine and just enough violet toilet water to form a smooth paste. Put this mixture in a porcelain bowl or jar and cover with a piece of linen while it dries out. When dry and finely powdered, pack away in jars or boxes and keep free from dust.

Two simple remedies within the reach of every girl in the country are ripe tomatoes, which may be split and used to rub the face, and horse-radish mixed with sour milk. The latter is said to be the very best preventive and cure for summer freckles. Scrape horse-radish very fine until you get a teaspoonful. Mix this with a cup of sour milk. Allow it to stand six hours, and apply two or three times a day with a soft linen cloth.

There is scarcely anything more disagreeable than an overscented atmosphere; yet, unfortunately, the woman who knows the quantity of scent which will enhance the charm of her presence and the amount which will prove quite the reverse, is very rare.

The woman who offends by besprinkling herself too lavishly does not suspect the enormity of which she is guilty. The overscented woman is usually the middleclass individual, who has no maid at hand to superintend the important and difficult part of her toilet.

The society woman seldom errs on the side of exaggeration. The delicate, subtle aroma which emanates from the clothes of the society beauty is not, however, managed without much care and a good deal of expense.

The woman who cannot afford more costly perfumes will do well to pin her faith to the ever-popular lavender.

Perhaps the oldest medical perscription in existence is one which has lately been deciphered by a professor of Cambridge University, in England, on a papyrus taken from an Egyptian tomb. It bears evidence that it was intended, not for some baldheaded male Egyptian, but for the mother of a king of the first dynasty, who must have reigned about four thousand years before Christ. The prescription is as follows:

"Dog's paws (the calloused portion) - - - - - 1 part.
Dates - - - - - 1 "
Donkeys' hoofs - - - - - 1 "

"Boil the whole in oil and rub the scalp actively with the mixture."

Egyptian history does not say whether the queen dowager regained her lost hair. The remedy does not seem to recommend itself readily to bald people of the present day; but there is no telling what these people will not use in the endeavor to "start their hair out again."

According to the well known journal *Family Doctor*, fagged out society beauties may find salvation in olive oil. The *Family Doctor* relates how a reigning London beauty went to the King's physician during the season and said: "What shall I take for my complexion? I am a sight." The reply was; "Take olive oil, live on it, live with it, drink it, dress your food with it, lubricate yourself with it."

To remove freckles, pry them gentle out with a nut pick. Should this fail try blasting.

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ORDER NISI ON SALES.

No. 8310 EQUITY.

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

MAY TERM, 1908.

In the matter of the Report of Sales filed the 6th day of May, 1908.

Edgar L. Annan, Mortgagee of Jacob G. Troxell on Petition.

ORDERED, That on the 30th day of May 1908, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Real Estate, reported to said Court by Edgar L. Annan, Mortgagee in the above cause, and filed therein as aforesaid, to finally ratify and confirm the same unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1438.00.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1908.

SAMUEL T. HAFNER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County.
True copy—Test:
SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Clerk.
May 8-4t

The following in an excellent recipe for chapped hands:

one ounce glycerine,
one half ounce carbolic acid,
one pint of vinegar.

There are various ways of removing black heads. In the South, lynchng is very much in vogue.

Do not under any circumstance tamper with your eyes. If you are in good health, plenty of sleep and ordinary care will do all that is necessary to give your eyes the brightness you crave. Your eyesight is entirely too valuable to be subjected to any beauty experiments.

Lotions and bleaches should be used sparingly by a growing girl. Scrub the face and neck with a good brush, warm water and some pure soap—in the evening. Be very careful to thoroughly rinse the face so that all soap is certainly removed before drying. Do not use benzoine too freely as it will make the skin dry if used too much.

Try a complete change of style in putting up your hair, and discontinue wearing a rat.

Because your hair is thin or split at the ends is no reason to suppose that there is anything radically wrong, as, in fact, this is quite a natural condition. Have the ends clipped or singed every five weeks, keep your scalp clean and massage it quite frequently and you will no doubt find your hair taking on renewed and satisfactory growth. Do not, however, wash your hair too frequently, and when you do, take ample time to dry it carefully.

Nothing so accentuates fading loveliness as carelessness of dress. It is wonderful what a little careful grooming will do for a woman. Let her touch her eyebrows with vaseline to bring out the luster, let her bathe her lips with aromatic toilet water, dust her wan cheeks with a bit of pink powder, have her hair dressed in a girlish, dainty way and lo! there is the the light of inspiration and sweetness that is most delightful and bewitching. There are good and bad cosmetics, sane and insane ways of beautifying. Choose the right road, then go ahead, and you will be amazed to find how you will chop off a year of your life every twelve months, instead of hitching one on. Try it.

"I do not think it advisable to wash the face in soap and water more than once a day," said a well-known beauty doctor the other day. "That should always be done at night, in order to free the skin from dirt and grime it has accumulated during the day. In the morning, if bleach cream is not to be washed off, the only bath necessary is a cold spray. The face should then be dried with gentle friction and princess cream and powder applied. If you feel that your face requires cleaning during the day rub princess cream well into the skin, leave on as convenient, wipe off, apply cold water for a few minutes, or, better still, skin tonic, and then your powder again. The face should always be cleansed at night with princess cream before washing. The cream softens and absorbs the dirt, causing it to be more readily removed. It also prevents the skin from being irritated in any way from soap or water."

A recipe given by an eminent German physician: Bathe the face with soap and warm water, after which apply sweet almond oil. Let this remain on the face about half an hour. Wash off with medicated cotton moistened with Bay Rum.

Mandy was a young colored girl, fresh from the cotton fields of the South. One afternoon she came to her Northern mistress and handed her a visiting card.

"De lady wha' gibe me dis is in de pa'lor," she explained. "Dey's anoder lady on de do'step."

"Gracious, Mandy!" exclaimed the mistress. "Why didn't you ask both of them to come in?"

"Kase ma'am," grinned the girl, "de one on de do'step don' forgit her ticket."—*Brooklyn Life.*

His Wife (reading)—I see they had a bread riot in Spain recently.

Her Husband—Yes; and we'll have one at home soon if there isn't an improvement in your biscuits.—*Chicago News.*

Isaac J. Gelwicks

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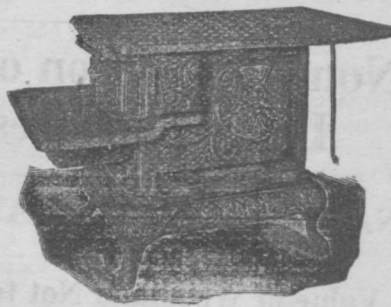
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July 26-1y

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Thos. H. Haller

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SEPARATE SKIRTS

will command unusual attention this Spring. The makers have tried themselves and such an array of pretty stylish skirts you have never beheld. Blues, browns and fancies will be good, blacks are especially strong, and Voiles tastefully trimmed with ribbon and taffeta bands will be the vogue. Our range begins at \$2.95 and embraces all correct models up to \$15.00. Drop in. Our patrons say our Skirts always fit and wear.

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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.

NOTE—We were fortunate in securing another lot of those Sample Waists. The other lot lasted about four days. We put them on sale today, you do not often get such an opportunity to buy new, up-to-date Waists at cost of material.

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MARYLAND

march 27-1y

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aug. 2-1y

Some Good Household Hints.

Useful Suggestions Whereby Domestic Labor May Be Minimized.

Weak soapsuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze ornaments in the fine lines where dust has collected.

Hair pillows are nice for baby's crib or buggy. They can be washed in the hottest of water and dried by artificial means and no damage is done them.

A small piece of window glass will be useful for holding the leaves apart on a cookbook and one can read the recipe and not soil the book by too much handling.

Water in which rice has been boiled may be used for starching old lace, choice handkerchiefs, etc. It gives a soft and dainty stiffness which adds a charm to the appearance.

To remove tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate stains, soak in cold water first, then place the stain over a bowl and pour boiling water through it, holding the tea kettle at a height to insure force.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the ends of each in newspaper before replacing it. This will prove a complete silencer.

To remove cream spots from embroidered centerpieces or doilies, dampen the spot with household ammonia, then lay a fresh piece of blotting paper over it and iron lightly. This treatment will remove any grease from white goods.

Brooms should always hang when not in use. Have a hole bored through the handle four inches from the end and large enough to slip over an ordinary nail. When left on the floor a broom soon loses its shape and will not do good work.

Place pulverized pumice stone between the layers of a folded piece of soft muslin and stitch around the edge to keep the powder from spilling. Wipe lamp chimneys or window panes with this dry cloth and they will be clean and sparkle almost instantly. Enough powder will remain in the cloth to be used many times.

To keep iron sinks and iron kettles smooth and free from rust never use soap in cleaning them. Wash them in the water in which potatoes have been boiled, using a well-boiled potato to rub any spot which may have become rough, or rusted, afterwards rinsing clean with very hot, clear water. By cleaning in this way they will always be smooth and free from rust.

Get a small whiskbroom and soak it until the straws are soft and pliable and you will find it very useful when dusting a room, for it sweeps the dust out of the couch crevices, cleans the dusty radiator and reaches the tiny cobwebs in the room. A soft paint brush will answer the same purpose, only the little broom is better. A child's toy broom is even better than the small whiskbroom.

A white or colored cotton dress usually becomes creased and crumpled long before it is soiled sufficiently to warrant its dispatch to the laundry. A little thin starch, made with cold water, will, however, be found excellent as a means of stiffening the skirt where it has become limp, a sponge dipped in the starch being used with which to dampen the material. The garment should then be spread over an ironing board and pressed all over by degrees.

A fine piano polish: Four tablespoons turpentine, four tablespoons sweet-oil, one teaspoonful lemon juice, eight drops household ammonia.

When bookcases are to be closed for some time sprinkle a few drops of oil of lavender on the shelves to prevent the books from moulding.

To test an oven for bread, put a bit of white paper in and if the paper turns light brown in five minutes the oven is just right.

Tinware may be brightened and cleaned by rubbing with hot solution of common baking soda and water.

Be sure that blankets are thoroughly cleaned before storing them away. Place them on wide shelves and dry with newspaper, putting pieces of dry yellow soap between, as moths dislike the odor of newspapers and that of laundry soap.

An apron with large pockets for holding clothespins should always be at hand to slip on when hanging out clothes.

Dry and brown stale bread in the oven, put it through the meat grinder or roll to dust under the rollingpin and keep in glass jars. It is much better for breading chops, croquettes, etc., than cracker crumbs, as bread does not absorb as much grease and it saves much time to have a good quantity always rolled and on hand.

Broiled meats are nourishing and easier of digestion than fried meat, and roasting is better than either.

To prevent dust from rising, dampen the broom in hot soapsuds just before sweeping.

A spot on polished wood made by placing a heated dish on it will disappear if a little salt and salad oil is poured on it and allowed to remain an hour or two, and then rubbed off with soft cloth.

To kill dandelions, pour gasoline into the center of each plant, and in a few days it will shrivel up and die.

Rub the inside of a banana skin over your tan shoes and then polish as usual with a soft cloth.

Oranges may be kept long into the summer by burying them in a box of sand where it is cool and dark. Take care that the oranges do not touch one another.

For those whose who object to wire netting in the windows during the summer, a new idea has been found to prevent flies and such annoying pests from entering the house. This new preventative is a window-box of mignonette. It seems that the insects do not care to face the odor of this charming flower, so that it is an effectual barrier against their invasion. It sounds like a very pretty idea, and we may expect to see ugly wire screens entirely discarded and the windows decorated with dainty boxes filled with the sweet blossoms.

A ham is greatly improved if, after being boiled, it is wrapped in buttered paper and baked for an hour.

To clean a fishy frying pan fill with cold water and place on the fire to boil. When boiling, put a red hot cinder in, then wash in the usual way.

It is economy to buy pillow-tubing when making pillow-slips. The labor of making is less, and when they become thin in the middle the end seam can be ripped and sewed again with the former edges in the center, thus prolonging the usefulness of the pillow-cases.

Buy a large ten-cent dish-mop and use it for a duster. It is much better than a feather-duster, which makes the dust fly. Like a dry floor-mop, it collects the dust and can be shaken out.

A sanitary way to get rid of garbage and rubbish is to burn everything possible out-of-doors. Dig a hole in the ground two feet deep and two feet square. Line it with brick and use a piece of sheet-iron or heavy tin for a cover. This makes a good place to burn refuse of any kind at all seasons of the year. It is better than a furnace, for paper deadens the fire and damp and peelings are considered bad for the furnace grate. It also lessens the danger of fires, so frequently caused by burning paper in an open bonfire on a windy day, and does away with that unsightly and unpleasant garbage-pail.

Common yellow soap can be used even more effectually than rubber-mending tissue to repair a torn place in a garment. Wet the cake of soap, rub it over a piece of the goods, and after placing it smoothly over the rent, press with a moderately hot iron. Soap will also temporarily stop a leak in a gas-pipe or in a wooden washtub.

Citric acid will remove iron rust immediately.

To relieve a burn from carbolic acid apply alcohol at once.

To remove fruit stains pour boiling water through the stain.

Use powdered borax for the riddance of ants.

To keep bread moist cut an apple in halves and place in the bread box.

Paint door screens with turpentine and flies do not light on them.

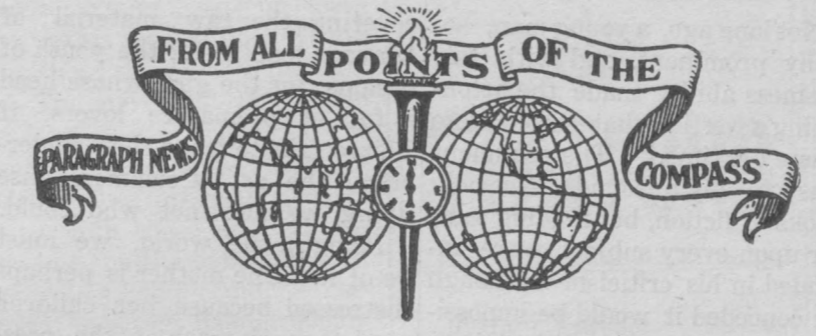
Anything that mildewed can be made like new by soaking in buttermilk.

Drop some sprigs of mint in the next lemonade you make and see what a good flavor they will give.

When the flatirons get rough because of starch sticking to them, try resting them, while hot, on a sprig of evergreen.

A few drops of essence of sassafras will keep flies away.

Two potatoes grated in a basin of water will give better results than soap in washing delicate flannels and woolen goods, ribbons, etc.



The President of the French Republic is now visiting in England.

The well-known French dramatist, author and poet, died in Paris last week.

The storm that raged last Friday throughout the state of Delaware did much damage to growing fruit.

Historic Christ's Church, Philadelphia, was struck by lightning last week but fortunately was not destroyed.

Maximilien Harden, who was recently convicted in Germany of libeling Count Von Moltke in the paper he edits, has been granted a new trial.

The long recess in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust ended on Monday when the taking of testimony was resumed in New York.

Cardinal Logue in a speech recently delivered attacked the divorce evil declaring that it strikes at the root of society. He likewise denounced anarchy and socialism.

New from Uganda, a province of British East Africa, is to the effect that 40,000 deaths have resulted from the famine in this country. The Government is feeding 50,000 of the natives.

A recent canvass shows that the majority of the Republican Senators favor Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou for the vice-presidency and he is being urged to accept the nomination.

Malia Hafid, the usurping Sultan of Morocco, is quoted by the correspondent of the *Matin* as saying that, if necessary, he would have several German subjects killed in order to secure the intervention of France's rival in Morocco.

According to a statement given out by Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland four striking conductors and motormen have confessed to taking part in the dynamiting of streets cars in various parts of the city last week. These are now in custody.

In a sermon delivered in Philadelphia last Sunday Rev. Dr. Wadsworth stigmatized the union laboring man as an Anarchist, and the wealthy, that is many of them, as unclean sybarites. Philadelphians in general he declared were civic cowards. Dr. Wadsworth is Mayor Reyburn's pastor.

A monument to the late Marcus A. Hanna, for many years a United States Senator, was dedicated at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon in the presence of many distinguished men and thousands of spectators. Former Attorney General Gibbs, of New Jersey delivered the eulogy.

Discord among Republicans in Congress and lack of harmony between the Executive and the majorities in the two branches increases rather than decreases as adjournment draws nearer. Disagreements over the important and unimportant features of it mark the close of the session.

IMPERTINENT FIGURES

Some "horrid man" has been compiling statistics of the recent Women's Congress at Rome like these:

Number of delegates, 447; number taking active part in the debates, 446; silent throughout the proceedings, 1—the representative of the Milan Asylum for Deaf Mutes; speeches made, aside from reports, 628, mostly impromptu; words, spoken, 329,400,900.

Telegrams sent, 2,112, containing 240,000 words; souvenir post cards, 140,000. Delegates married, 26; widows, 28; spinsters, 392; of these maiden delegates two are under thirty years and 379 over fifty.

Wearing cloche hats, 12; rococo, 28; a la vierge, 377; bonnets, 39.

Using spectacles or eyeglasses, 113; lorgnettes, 107; magnifying glasses, 184. Carrying snuff boxes, 18. Confessing to wigs, 7; false teeth, 4. —*New York World*.

A Business Move

Landladies of the type mentioned in the following story are confined, we presume, to the vicinity of London. It was a London paper which printed the tale:—

Our Landlady.—"It's the strangest thing in the world! Do you know, our dear old pet cat disappeared very suddenly yesterday. Excuse me, Mr. Rudolph, will you have another piece of rabbit pie?"

Mr. Rudolph (promptly).—"No, thank you."

Our Landlady (an hour later).—"That is three more pies saved. This season will be a profitable one, indeed."

Price of Milk Reduced.

Patterson Brothers desire to announce that on and after Monday, May 25, the price of milk will be five cents a quart instead of six cents, and cream will be sold for eight cents a pint and fifteen cents a quart instead of the price that now obtains. This is made possible by the pasturage now available. may 22-2t.

Under the direction of Senator Aldrich, and with the consent and approval of the Democrats, part of a day's session of the Senate was devoted to "hazing" Senator Beveridge. The oldest Senators think the young Indianian at this session has been altogether too active in affairs.

In the presence of 400 worshippers, Father Joseph F. Lubeley, aged thirty-three years, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Salisbury, Mo., was stabbed twice with a pocketknife and badly injured in the church last Saturday by Joseph Schuett, a farmer, who is believed to have become suddenly demented. A panic was narrowly averted among the communicants, many of them women.

Financial and business circles in Mexico City have been shaken by the greatest sensation in years owing to the order of the judge of the Second Instruction to bring Martin Jacoby, a millionaire and head of the mercantile house of Jacoby, into court on the charge of misappropriation of funds which it is said will total between three and five million dollars. The order was issued on the representation made to the court by prominent bankers and financiers.

The application of Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, for release from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, N.Y., was denied by Justice Morsauer of Supreme Court in an opinion filed early Monday morning. Both points brought up by Thaw's attorney are decided against him. The justice declares that Thaw is now insane, and should not be allowed at large and he further declares that the commitment to the lunatic asylum by Justice Dowling after the last trial of the case was entirely legal.

The trial of Gaston C. Philip, the millionaire clubman of New York and Washington, who a year ago shot and killed Frank B. Macaboy, a cab driver, was begun before Justice Job Barnard, in Criminal Court No. 2, Washington. Counsel for the young clubman will plead self-defence. It is said on the other hand, that sensational testimony will be brought out by the prosecution. The Arlington Hotel was the scene and May 18, 1907, was the date of the tragedy. The two men came to the hotel where Philip was a guest, after an all-night trip in the latter's automobile. It is said that Philip and Macaboy had quarrelled over a fee the latter demanded for acting as guide. Philip entered the hotel, and was followed to his room soon after by Macaboy. An altercation occurred in a corridor and a shot was fired. A clerk found Macaboy on the floor with Philip leaning over him, pistol in hand.

MT. ST. MARY'S ITEMS.

Mr. William McNulty and his sister, Mary, of Baltimore, visited their parents, in this place last week.

Messrs Joseph Hemler and Edward Seltzer spent Sunday in Waynesboro. Mr. Bernard Eckenrode was chosen Secretary of the St. Anthony's Athletic and Literary Association.

Miss Annie O'Toole, of Thurmont, spent several days last week with her aunt Mrs. Jas. Seltzer, of this place.

St Anthony's boys are scheduled to play St Euphemia's team in Emmitsburg tomorrow. This promises to be a good game.

At a small entertainment given by several of the members of St. A. A. & L. A. a few evenings ago the following programme was rendered:

Solo, Miss Edith Warthen; Duet, (Piano) The Misses Irene Warthen and Bertha Eckenrode; Selection on Guitar, Miss Emma Warthen; Recitation, Charles Hemler; Reading by chairman of the executive committee; Grand Chorus, all members of St. Anthony's Choir.

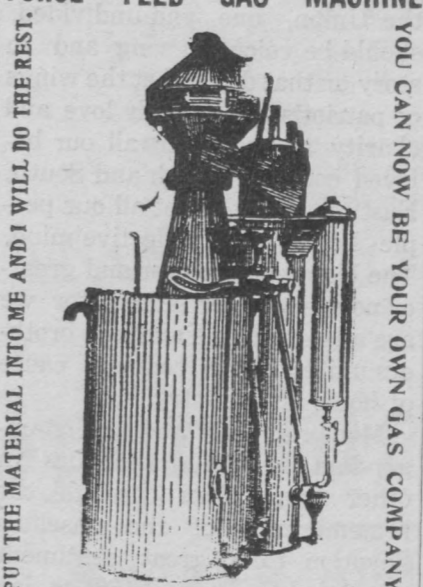
The Misses Fannie Kolb and Sophia Wetzel have returned from their visit to Mratsinsburg.

A Heavy Downpour.

The rain on Friday evening was one of the largest known in this section of the state for many years. Some of the roads were so washed as to be almost impassable. The ground on either side of the stream at the West end of town known as Little Run, was submerged for a distance of a hundred and twenty-five feet. Not only was the rain one of the largest but in some sections there was also hail, both doing great injury to the crops, cutting the wheat and rye as though a scythe had been used.

First Broker—Hard times.
Second Broker—Yes; my golf score is the only thing that doesn't go down.—*Harper's Bazar*.

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July 13-1t

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I have just received a supply of Men's and Boys'
CORD PANTS
of all sizes.
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may be purchased on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.
Yours truly,
W. D. COLLIFLOWER.
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OYSTERS
Served in every Style and supplied to families in any desired quantity.
ICE CREAM
Served in my parlors and sold by measure.
GEO. E. CLUTZ.
July 13-1y
A Scotch minister had been away on a vacation, says a writer in *Punch*, and on his return asked the sexton how all had gone in his absence.
"Very well, indeed," was the cheering response. "They do say that most ministers leave someone worse than themselves to fill the pulpit when they go away—but you never do that, sir."

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MAY						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1903.

The editorials, the news and other matter in this, the Woman's Edition of "The Chronicle," was furnished by a number of Emmitsburg ladies.

THE EDITOR.

TRADITION has it that about the time the Civil War broke out, a soldier of the German Army came to this country and enlisting in our army, served throughout the war. About the time the war closed he casually remarked one day that it was the custom in Germany for the people to scatter flowers on the graves of soldiers once a year. Nothing more was said at the time but it is supposed that this was the origin of "Memorial Day" or "Decoration Day" as it was formerly called. Be this as it may early in May 1863, Gen. John A. Logan Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, (an organization then in its infancy) issued an order in which he named the 30th of May, 1863 "for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the last rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village or hamlet, churchyard in the land." As time went on the name of "Decoration" was changed to "Memorial," the former word failing to express the feelings of the comrades, inasmuch as it has too much shallowness for such a grand service as has been inaugurated. Memorial Day is one of the most significant and beautiful occasions of the year. It shows the sentiment of the people toward those who gave their lives for a good cause and it teaches a lesson in patriotism which is without parallel. It is well that this day should be kept a high and holy festival.

The 30th of May almost outranks the Fourth of July in the fact that it is more generally observed by all the American people, save perhaps, in the South where some of the people have their Memorial service fixed on another date owing to the fact that Spring blossoming is much earlier there than in the North. In Alabama and Georgia, April 26th is Memorial Day and a legal holiday and in the Southern States generally a day in April is observed though the day may not be a legal holiday. In North Carolina the legal Memorial Day is the 10th of May. But in by far the greater part of the country and even including the Pacific slope, where January and February is the time of the most profuse blooming of flowers, the 30th of May is the day fixed upon, in obedience to the choice of the Grand Army of the Republic. It should be a day of sober, patriotic, and grateful thought on the part of all Americans. The mem-

ories of the heroes who fought and endured hardships to save the Union, one and undivided, should be voiced in song and in story on that day. Let the wings of patriotism, brotherly love and charity spread over all our beloved country, North and South, East and West. Let all our people be of one reflective mind. The Union is stronger and greater now than ever before, for we are all Americans and are brothers united in one common cause of home and country.

Memorial Day moreover, engenders beautiful thoughts in other ways than through the remembrance of the unselfish devotion to a great sentiment which led the men of 1861 to lay down their lives. Flowers, the maximum of the year's beauty in the sky and on earth, the honor accorded to the aged, the solemn words of prayer and song, all tend to the uplifting of hearts and the turning of the minds of the young to high and noble things, even irrespective of the more direct memories evoked by the day.

As it is well for the young that these beautiful and high things are not neglected on Memorial Day, so it is well for the old, (many of whom march with unsteady step and slow) to leave the pressing cares of life to deck "the city of the dead." However we should not, indeed, think of shutting out the idea of enjoyment on this day. It should not be an occasion of gloom.

But the primary purpose and usefulness of Memorial Day is solemn and inspiring, then "unfurl the flag above the flowers and with uncovered heads pass by" the graves of our dead heroes. The observance of this ceremony, at whatever date, cannot be regarded as having been otherwise than of national benefit. So far from keeping alive merely sectional feeling, it has been the occasion of many fraternal reunions, and the joint decoration of the graves of men of the North and the South, a scene far from unusual has often strongly stimulated a brotherly sentiment. Those who so bravely fought in the wrong, thinking they were right, now see the error of their leaders and stand ready to-day as valiant Americans to give their life to any foe which might seek to disrupt this Union or demolish its institutions. Let us all be grateful to God for this and let the Blue and Gray strike glad hands as brothers each believing that the Wrong failed and the Right triumphed in that terrible struggle and that the result was for our common good as a Christian Nation.

Whatever changes time may work with Memorial Day, it will always be preeminently the day in which the surviving soldiers of the Civil War will honor the memories of their dead comrades, and in which all the people will honor both the living and the dead of that great struggle, who gave their lives, or were ready to give them in obedience to the holy sentiment of patriotism.

SOMETIME ago we had a fine town hall in sight—at least in our imagination, but as yet it has not adorned fair Emmitsburg. Nor will it ever be in reality until the subscription list is started and every citizen contributes liberally towards it. We are living in a progressive age and it is only fair that Emmitsburg keep pace with the onward march of progress.

"Books we know
Are a substantial world both pure and good
Round which with tendrils strong as
flesh and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness can
grow."

Time leaves no impression upon those who are worthy. The thoughts of the ancient are as fresh to-day as when first written. Statues cut from marble crumble into dust, pictures fade entirely from canvas, but books endure through all ages.

Not long ago, a young man, socially prominent, and with fair business ability made the astonishing assertion that "books were waste of time." The argument was logically unsound. Not only books of fiction, but reading matter upon every subject were included in his criticism—although he conceded it would be impossible to "keep up to the times without newspapers."

The clearest observation would be as the "talent buried in the napkin," had we not the power of making ourselves understood in our grand conception of art and nature. The savage has the power of observation, but in how much is the world made better by his unformed, perhaps unrealized ideas of beauty, and how to nobly live? So observation is only a means of educating the senses—we reach the grand ultimatum in reading.

The thought of others leads us to think. Therefore we discover and add to. Fulton when he discovered the steamboat had to study the machinery and the power of steam discovered by Watt before him. Webster says, "It is a noble faculty of our natures, which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies and our happiness with what is distant in place or time." How could we amidst the obscurity of antiquity, catch sight of Memphis, Thebes, Ninevah, and Babylon, the earliest cities of the world, now in ruins, were it not by reading the records of these fallen cities?

When we travel we observe only a few shattered columns, a few ashes preserved as curiosities. How much more instructive to read of the people, their joys and their sorrows, their religion, political history and progressive civilization, now things of the past, but looked upon as the infancy of civilized man.

A child's mind begins to take knowledge early. The little songs of his mother, the fairy stories and nursery rhymes bring his reasoning power into play and without a knowledge of good writers, his education is incomplete.

Horace Scudder once said, "Cultivation consisted in the ability to enjoy the greatest number of things." The mind moved by beautiful music, by nature, by books and pictures, by every human expression—sport, work, responsibility, suffering; the mind that feels whatever is common to the race, is the cultivated mind.

We listen, perhaps, with great interest to older women discussing what their children should read, and if we happen to be younger, (and mayhap like the proverbial old maid who always knows how to raise the children) we find it hard to keep our opinions to ourselves. There are many no doubt who think that some novels should be forbidden and that the reading of novels at all should be discouraged. We suppose ninety-nine out of a hundred would declare this sound common sense, but fortunately girls are not all of one pattern, and the absurdity of trying to educate them all alike is as evident as the hopelessness of making the same hat becoming to all.

Let us urge all mothers to stop to think what books will best meet the needs of their children's natures. If a child is unimaginative, practical and literal though kind of heart and sweet of temper, we say, give them sentiment to read.—("The Duchess" will do no harm.) Let them broaden their children's perceptions and they will know better how to live. The ideal being is a well ordered trinity, in which mind, body and soul play their appointed part.

Balzac, considered the greatest, most wonderful writer on the "Human Comedy"—Life—probes too sharply the human mind. As an artist he is wonderful, but he makes the heart ache and the mind understand by un-

covering the raw material of "savage man"—for the youth of dreams, for the girl whose head is full of premature lovers, if Balzac fails to make them understand the art of common sense living, we know not who could.

Being in the world, we must be of it. One mother is perhaps distressed because her children read so much trash of the present day. Her children, may be, are of fine character and intelligent minds. Their love for trash is only temporary, of which they will be rid without interference.

Encourage the children to read, beginning, of course, with books suitable to their years and development. Naturally their minds will flow in the channel of discernment and they will be better, broader men and women for their association with the people of books. We meet the world in books, and without this association, our insight into human nature and our knowledge of ourselves is limited.

In the splendidly selected library of this town, people sometimes come, (though thank goodness not often), fling down their books with a grandiloquent air and exclaim, "I've never gotten a thing fit to read out of this place yet." For their own sake, they ought to be told not to air such "thickness" in "this place" so freely.

The trashiest book has its mission to perform. There is no book so common, no person so low or uncultured that he cannot be taught something.

Every one must admit the truth of Thoreau's words, "There is no part of the earth so low that the heavens cannot be seen from it."

WOULD it not be well for the new Board of Commissioners to give attention to some of the street crossings? The one at the postoffice needs immediate attention. During the rainy season it was one vast lake and it has been in this impassable condition for months.

THE temperance question is one in which the wives and mothers should have a deciding voice. Upon them falls most heavily the curse of drunkenness, and they have suffered beyond the endurance even of their sex. Now it is time for the vaunted gallantry of American men to manifest itself by yielding to the demands of American womanhood. That demand is nothing less than the abolition of the saloon. Whatever view may be held of the temperance question and however we may shift and palter with it one eternal fact remains: The American saloon as an institution is a nuisance and a curse. It may be that here and there a saloon keeper has a trail of conscience; that he may not sell liquor to a man who is starving his wife and family to gratify his craving for drink; there may be saloon keepers who would not teach boys to acquire the taste for whiskey and beer (and it is an artificial taste for the vast majority of boys); no doubt there are saloon keepers who would not sell to a drunken man. Granted these rare exceptions we have yet to deal with the American saloon as the leading instrumentality in the debasement of our politics, the ruining of our husbands and sons, and the breaking of our hearts.

Now why has an institution which does these things, been tolerated? One reason is that the cohesive power of the liquor interests has been overrated. It has been supposed that the alliance between the distiller, the brewers, the saloon keepers, the politicians, and the criminal classes has been too strong for decent citizenship to overcome. All over this country this belief is being rapidly dispelled. It has been found that American manhood and womanhood are stronger than the unholy alliance

wherever the issue has been squarely joined. Another reason that the saloon is still with us, is that many well-meaning citizens honestly regard prohibition as an improvement upon personal liberty. One can have little patience with a conception of liberty which necessitates the existence of the saloon. As if that man's liberty was worth preserving who would spend his week's earnings at the corner groggery and go home to beat his starving wife and children!

All law is an infringement upon individual liberty. A burglar may not yield to his desire to break in and steal without incurring the penalty imposed by society if he is caught. That law is meant to protect the right of private property. Why cannot women have a law to protect their homes? If a man prize the sacred right of getting drunk more than the happiness and welfare of his family you cannot punish the poor fool, but you should take away from him the most insidious source of temptation, having regard more for his obligations than his rights.

Another reason why we have the saloon with us, is that many presumably intelligent people are deceived by the stale cry that prohibition does not prohibit—as if any human law could be perfect in its operation. As a matter of fact prohibitory laws are among the most effective of human statutes, and if they were only half as effective as they are, they would still be more preventive of crime and more productive of happiness than any other enactments upon the books. For the object is to close the saloon, and this prohibition accomplishes whenever it is backed up by public opinion. Are the statutes against murder and stealing more effective?

A woman, perhaps, cannot grasp abstract theories of government. But when her husband comes home drunk Saturday night and throws the furniture at her and abuses the children, she may be excused, if, in her ignorance of that wonderful doctrine of personal liberty, she wants his rum shut off. And she doesn't care very much how it is done so long as it is done, and she wants it done quickly.

WE are told by a physician, in one of the daily papers, that the innocent buttercup is a menace to mankind. He asserts that a fever similar to typhoid is contracted by picking buttercups, and claims that in Germany and Holland, where this is known, stringent laws have been passed to prevent any one from gathering them. Thus danger lurks where none suspects. Perhaps in the future our fears will not allow us to smell a rose, or look at a lily.

LOYALTY to our town demands just at this point a willingness to make the attempt, however poorly, to bear a part in the work and to show our appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon the ladies by our Editor—who himself is always an example of town loyalty—in intrusting to our hands for one week his valuable paper.

If we would be loyal to our town we must be loyal in the homes of which it is composed; loyal as mothers, wives and sisters, and would that loyalty to our town would enable us to throw around our young men and boys—the hope of our country and our homes—those influences that would counteract the evils of the saloons that are in our midst and lift them up to something better, would make us more active in all that is for the moral uplift of our town. We are all loyal to all that promotes our comfort and convenience—in the coming of the trolley, better lighting for our town, the condition of our streets and crossings, and everything that tends to improve and beautify our village, and this is shown by the spirit of

improvement that seems to be among us in the freshly painted houses and the fine pavements and clean fronts that may be seen.

Let us be loyal "to whatsoever things are pure, and lovely, and of good report" to our friends, and above all to the name which we profess. I would like to insert here some lines for the loyal mothers of our town; they will appeal and must be helpful to those who feel the responsibility and privilege that is theirs when a little child with an immortal soul is given to their care. To love them selfishly is very easy but patience with the love is harder, for we often need training ourselves as much as the little one we would train, therefore be patient with the children:

They are such tiny feet!
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps of evenness, and make
Them go
More sure and slow
They are such little hands!
Be kind—things are so new, and life but
stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon,
and so
The hands are tempted oft, you know.
They are such fair, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky.—
They may not be here by and by.
Give them not love, but more, above
And harder,—patience with the love.

It would not be loyal to our town not to say a word of appreciation of our town paper, THE EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE, of which we are all proud and which is acknowledged to be one of the brightest, cleanest and best edited papers in the State. May this edition of it be not less a credit to our ladies.

IN view of the vast number of cases of hydrophobia which have been reported in the last few days, it occurs to us that the commissioners would do well to revert to the old ordinance, in force twenty years ago, which imposed a tax on all owners of dogs. Such an ordinance would not only be the means of preventing some cases of hydrophobia, but will prove a source of revenue to the depleted treasury of the town.

WE have no hesitancy in declaring that the best way to boom your town is to let people know that you have no interest in it, whatsoever, and that you care nothing for those with whom you rub elbows every day, that you are forced to live in it.

Never hesitate to "knock" the parson, the doctor, the lawyer, the banker, the editor, and, of course, every solitary business man in the place.

If new enterprises are started, condemn them. If anybody attempts to improve his house or store tell him he is foolish, that if what he has was good enough for his grandfather, it ought to be good enough for him.

Whenever there is a public meeting gotten together for a laudable purpose, ridicule it. This will impress upon the originators how important you are how insignificant they are. On general principles take issue with everything that is said; impute false motives to the actions of your Burgess and Commissioners; spread gossip and slander whenever you have the chance and you will become the wise one of the whole community.

As order and cleanliness are laws handed down from generation to generation we are sorry to see so many little acts of thoughtlessness which are transpiring daily on our public thoroughfare. One evening several small boys in passing, deliberately threw a hand full of peanut hulls in front of an assemblage of ladies. Later, the same evening, two of the large "boys" tried to see which could throw banana pealings the farthest.

Why is it that to such a great number of persons the thought of classical music suggests nothing but dullness and dryness—something which is no doubt very good, but of all things the most uninteresting—simply to be endured when custom ordains? Why of the multitudes who are studying music in every town the country over, is it usually possible to find but comparatively few in an audience when a classical programme is to be rendered?

Perhaps the best answer to these questions may be found in the fact that the so-called study of music is not considered an important part of an individual's education, but merely a secondary matter. There can be no doubt that the continued enjoyment of music is one of the greatest pleasures given to mankind, but unfortunately it is just as true that the general public is not fitted to this enjoyment. Our taste must be cultivated with as much care as an artistic voice.

The first thing necessary in developing a taste for good music is the continued hearing of it. It is on the young the hope of the music of the future lies. Parents who wish to develop in their children strong and healthy constitutions, do not feed them trash, but good nutritious food. So the music placed before the youth should not be trash.

While our town cannot boast of a Paderewski, or a Josef Hofman, it can boast of a number of talented musicians who appreciate and render classical music, and who are making a strenuous effort to inculcate in our young people the love of that music which has been with us and which will be with us for centuries to come, and not the "rag time" which is flooding all the music stores, and the life of which at its greatest span, is but an ephemeral.

"The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sound, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus; Let no such man be trusted."

It is to be hoped that before the spirit of improvement in Emmitsburg stops, it shall have traveled to the depot. If there ever were any plans for beautifying the station they seem to have been strenuously and successfully opposed. Its look of desolation and barrenness inspires a stranger to the desire to remain in town only so long as necessity compels him.

We wish every land owner in Emmitsburg district could have the opportunity to study farming as it is practiced in certain parts of Lancaster county, Pa. A visitor to that Garden Spot of America is inevitably impressed with the high degree of perfection to which the agricultural art has there been brought.

The fertile lime-stone land in that county has been tilled for generations by expert farmers. As a result of their methods agricultural land values have reached remarkably high figures, two hundred dollars an acre being no unusual price for a well situated farm of average size, with good improvements. It is true that the soil is naturally unusually fertile in the lime-stone section but without careful farming the big crops and the big values would be lacking.

The most impressive feature to the casual observer is the neat appearance of the farms. As a rule the dwellings and barns are in capital repair; the stock is well kept; there are no signs of delapidation about the premises; machinery and implements are not allowed to lie out in the weather where last used; and the land is farmed right up to the fence—it is too valuable to allow any to be wasted.

We feel sure that such methods applied by our own farmers would

bring astonishing results. No doubt the land in our Emmitsburg district is not as fruitful as the Lancaster county lime-stone land, but with more careful treatment its yield could be largely increased. Certainly the general appearance of the country-side would be improved and the effect upon the farmers themselves would be altogether good. Thrift, tidiness and carefulness are virtues of a high economic value. They have another value too, for the farmer who practices them is more self-respecting and respected man than he who starves his land, or neglects it and allows his improvements to be ill kept and shabby; needless to say he is more prosperous. One of the great national movements now is for improvement in farming methods and we would like to see our farmers get in line.

By all means our town should recognize its own history. "Old Home Week" not only demonstrates how widely we have become scattered, but how tender remain the associations of earlier days. These can be kept alive by gathering back to the old haunts, once more to hear each other's voices and clasp each other's hands.

Is it not time for the good people of our town to take a firm stand in defense of our friends, the animals? If it is not possible for us to have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, we can at least do something to prevent positive cruelty to man's best friend, the horse. We all remember the time when horses were allowed to stand for hours (in some cases all day) tied to a post in full view of hundreds of their humane (?) friends without food or water. We are glad to know, thanks to our "City Fathers," that this state of affairs does not exist, and has not existed for two years. This is a step in the right direction, but do not let us stop here. Let us not only be satisfied that the horse has a meal—let us see that in inclement weather he has the proper shelter.

Which of us has not seen this faithful servant left to stand in the coldest weather without a shelter of any kind, not even a blanket. In extremely hot weather the horse is again made to suffer; he is often compelled to go for hours without water. To us this is one of the greatest cruelties and one that is often indulged in through thoughtlessness.

We have all seen how soon an animal of any kind will learn to go where he is given drink. Now let us ask this pertinent question: Will the women of Emmitsburg make an effort to have a drinking fountain? This is not a theory, but a practical suggestion. We can see how it could easily be done. The cost of it would be small in comparison to the immeasurable good it would do to tired, thirsty animals of every kind.

In fancy we can see a tired horse plunge his nose into the cool water, then go on his way refreshed and strengthened for the rest of his journey. Drove of weary cattle, stray dogs and cats—all would be refreshed at such little cost to us and with great benefit to them.

Women of the town will you help this good work? WE would call the attention of the proper authorities to the unsightly mass of debris which meets the eye of everyone driving towards Gettysburg or Waynesboro. An end should be put to this nuisance so near the town limits.

THE careless, loathsome and contemptible habit of spitting on the sidewalks should be abolished. One cannot understand why Emmitsburg as well as other places should not strive to obtain needed reform in this dis-

gusting practice. The merchants of our town might insist on cleanliness in this respect both within and without their places of business. The movement would soon spread until it reached all the offenders. It is most deplorable that the ladies are compelled to pass through these pools of tobacco juice on the public streets. The careless habit could be corrected if men will be gentlemanly enough to remember that a lady will pass the spot where he has spit. The ladies suffer in silence but ask that each and every citizen will constitute himself a member of a self-organized anti-spitting league.

As "pushing ahead" seems to be the spirit of the times everywhere, let us not sit idle "under our own vine and fig tree" too doless to catch the breath of progress, but let us arise and go hence to meet whatever work we find to do that will bring more comfort and happiness into the lives of our fellow townsmen. "Look up and not down Look forward, not back Look out and not in and Lend a hand."

WHY not centre all town improvements by the organization of a Civic League, under whose management could be formulated "a woman's exchange" to be opened once a week, where all persons can take anything to offer for sale—articles of handiwork, pastry, etc.? The exchange to receive 15 per cent. of the price realized. These places are in successful operation in many cities and towns.

THE lighting of our streets should receive consideration at the hands of the Commissioners. "Let your light so shine" is well demonstrated in one of our public assembling places where our boys are plainly seen going by two or more to satisfy "the wants of the inner man" with a bowl of soup or a sandwich after a hard day's struggle "to keep the wolf from the door."

A "STREET SPRINKLER" would be the best way to relieve the housewife, and rid our systems of the germs of disease which are ever present in the clouds of dust stirred up by too fast driving and racing on our streets, which should be prohibited and would be if the laws were enforced.

AFTER the advent of our Electric Railroad—which is sure to come via Thurmont—the streets and crossings of our town which are in a most deplorable condition should be looked after and the complaint of muddy crossings forever suppressed.

ALL things that are just, all things that are lovely, and whatsoever will be good, pure and beneficial, these we all agree to do for the realization of a better, greater and more beautiful town. At any rate cultivate the town spirit—it is our social home.

The trees of the town should be properly clipped—not shorn of all their leaves after the manner of some—but put in a condition not to interfere with persons driving through the streets and not to obstruct the view of neighbors and friends.

EMMITSBURG needs a health board—a department to institute a rigid sanitary inspection of market stores where perishable goods are offered for sale, and to abate those nuisances that breed ill-health.

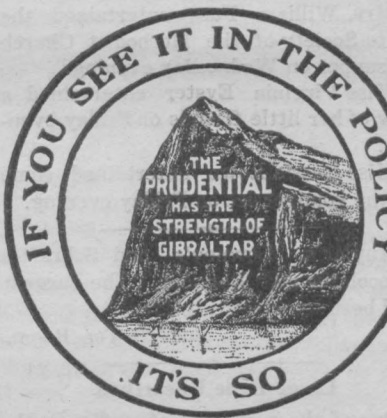
A TOWN HALL where we could go to sharpen our wits and our intellects or be relieved from the "burden and heat of the day" is one of our crying needs.

WHY cannot the trees that obstruct the town clock be clipped so a better view of the clock may be obtained?

WHY do we not have an S. P. C. A. in our town, and enforce its rules?

THE STAFFORD Perfect Service. Finest Location. Excellent Cuisine. Liberal Management. Fireproof Construction. WASHINGTON PLACE BALTIMORE, MD. June 28-17

ORDER NISI ON SALES. NO. 8309 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity. MAY TERM, 1908. In the Matter of the Report of Sales, Filed this 4th day of May 1908. Felix A. Diffendal, Assignee of Cornelius Shriner, Mortgagee of Adaline Shriner, on Petition. ORDERED, That on the 30th day of May, 1908, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Real Estate, reported to said Court by Felix A. Diffendal, Assignee in the above cause, and filed therein as aforesaid, to finally ratify and confirm the same, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County for three successive weeks prior to said day. The report states the amount of sales to be \$370.00 Dated this 4th day of May, 1908. SAMUEL T. HAFFNER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County. True Copy—Test: SAMUEL T. HAFFNER, Clerk. May 8-4ts.



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Joseph E. Hoke's Store WEST MAIN STREET Beautiful Assortment of Summer Dress Goods White Goods White linen-finished Suitings, yard wide; looks like the real Irish Linen. A quality that cannot be matched anywhere under 20c; OUR PRICE..... 15c White Plaid Swiss Lawns, Dotted Swiss Lawns at..... 15, 18 and 25c Fine French Lawn, 50-inch. Price..... 40c Persian Lawn, Nainsook, Flaxon, Madras, Pique..... 50c Real Irish Linen, 1 yard wide..... 50c LACES AND EMBROIDERY—A most attractive lot of Embroidery Edges and Insertions; neat designs. Fine assortment French Valenciennes Lace, Mechlin, German, Torchon. SHIRTS—Men's fine Dress Shirts, Negligee Shirts. Well selected Neckwear. Summer weight Underwear for men and boys. WOMEN'S SUMMER LISLE VESTS—Fine Gauze Lisle Hose, Hermsdorf summer weight Hose. Excellent variety notions, fans, collars, belts, etc. Largest and best assorted stock of China and Japan Matting—Prices the Lowest JOSEPH E. HOKE.

Ready! The Spring Styles in High Art Clothing AN AUTHORITY 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 country. 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 clearest 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.

I HAVE A Carload of Atlas Cement J. Thos. Gelwicks. april 24-ly

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD. Daily Except Sundays STATIONS Daily Except Sundays P M P M A M A M Ar Ar 4.50 2.55 9.40 7.45 Emmitsburg 8.50 11.10 4.00 5.40 5.05 3.10 9.55 8.00 Motters 8.35 10.55 3.45 6.25 5.20 3.25 10.05 8.15 Rocky Ridge 8.20 10.40 3.30 6.10 VINCENT SEBOLD, General Manager

PERSONALS.

THE CHRONICLE invites its readers to send in communications containing personals and items of news from their respective localities.

Mr. Quincy Rowe has returned home. Mr. J. E. Hoke was in Baltimore this week. Mrs. George Gillelan is visiting in Baltimore. Miss Marion Hoke spent a few days at Fairfield.

MT. ST. MARY'S VS. GETTYSBURG

Reporter for the Woman's Edition Covers the Baseball Game at the College.—One Man Sadly Hurt.

"Oh! Girls it was just lovely out at the game on last Saturday. The boys looked too cute in their uniforms; but some of them were a good deal soiled. I wonder if they ever have them washed? But you should have seen Miss —'s dress; it did not fit her in a single place. And such a color it was perfectly horrid.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Tragedy in Wall Street Mrs. Jenny Walters Who Lives With Her Grandfather, Was Stabbed Five Times by John Waddle.—Woman Will Probably Die.—Waddle Still at Large—Jealous the Cause.

John Waddle was a boarder in Mrs. Jenny Walters, house, and had been paying attention to her for several years. He went to the house in an intoxicated condition, and the woman told him to stay away.

EYLER IN PRISON.

He Runs A Knitting Machine in Eastern Penitentiary.

Sheriff Colestock, of Adams county, made a trip to Philadelphia last week on business, and had a short talk with Wm. Eyer. The slayer of Howard Miller is looking pale from his confinement but says he is getting along all right.

Proper Printing



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CHAS. M. RIDER, Agent Emmitsburg, Md

Home-Made Bread

EMMITSBURG HOME BAKERY, HARRY HOPP, PROPRIETOR.

Cakes Rolls Pies

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

EVERYTHING IN THE BAKER'S LINE.

July 13-19r

Advertise in The Emmitsburg Chronicle

Advertise in THE CHRONICLE and see how well it pays.

WARNING.

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

IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Lewis Higbee is having a cement pavement laid in front of his new residence on Main street, the work being done by the well-known firm of Hoke and Rider.

PRESSES FOR SALE

An opportunity to procure two good job presses at moderate cost; one a half medium Gordon Press (inside measurement of chase 13x19 inches), with power fixtures; may also be run by foot power; the other a No. 4 Model Press, 8 1/2 x 14, foot power only. APPLY AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

Mrs. William Fuss entertained the Mite Society of the Methodist Church at supper on Wednesday evening. Miss Virginia Eyster entertained a few of her little friends on Friday evening.

Large Bone Unearthed.

One of the vertebrae of a dinosauria was dug up on the land belonging to St. Joseph's Academy, and for several days was exhibited in the window of THE CHRONICLE office.

Accident.

Albert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, while cutting kindling cut his knee, which has proved very serious, and he is at present very ill.

Sports.

St. Euphemia's baseball team was defeated in a game at Thurmont May twenty fifth. The score was six to five.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beginning May 31st, absolutely nothing but meals may be procured at Baker's Tea Room on Sunday.

WANTZ—ASHBAUGH.

The marriage of Miss Ellen Ashbaugh and Mr. Robert Wantz was solemnized on Saturday evening at five o'clock, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Leatherman in Thurmont.

Sudden Death of a Well-Known Farmer.

Mr. Allan Longenecker, a well-known farmer of Zora, about three miles West of Emmitsburg, died at the home of his niece at Lancaster, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM.

In sad but loving remembrance of my dear mother, Isabel Overholzer, who departed this life one year ago. Loved in life, in death remembered.

For Sale.

New rubber tire Buggy and set of new Harness. ISAAC GELWICKS. my29-1t

MARRIED.

WANTZ—ASHBAUGH—On May 23, 1908, at Thurmont, Mr. Robert Wantz and Miss Ellen Ashbaugh, both of this place.

DIED.

Regular death notices published one time free of charge. Obituary poetry and resolutions charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

NEXT MONTH'S STYLES

Tab Dresses that Will Stand the Strain of Frequent Washing, etc.

June Styles

Every woman is looking forward now to making tub dresses that will stand frequent visits to the Laundry.

When selecting designs for such frocks the first question to be taken into consideration is whether they can be satisfactorily laundered. When wearing such garments, one's good appearance depends more upon the freshness of the gown than upon expensive material or elaborate trimming.

This season there is a decided preference for Pique over linen.

As every one knows linen is warm and has a tendency to rumple which has always been the greatest objection to it. Although there has never been any other fabric quite as smart or suitable for these suits. But the new Piques are said to be less liable to muss and are considerably cooler.

Linens have always been the favored material for coat suits, but this year they will have a strong rival in the new figures.

Thinner and lighter cottons too are to be extensively worn, and some of the most beautiful costumes that are being made for the fashionable resorts are of cotton muslin and the like.

India shawl borders are favorite and are always lovely.

While even the most simple and the most modern fabric of the sort has a certain distinction and beauty of its own. Many of these are so finely finished and with such perfect mercerized surface that at the first glance they are easily distinguished from silk.

All sorts and shapes of Belts are worn from the narrow straight around belts to the fancy irregular outlines and the buckles and clasps are in many instances works of art.

Sweden and glace kid as well as silk and elastic, are shown in colors to match the costume.

Countless indeed are the styles in collars, stocks and cravats for this season.

The high boned lace collars, styled the Gilson seems to grow in favor and for the girl with a long slender neck nothing could be more attractive.

The jaunty cravats of lace and linen worn with the embroidered linen collars are the smartest thing yet displayed and have a "chicness" quite their own while the dainty lace and mull jabots are fast winning place for themselves.

Next comes the shoes, as the skirts are worn so short it is necessary for the women to wear pretty shoes. A fine black shoe is always correct, and good taste worn with very handsome stockings. A great many of the slippers are made with straps, also the two button. As a matter of course the accompanying stockings are of silk, when ever it is possible and many of them are richly embroidered. But the plain silk stocking which exactly match the shoe is always handsome always good taste and makes the foot appear itself.

Dainty ribbon garnitures seem particularly suited to the Summer season, and are used in charming variety. Faillie ribbon has displaced tafelias for all purposes, where a plain collar is needed.

The tinsel ribbons which were popular in the winter are now passe. Enormous quantities of soft faillie ribbon are used for millinery purposes. At the beginning of the season, plumes almost crowded ribbons out of millinery field, but the reaction in favor of the bows has been pronounced.

For Panama hats come wondrous ribbon scarfs in soft Oriental colorings, or the Italian or Roman striped scarfs and ribbons may be used for this purpose. Ribbons for sashes are very soft and most of them this season are worn at the side or in the front as garnitures of the empire gown.

Hats are very, very small, but large ones are enormous—so much so that they seem to have lost all relation to the heads which they cover.

The chapeaux of today are made to wear with summer dresses of lawn linen and pongee, and all of them are suitable for town or country. Some styles of hats naturally cost more than others, but not always is the plain hat the cheapest. Panamas are, for instance, very expensive, but their trim-

ming is usually and properly quite plain. The one shown today is adorned with a band of Oriental embroidery in shades of green while a long green quill decorates the left side, where it is fastened with a gilt buckle. The color of the embroidery and feather need not necessarily be green, although that is a favorite shade at the moment.

The hat with large, black beads around the crown may be made of net, tulle or lace and trimmed with black plumes. The beads are rather chic, but if they are difficult to procure, why not use a wreath of tiny rosebuds or forget-me-nots?

A model of Suzanne Talbot is the black chip, trimmed with a large bow of white brocade satin. What could be more simple or more plain than this hat, and yet what a charming finish it is for a linen suit?

An afternoon hat in Louis XVI style is that little "cliche" of flowered net trimmed with a ruffle of flowered net or deep Valenciennes lace. The ribbon is of blue to match the straw, while the little roses are in various shades of yellow. With a garden party frock of yellow chiffon, what could be more stylish and girlish?

A picturesque hat is that of black straw, and it is also one that is easy to make at home, provided a shape may be found which will fit. The only decoration consists of the huge bank of red roses and deep green leaves. For this reason the hat is the kind that would be useful to wear with almost every summer gown.

Footwear.

Every season brings some fresh freak or fad for the summer girl and this year it is footwear. First in the list of previous things come the patent leather vamps, with uppers to match the gown exactly. That is if your gown is of lavender you will wear patent leather vamps, and uppers of lavender cloth. While canvas shoes have given away at really smart summer resorts to ties in natural color chamois skin.

By contrast hosiery worn with these fancy shoes and pumps is extremely plain solid colors in fine lisle and silk come to match all the new fabrics, but the open work stocking and its gayly embroidered cousin, have returned in the face of the very frivolous shoes.

Style For the Hair.

If your hair is golden brown, or "the Titian tint" which means it is red, you may make it still more attractive by wearing a jet coronet, with bands of cut jet to weave in the puffs on the back and sides. The hair must puff out until it resembles the top of a rain barrel.

Seen in the New York Shops

Very beautiful printed ponges. French linsens in border effects. Filet net bandings in pastel colors. Scarfs of chiffon with Persian borders. Satin opera slippers with jeweled heels.

New Gibson collars and bows of Duchesse lace. A variety of suits made from striped serge.

Very beautiful bordered nets for evening gowns. Belts of pierced gilt set with emerald green crystals.

Pongee ribbon with printed borders in flower designs. Shoes of ooz calf in the fashionable shades of blue.

Fancy slippers of many sorts elaborately beaded with jet. Exquisitely embroidered silk gloves in all prevailing colors.

Natural colored lines with stripes in all prevailing colors. Belts of white velvet ribbon embroidered in floral designs.

Embrodered gold and silver shadings of exceeding beauty. Silk stockings in the new shade known as the DuBarry rose.

Exceedingly effective brooches of imitation stones set in dull gilt. Silk gloves in gauntlet style, the gauntlets embroidered in small dots.

Parasols of plain taffeta with borders of heavy net banded with handkerchief plaited jabots of fine soutachechief lined edged with real Valenciennes lace.

Veils of plain tulle with embroidered borders in all the prevailing colors. Stockings woven in two tones of the same color, and in combinations of color.

Stock collars with butterfly bows to match of striped linen scalloped with the darkest color.

Striped and checked filet net in various colors that makes very attractive summer gowns.

Suede pumps in London smoke and in other grays with silk bows and Japanese buckles.

Petticoats of striped percale and gingham that are really smart in effect as well as durable.

A variety of separate waistcoats, some of embroidery, some brocade, some of cretonne, some of lace.

Garnitures for decollete gowns made of point and Duchesse lace and including narrow kimono sleeves.

What not to Wear.

Cheap jewelry any time. A broad belt on a stout figure. Linen collars with dressy gowns. Shabby shoes with an elaborate toilet.

Lace frills or inappropriate gobs for work or school. Untidy frocks for breakfast. Goggles with holes or shoes with buttons missing.

Elaborate toilets for church. Horizontal stripes or tucks on a stout figure.

Picture hats with outing costumes. Cheap lace on anything. White petticoats on rainy or muddy days.

Frayed veils or those with holes which are always conspicuous.—Dressmaking at Home.

Recipes For Dainty Dishes.

Original and Otherwise Offered By Emmitsburg's Good Cooks.

"Merry Widow" Dainty.

Use half a banana split lengthwise for each person. At one end place a small scoopful of ice cream and at the other a portion of any flavored ice. Fill the space between with whipped cream and place a strawberry or Maraschino cherry on top. Try to select chocolate or strawberry ice cream if the ice is white, so that the color effect will be better. This is a "brand new" dessert and very good.

Cheese Mayonnaise Sandwiches.

Cheese mayonnaise sandwiches are very simple and are easily and quickly prepared. They may be made of either brown or white bread, or with the lower layer of white and the upper with white bread and butter. For the filling take grated Parmesan cheese, or any other rich cheese, pound to a paste and mix with a rich mayonnaise dressing. Season well with paprika or cayenne, and it is an improvement to add finely chopped cress or shredded celery before spreading. Or little bundles of the finest and crispest celery shoots may be tied with ribbon and served on each sandwich, or in a separate dip. Minced salmon with thinly sliced cucumber makes another delicious sandwich and a quaint and toothsome dish is small hot rolls halved, buttered and spread with a mixture of smoothly pounded chicken and ham, well moistened with a thick white sauce.

Swiss Sponge With Strawberries.

Cook one-half cup of rice in two cups of milk till tender; press through a sieve; add one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup powdered sugar, juice from one-half a lemon; then fold that into the dry, stiffly beaten whites of eight eggs; pour into a buttered border mold, set in a pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven for thirty minutes; invert onto a dish after cooling; place unhulled strawberries, dipped in pulverized sugar, in the center and around the outside of the dish. Berries can be added at discretion. This is a very delicious dessert for luncheon in hot weather.

Moist Cake Filling.

To make a cake filling that will not easily dry out, use a cupful of chopped raisins, or half nuts and half raisins, to one egg white and a half cup of powdered sugar. Mix the egg and sugar without beating the white separately, and add the raisins, and a few drops of vanilla. This does not dry out nearly as fast as if a boiled filling were used.

Individual Shortcake.

These are a little prettier than where the piece is cut from one large cake. Make a rich biscuit dough, and cut as for extra size biscuits. When baked cut open quickly with a hot knife and spread with butter and plenty of mashed and well sweetened strawberries. Then put on the top, heap sweetened whipped cream on it and add one of the choicest berries to the crown. Additional whole berries may be heaped around the base. Many use a plain cake recipe for the small cakes instead of the biscuit dough.

Fondant.

Place in a saucepan one pound of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of water and a scant teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Place the saucepan over a quick fire. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, no longer, then place a cover over the pan for about five minutes. Remove cover and test by dropping a little of the boiling sugar in a cup of cold water when it falls to the bottom and forms a soft mass between thumb and finger; pour out at once into a bowl, which has been wet with cold water. Let stand until it is only warm; beat or stir with fork or spoon, (having flavored as desired,) until it forms a white glossy cream. Now turn out and knead with the hands like dough. Roll into small balls for chocolate creams and let stand on paraffin paper to harden. Melt over hot water a quarter of a pound of best unsweetened chocolate. Dip the fondant balls in it until covered, return to the paper until chocolate is dry.

Chronicle Cake.

This recipe is "original," one of Emmitsburg's fair maidens handed it in. Being nameless the committee on household hints have termed it "THE CHRONICLE CAKE." Yolks of seven eggs, white of one egg, two cups sugar, one cup sour cream, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour.

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Cream Sauce.

Beat 3 ozs of butter and 3 of sugar together until creamy. Take 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch, 1 tea cup of cold water, mix the starch with a little of the water, add the remainder and

boil five minutes—pour it boiling hot on the butter and sugar, to which a beaten egg added is an improvement, add wine, brandy and nutmeg to your taste.

Mince Meat.

Two lbs of meat, 2 lbs of suet, 2 lbs of apples, 2 lbs of currants, 2 lbs of raisins, 1/2 lb of citron, 1 1/2 tablespoons of salt, 1 1/2 lb of sugar, 1 tablespoon of mace, 1/2 tablespoon of cloves, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, 1 nutmeg, 2 lemons, 2 oranges grated rind and pulp as well as juice, 1 pt of brandy, 1 pt of wine and 1 pt of cider, pack in jars until ready to use, when it should be thinned by adding wine.

Tomato Catsup.

To 1/2 bushel of skinned tomatoes add 1 qt of good vinegar, 3/4 lbs of salt, 1 lb of whole black pepper, 1 1/2 ozs of fresh sharp peppers, 1/2 lb of mustard, 1 lb of whole allspice, 6 good sized onions, cut fine, 1 1/2 lbs of brown sugar, one handful of green peach leaves and 1 oz of whole cloves. Boil all together for several hours until it thickens, stirring it frequently, strain through a sieve, bottle and cork, without sealing. It is a good thing to add the mustard and a teaspoon of grated horseradish just before you take it off the stove, as this mustard has a tendency to make the mixture stick to the kettle.

Pound Cake.

One lb of pulverized sugar, 1 lb of flour, 1/2 lb of butter, 10 eggs, cream butter, add yolks of eggs and sugar beaten together until very light, beat hard until it looks like sponge cake, then add whites beaten stiff and last of all, flour. Flavor with lemon or small quantity of wine, add a pinch of baking powder to flour before sifting.

Veal Croquettes.

Chop 1 lb veal fine, mix half a cup of sweet milk with one tablespoonful of flour, melt a piece of butter the size of an egg and stir the flour and milk in it, then let come to a boil, mix this thoroughly with the meat, form in balls or flat cakes, salt and pepper, dip in egg and cracker dust and fry in hot lard.

Oiled Cucumbers.

Two dozen large cucumbers, wash and cut them in slices, let them stand in colander to drain with salt sprinkled on them for about three hours, then slice one pint of onions, put them in a jar, a layer of each with the following spices between each layer: 1 oz of allspice, 1 oz cloves, 1/2 lb of mustard, 1/2 pt of olive oil, mix oil and mustard together, with a tablespoonful of ground black pepper; enough of cold vinegar to fill the jar. Cucumbers not pared.

Watermelon Preserves.

Pare the rind and cut in fancy shapes, then put in alum water, alum the size of a hickory nut to 1 lb of rind, let it stand for one day, put the rind into a kettle with fresh alum water, boil as hard as possible, for one hour and then plunge it into cold water, put on your syrup, to each pound of rind take 1 1/2 lbs of sugar, 1/2 pt of water, some sliced race ginger, cloves and mace. After syrup has boiled put in the rind and cook until it become a clear green.

Lemon Cream Pie.

Four tablespoonfuls of butter, three tea cups of sugar, four eggs, four lemons, four tea cups of boiling water, six tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in a little cold water, cream butter and sugar, stir corn starch in hot water and put in sugar, then add lemon juice, rind and beaten eggs, boil until thick, make crust of sponge cake. This is q. s. for four pies.

Seafoam Fudge.

Boil together slowly, without stirring, until it threads, one cup of sugar, one half cup of water and one third cup of grated chocolate. When it threads pour into it the stiffly beaten white of an egg and beat all until thick.

Orange Pudding.

Peel and cut up six oranges, put into a dish and pour over them a custard made from the yolks of five eggs, a quart of milk, and one cup of sugar, spread over the oranges, bake until slightly brown. Serve ice cold.

A New Waldorf Salad.

Pare the apple, core and cut in cross slices, lay one slice upon a few lettuce leaves on each plate, and over it put a layer of cream cheese which has been put through a potato masher. Then put mayonnaise dressing over it.

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.

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Just Received A Carload of New Buggies J. L. Topper, Emmitsburg

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARRY MCNAIR, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary of the estate of Harry McNair, late of Freedom township, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement. ALICE A. MCNAIR, Executrix, May 22-6t. Emmitsburg, Md.

Get Your CREAM SEPARATOR FROM D. W. GARNER DANEYTON, MARYLAND. Four Different Styles. One Will Suit You. EMPIRE Quality in All. 300 pounds for only \$45.00 Cash. Write us to-day. Some Second Hand Machines for sale cheap. D. W. GARNER. may 8-2m

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SPECIAL AT HOME STORE GETTYSBURG, PA.

Thirty Tailored Suits, No two alike--all new this Spring—a choice of colors and styles (not all sizes in any one color however). Prices were \$12.00, \$16.50 up to \$32.00. Will be sold at ONE-FOURTH OFF—that means \$9.00 for a \$12.00 Suit; it means \$24.00 for a \$32.00 Suit worth \$37.50. At \$5.00 We give you a choice of a half dozen styles of tight-fitting back Jackets. Black and coverts, were \$8.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Your choice for \$5. A little separate Jacket is a very useful garment—hardly a week but you'll wish you had one. Many other items in the Ready-to-Wear Department under price—the ones and twos of a large stock.

The New Tin Shop East Main Street, opposite Troxel's Store CHARLES E. KUGLER Tinner Plumber Gasfitter STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING PLANTS GENERAL REPAIRING. No Contract Too Big--No Job Too Small my1-1yr ALL WORK GUARANTEED

UNITED STATES AND FORESTRY.

(Continued from page 1.)

way several hundred thousand acres of these dunes, which were once a constant menace to the farmers in the neighborhood are now growing crops of pine which produce valuable wood and resin.

Near the interior of this country at one time were 200,000 acres of shifting lands and marsh land. Now this same tract is a forest valued at \$100,000. Reforestry on such a scale as this means an enormous expenditure of money, but today France possesses ten million dollars worth of property acquired virtually for nothing.

There is not a country in Europe or Asia that has not felt in some measure the disastrous consequences of forest destruction, so too there is not one that is not practicing forestry as a matter of necessity.

Have we as a nation been wise enough to profit by the experience of these countries across the sea. It is to be feared that we have not. We have suffered the destruction of what were once the most magnificent forests in the world and have allowed this destruction to go on for more than a century without a thought of reproduction.

Floods traceable to forest destruction have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property in the region of the southern Appalachian mountains. We have crossed the verge of a timber famine and are to learn ere long that we are to pay for forest waste. A realization of two facts was necessary to bring the subject of forestry before the nation first, that without forest protection we cannot have a proper lumber supply and since the forest is the chief water reservoir, without forest conservation we can not have a water supply.

It was in 1884 that the attention of Congress was called to the subject of forestry for the first time in any presidential message, but not until 1891 did Congress authorize the President to establish forest reserves now called National Forests.

This action seemed imperative, for in the West the forests were being rapidly destroyed by fire and reckless cutting and many industries depending upon the forest were in danger of being crippled. President Harrison created the first National Forest in this same year. It is known as the Yellowstone and contains over 800,000 acres. Today the U. States has 156 of these forests embracing more than 147,000,000 acres.

With the exception of three in Nebraska they are all west of the Rocky Mountains. There has been much opposition to the establishing of these forests from the start and there was probably just cause for it at first, for there had been no provision made for their use or protection. The timber was simply locked up and left to burn. But in 1897 a law was passed by which all the resources may be used and developed and the forest given proper protection.

Still the forest service receives its share of criticism. Only a few weeks ago Representative Mondell of Wyoming, attacked it most severely on the floor of Congress. He said, in my opinion a vast territory could and often has a regular water flow without forests and as far as water pressure is concerned a territory as large as the United States could in my opinion get along very well without any considerable forests at all if it were not for the fact that we need lumber and love trees.

CHRONICLES OF EM-MITSBURG.

(Continued from page 1.)

mind, As true as anything's true of that kind: Once a star from the skies fell into a spring To brighten and sweeten its waters—a thing Surpassing all mental conception and ken, And never quite heard of before or since then.

Come spirits of Heaven! Go shadows of Hell! That spring soon deepened itself to a well, Fathomless, bottomless, exhaustless its flow, Whence came so much water no one could know, And true as the Gospels, (begone thou old Nick!) It was never known to make a man sick.

But limpid and pure and sweet to the taste, Birth marks from the body it always erased, (This the old women said quiet shame-faced) And there ne'er was a person, believe me or not, Who drank of those waters but went without wart, Without wart or a wen or unbeautiful mark, But was true in the light and brave in the dark.

One day was a vision of loveliness seen, An Angel, a Goddess, or some fairy Queen, Floating above the brink of the well, How she got there her wings might tell, The people all heard her prayer to her King, Then breathe o'er the waters and drop in a ring, When away with a lover-like kiss of her hand, A laughing, and waving an elfish wand.

For with there appeared 'bout a hop, step and jump, Away from the crowd a dear little pump, Attached to a platform solid and sound, Just over the well, say, a foot from the ground. It throve like a gourd and grew to full height, Don't dare to deny it that very same night.

And clear in the star-splangled blue of the sky These words of the wight every one could decry: "Whoever will find and keep the ring Shall one day share the delights of my King, But who shall find it and lose it again "Twere better he never were born among men.

Whosoever will gather the glittering star Shall be as successful in love as in war. The wild search goes on yet anear and afar, Will it make your life or will it mine mar? Lo and behold! This degenerate age In the great Book of Fate hath turned to a page Where it's writ without fear or useless lament "Whom the Gods would destroy they first demet."

So the pump was cut down and the well filled in, Many asserting it was a huge sin. Now a stream of fresh water through pipes from the mount, Supplieeth the villager's cified fount. But when e'er I return to the dear old place, And the breezes from Carrick's Knob blow on my face, Asleep or awake, in a trance or a dream, 'Neath the clustering clouds or the sun's bright beam, I think of the hundreds who drank of that well Where they are now God alone can tell!

And whenever I dare to look for the pump, Comes into my throat a strange sort of lump. It is weakness or sorrow or homesickness' pain? Cause the dearest old time can ne'er be again, Or a ghost of the past, my soul to annoy? I know not—but again I am only a boy. E. J. L. Niagara University, N. Y.

The mole will starve to death in a day seen in the Conference of Governors held recently at the White House to consider this very subject. As a result of this conference it is probable that National forests will be established in the White Mountain and Appalachian watersheds. Governor Glenn of North Carolina said the forests constitute the most important of our natural resources. Their rapid destruction causes irreparable injury to the interests of navigation, water power, agriculture, and timber supply. Hence the first step to be taken is the preservation of the forests.

POLITICS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

undertake certain legislation and he sent special messages to Congress urging action. I publicly declared some days ago that if thirty Republicans would join with the Democrats, we would pass the legislation. Since then the Employers' Liability Bill and the Child Labor Bill for the District of Columbia have been passed, but there are important measures still unacted, and if the President will admit that he has no further interest in them, the filibuster will stop." Mr. Williams referred to the bill to place wood pulp on the free list; the bill to restrict the power of the lower Federal Courts in the use of injunctions and the bill to publish contributions and expenditures of political parties in national elections as the bills to which the President was committed and in which he would be sustained by the Democrats and which could be passed by the House, provided thirty members of the majority would vote with the Democratic minority.

ODE (OWED) TO THE TOWN.

Seated in my office, one winter night, A stranger entered and asked for a light. Thinking he was in some great distress I handed him a lantern although I confess I thought his countenance was too full of laughter, To have been recently in any great disaster.

"I only wanted a light to see If your street lamps are lighted," said he. He spoke as though he thought this was funny, "We will have electric lights if you furnish the money" If electric plants grew from cuttings then we Could by your remarks and others have light to see.

Then why not have acetylene light? I am sure they are always bright. Why the thought of a settling accounts at the end of the year, Have caused the commissioners a great deal of fear. Or gas of natural you have plenty to spare. In this all your town could have a share.

But to stop joking and talk common sense, The lights of our town have given offense, While they are doing all one can expect It's a small ray of light that we detect. We need something better in this age of progress We must make marked improvement or we retrogress.

On our center square we have on trial a light Which made the moon envious the last moonlight night I noticed that she refused to shine alone, Eclipsed not she, but just outshone. Now it is in our power to have the light Turned into day by this fine light.

Darkness is very conducive to sleep Our town needs awakening, what will keep The ladies from helping in this direction I only give this as a mere suggestion For nothing is worth having, that is not worth working for, Let us not consider work in a good cause a bore.

I understand that funds are exceedingly low, Why don't we have a fair, am sure all would go To help light and brighten up our town We could have the light before another year comes round. Perhaps it would be better to take up a collection. I am sure it is good subject for reflection. B. H.

Ear Marks of a Poor Husband

He regarded children as a nuisance. He did all his courting before marriage. He never had time to go anywhere with his wife. He doled out money to his wife as if to a servant. He looked down upon his wife as an inferior being. He thought of his wife only as a cheap housekeeper. He never took time to get acquainted with his family. He never dreamed that a wife deserved praise or compliments. He had one set of manners for home and another for society. He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework. He married an ideal and was disappointed to find that it had flaws. He paid no attention to his personal appearance after marriage.—Exchange

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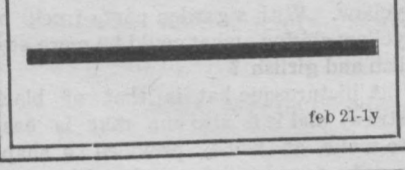
All mattresses to the eye are the same, that can't be helped, so ask for CARTY'S "CAFURST."

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48-52 Patrick St. East, Frederick, Md. Oct. 11-1y.

DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

Circuit Court. Chief Judge—G. W. Worthington. Associate Judges—Hon John C. Motter and Hon. James B. Henderson. State's Attorney—Arthur D. Willard. Clerk of the Court—Dr. Samuel T. Hafler. Orphan's Court. Judges—William H. Pearce, chief judge John E. Phlegger and Geo. H. Whitmore. Register of Wills—William B. Crutshall. County Officers. County Commissioners—Lincoln G. Dinterman—Lewis H. Howins, H. Milton Kaufner, W. E. Hogarth, J. Stewart Annan. Sheriff—Geo. Edward Myers. County Treasurer—George W. Cron. Surveyor—Rufus A. Rager. School Commissioners—Oscar B. Coblenz—Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent: E. N. Young, Assistant; Rev. Isaac M. Motter, President; Col. L. Tiernan Brien, Dr. H. Boteler Gross, J. Henry Stokes, Chas. W. Wright, William R. Young. Health Officer—Dr. C. F. Goodell. Emmitsburg District. Notary Public—W. H. Troxell. Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Millard F. Shuff, L. M. Fisher. Constables—W. H. Ashbaugh. School Trustees—M. F. Shuff, Oscar D. Frailey. Town Officers. Burgess—T. E. Zimmerman; Commissioners—H. M. Ashbaugh, J. H. Rosensteel, Sterling Galt, J. T. Long, J. D. Caldwell. Borough Constable—Wm. Daywalt. CHURCHES. Ev. Lutheran Church. Pastor—Rev. Charles Reinwald. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesday, lectures at 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Reformed Church of the Incarnation. Pastor—Rev. A. M. Gluck. Services every Sunday at 10.00 a. m. and every other Sunday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Midweek service at 7.30 p. m. Catholic Church of St. Anthony. Pastor—Rev. J. O. Hayden, C. M. First Mass, 7 a. m., second Mass, 10.00 a. m., Vespers 7 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor—Rev. R. Koonitz. Services every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League Devotional Service, 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m. SOCIETIES. Emerald Beneficial Association. Officers: President, Edwin Christner, Vice-President, J. Edward Baker, Treasurer, E. F. Burkett, Secretary, Chas. O. Rosensteel. Branch meets the fourth Sunday of each month in C. O. Rosensteel's house, East Main Street. Mt. St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Association. Rev. Geo. H. Trageser, Chaplain; president, Geo. Althoff, Vice-president, John Althoff; treasurer, George Keepers; secretary, Chas. E. Eckenrode. Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R. Commander, James B. Black; Senior Vice-Commander, John H. Mentzer; Jr. Vice-Commander, John Shank; Quartermaster, George T. Gelwick; Surgeon, A. Herring; Adjutant, Samuel Gamble; Chaplain, Samuel McNair; Officer of Day, George Eyster; Officer of Guard, John Reifsnider. Vigilant Hose Company. Meets the first Friday evening of each month at Firemen's Hall. President, Chas. R. Eoke; Vice-President, E. Moser; Secretary, C. E. Ashbaugh; Treasurer, A. A. Horner.

RENO S. HARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

FREDERICK, - MARYLAND No. 114 Court Street. July 12-1y

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POEMS BY KENNETH M. CRAIG FOR SALE AT HELMAN'S STORE, PRICE \$1.00 PER VOLUME oct 18-1y

Australia's largest cattle herd is that running on the Victoria River Station,

northern territory, 320 miles south of Port Darwin. It numbers 60,000 head.

REV. REINWALD'S ADDRESS TO THE G. A. R.

"Put on the Whole Armor of God," Eph. VI.11.

The veteran author of our brief text was a brave soldier, a manly man, a genuine martyr. His life was lived on the broad open battle-field of achievement.

He carried the sacred banner of the Nazarene from city to city, from country to country in all seasons.

In his varied campaigns he wrought hard and resolute service, not only in Asia but in Europe. His long marches led him face to face with all the hardships and hunger and thirst and perils and weariness which soldiers learn from deep personal experience. He knew the anguish and painfulness of prison life—the acute suffering of cold and exposure in storm and shipwreck. Finally he, too, passes the vigor and virility of youth. With less firmness in his step and clearness in his vision, he finds himself looking back over the warfare of his life.

In retrospect memory is active. He is conscious that many of his comrades have laid down their arms and armor and answer no roll-call at the earthly evening roller, and he is thinking that the day is near when he, too, must follow and do likewise. He answers our question as to how he interpreted his own sage advice, "Put on the whole armor of God," when he sums up the story of his life, viz: "I have fought a good fight." The heroic quality of Paul's life is clear and musical as a chime of bells upon the sea at eventide. True manhood is always heroic and helpful.

Our National Memorial Day, once more so near at hand, reminds us all of the manhood and suffering and sacrifice of all those who have fought their last battle and gone to swell the ranks of the unseen army which like a misty cloud of witnesses is looking down, and hold their land and loved ones in full fond survey. From every grave that shrines a hero's dust, marked by marble, or only sentinelled by the emerald sod, there comes a message sweet as the flowers of springtime and just as silent and welcome. Be men. Be soldiers, loyal and true, on the battlefield of life. Year by year there is an intenser pathos in the diminishing numbers of the Grand Army Posts as witnessed on Memorial Day or military reunion.

This is only the shadow of the full picture of forty-seven years ago. It is hard for the boys and girls of to-day, when they see a few veterans pass in procession behind the dear old flag, to realize this is but the remnant of an army that marched two millions strong.

"Put ye on the armor," was the call to preserve the integrity of the nation. Responses came from the mountain and the valley—from the city and the country. From the plow, the pulpit, the mill, the mine, the factory, the store, the school, the office—from almost every fireside came the contributions of loyalty, youth and patriotism. Few of you veterans who were living participants in the tearful scenes of home-leaving, fresh in mind as though yesterday, would trust yourselves to-day in a faithful and accurate description, or recital, of the scenes that severed you from home. Brave hearts tried to minimize the danger of those days and years, so dense with sorrow, suspense and separation and death. So, laughter mingled with tears, and sobs with martial music. There were, however, throbbing hearts and whispered farewells.

Mothers breathing a blessing, and fathers walking beside stripping heavy boys begging to carry the soldier knapsack to rail road station or to steamer dock. The

scene is not overdrawn. Those were strenuous, and tragic days. The time was at hand to do and to dare and to die in a noble cause! From Manasses to Appamattox the long campaign of fortitude, endurance, sacrifice and devotion kept writing its record, which is for all time now the heritage of history. When we come near another Memorial Day, let us remember that the loftiest type of heroism is more than courage.

Courage may be instinctive. Heroism is nursed. The noblest heroism is ideal. The loftiest principle. The mere love of glory, or ambition for fame may inspire a man with a certain sort of courage even unto death. But the love of fame, compared with the love of country is but as starlight compared with sunlight.

In the dark days of '61 '65 the love of country was more potent with the soldier than love of home or love of life, precious as these both are. Differences were merged and lost in one common impulse of patriotic duty. Patriotism was their master passion, and love of country ranks close to love of God. Silent sentinels have been deployed all over our land to tell the story of their devotion to the passing throng, both to-day and in the years to come. Their bravery saved the nation from effacement, and purged our land from the foul stain of human slavery. Such sacrifice must prove redemptive. All honor then to the manly men who bared their breasts in a sacred cause. "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself."

The times in which we are now living are not so stirring; heroism, however is no less in demand and really not less in evidence. It is as noble to live for a worthy cause as to die for it. Oft times it is more difficult and less applauded. There is a demand for the manly—the heroic, the military element in all the years of every century. The manly soldierly man is he who always does the right and defends the right, and if need be is a martyr for the right.

It requires courage to stand for conviction, rather than for tradition, for purity rather than partisan spoils; for magnanimity than meanness; for morality and not money; for honorable poverty and not ignoble wealth; for duty in the living present and not devotion to a dead issue of the past.

The ideal of soldierly manliness should have a larger grasp and grip upon the young men who would emulate the best example of their noble sires. Life is but real and remunerative in proportion as it is ideal. The material has too large a place in our thoughts. There is danger of the best things being commercialized, not excepting religion and patriotism.

Life is royal in proportion as men are inspired by a sentiment firm as the tramp of conquering army—a conviction, an affection—dearer than life itself. It was a force mightier than armies or cannon—more majestic than the mountains, that mustered millions of men into the regiments and legions of blue. It was a conviction that caused the untold sacrifice in the long struggle between the battalions in blue and the legions in gray. Principle is something grander and more precious than national possessions. Principle is power. Thought is power. They belong to the very warp and woof of thorough manliness and soldierly equipment. But love is the prince and peer of all—not a warning force but an increasing factor as the speeding hours are crimsoning the West at evening sunset.

Ideas can draw gold from the mountain, and extract resources from every realm. The ideal side of life is spiritual armor, not military or naval rank, or renown—but genuine manliness

that means service, such as angels might desire to engage in. Christ, the great Commander, said: "He that loseth his life for My sake and the gospel's shall find it." The ideal side of routine and drudgery lifts it into glory. The ideal side of business lifts it, redeems it, from sordidness and selfishness, making it an honorable path for the feet of the just. Thought is creative conquering, thought. To think is manly, masterful, imperial.

Live then under the matchless and sovereign influence of the ideal. Moral manliness can exalt the meanest into manhood and make the weakest strong. They march to the inspiring music, and move forward to certain victory who live for the ideal. When life ceases all connection with the high incentive and divine example, it becomes debased, disappointing, joyless. His is the feeling of the deserter from the ranks, and the timid marcher treading in the pallor of certain defeat. Emerson said: "The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities—nor the crops; but the kind of man that the country turns out." Dr. Van Dyke said truly, "The man without a country is an exile in the universe—the man without God is an orphan in eternity."

The patriotism of every citizen, like the heroism of every soldier, is demanded and is of immeasurable value. Every man's character tells for good or ill in a crisis, and every hour in a nation's life is filled with hazard and peril.

Veterans of the Grand Army assembled as we are to-day, we pay our tribute of grateful remembrance to the valor, manliness and heroism, both of the dead and the living,—tears for the former and cheers and salutations for the latter. Thirteen years ago and also seven as members together in this church as met of Arthur Post 41, of the Grand Army. Changes have come in these years, need I say, thinning your rank, and summoning us all indeed so much nearer the final summons of the "tent whose door but inward turns." Each recurring Memorial Day you come together with a narrowed circle and vanishing member. You come together sitting in the silence of a sorrow and shadow that the bravest cannot banish. A trusted sword no longer gleams in the grasp of a strong hand, but none of you can bar the sword of affliction from burying its keen edge in your bosoms, year by year, as one familiar face after another vanishes from the Post Room and from the family fireside. The well nigh 3,000,000 boys that marched in blue shall soon all have joined the silent bivouac on the other side, likewise the men in gray. Your pay in days of march and battle was a pittance; your pension has advanced a little, but shall never be commensurate for your love and bravery, for what you, and your comrades did and endured. Your furlough will soon be over. Be men: Considering the long eternity that borders just upon the battlefield of daily struggle. Quit yourselves with credit in the cause and campaign of the Great Commander. He never lost a battle, and never failed to reward the bravery of merit. He never will.

Eloquence and song shall continue to perpetuate the story of your valor and devotion to preserve our broad nation under the blessings of the old flag. "Long may she wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Grateful love every recurring springtime will lay the sweet offering of flowers, of home and field—the stainless lilies, the fragrant rose, daisies and forget-me-nots. These together with the cedar, the cypress, the willow and magnolia and the oak, shall bestow their tribute to the Silent City, where dirge and requiem shall sound their muffled music and messages.

A brave consecrated life is the best memorial for any man. The flower of an unstained life shall never wither. "Put on the whole armor of God."

"Our country for the world we sing,
But in no worldly way;
Our country for the Lord we bring,
And fervent for her pray.
God make her true,
God make her pure,
God make her wise and good,
And through her may the Christ make sure
Man's world-wide brotherhood.
America! America!
'Gainst wrong thy might be hurled.
For thee we lift our loud huzza!
Our country for the world!
Oh, broader than her wide domains
Be her designs divine,
And richer than her golden veins
Her charities divine.
Fiercer than stivalt mountain tower
Her fixed faith in thee.
Her triumphs nobler through thy power
Than gain on land or sea.
America! America!
'Gainst wrong thy might be hurled,
For thee we lift our loud huzza,
Our country for the world,
Great God! Our country for the world,
And all the world for thee;
Christ's banners o'er all lands unfurled,
In high expectation.
O day of God speed on! speed on!
Speed truth and peace and love—
Till all below for him be won,
Who reigns o'er realms above.

WOMAN—AN APPRECIATION.

A woman's thoughts run before her actions.—*Shakespeare.*

To educate a man is to form an individual who leaves nothing behind him; to educate a woman is to form future generations.—*Laboulaye.*

The beauty of a lovely woman is like music.—*George Eliot.*

Great women belong to history and to self-sacrifice.—*Leigh Hunt.*

The history of love would be the history of humanity; it would be a beautiful book to write.—*Noddy.*

A lady's wish—she said, with a certain gallantry of manner—makes slaves of us all.—*Holmes.*

Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—*Luther.*

Women forgive injuries, but never forget slights.—*Haliburton.*

Men do not always love those they esteem; women, on the contrary, esteem only those they love.—*Dubay.*

I think it takes a great deal from a woman's modesty, going into public life, and modesty is her greatest charm.—*Mrs. Ward Beecher.*

We need the friendship of a man in great trials, of a woman in the affairs of everyday life.—*Thomas.*

There are no pleasure where women are not.—*Marie De Romieu.*

God bless all good women! To their soft hands and pitying hearts we must all come at last.—*Holmes.*

Women's sympathies give a tone, like the harp of Eolus, to the slightest breath.—*Mitchell.*

Women are the poetry of the world in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven.—*Hargrave.*

An Irish Kid

Pat: Oi want to get a pair av shoes foor th' by.
Clerk: Certainly, sir. French kid? "No, soor, he's an Irish kid."—*Durham Buletts.*

A man without religion is to be pitied, but a Godless woman is a horror above all things.—*Miss Evans.*

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 616.

AN ACT to repeal Section One, two, three, five and six, of Chapter 469½ of the Acts of the General Assembly Maryland Session of 1906 entitled "An Act to regulate the sale and granting license for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in Frederick County" and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section one, two, three, five and six of Chapter 469½ of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session 1906 entitled "An Act to regulate the sale and granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in Frederick County," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so to read as follows:

1.—That all licenses to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in Frederick County shall expire on the first day of May next ensuing the date of issue and shall be issued to males over the age of Twenty-one years only, and for Twelve, nine, six or three months, and

for no other times.

2.—That any person desiring to obtain a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in Frederick County shall, before the first day of April if he desires a license for twelve months, before the first day of July, if he desires a license for nine months, before the first day of October, if he desires a license for six months before the first day of January, if he desires a license for three months, file an application in writing therefor with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County in which he shall state First, the name and residence, of the applicant and how long he has resided there; Second, that he is a citizen of the United States, and he has been for twelve months next preceding the filing of such application, a bona fide resident of the State of Maryland, and for three months next preceding the filing of such application, a bona fide resident of Frederick County; Third, the place of birth of the applicant and if a naturalized citizen, when and where he was naturalized; Fourth, the name of the owner of the premises upon which the business to be licensed is to be carried on; Fifth, a description of the location where the business for which such license is sought is to be carried on, so that such location may be readily identified from such description; Sixth, that the applicant is not, or if the application be by a firm, that no one of the applicants is in any manner pecuniarily interested in the profits of any business conducted at any other place in said county where spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or kept for sale; Seventh, the kind of license desired; Eighth, that no person except the applicant or applicants is in any manner pecuniarily interested therein during the continuance of the license asked for; Ninth, that the applicants have not, nor has any of them, had a license for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in this state revoked, nor have any of them been convicted of any offense, indictable under the laws of this State, within two years preceding the filing of said application, except an unintentional sale of intoxicating liquors and beers to minors, in which case the facts shall be fully set forth, nor have they or any of them been refused a license under the provision of this Act within one year preceding the filing of said application; Tenth, that the room in the building where the business is to be conducted under the license sought is not within sixty feet of any church building or any school house, if within the limits of any city, town, or village and not within one-half of a mile of any church building or school house, if such place of business is not to be with the limits of any city, town, or village, which said application: shall be verified by the affidavit of the applicant made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court with whom the application is filed, or one of his deputies; and if any false statement is made in any part of said application, the applicant or applicants so making said affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be punished accordingly, and any license issued upon such application shall be suppressed.

3.—That there shall be annexed to said application a certificate signed by at least nine reputable freeholders, bona fide residents of the neighborhood, who shall be a majority of the resident freeholders residing nearest to the place in which the applicant proposes to conduct the business under the license applied for, and in which each of the persons certifying shall state his residence or place of business; that he is over twenty-five years of age; how long he has known the applicant; that he believes the applicant or applicants to be a proper person or persons to have the privilege of selling spirituous or fermented liquors, and he accordingly recommends the issuing of the license applied for.

5.—That if any person shall file in writing with said clerk any reason why the license applied for should not be granted, such clerk shall forthwith present the application and certificate and the objection to a judge of the Circuit Court for the said county, and such judge shall proceed to hear and determine the question as to whether the license applied for shall be issued or not, after giving such notice to the applicant and the objector as such judge shall deem reasonable and proper, and shall award the cost of such notice and the costs incurred by such hearing as such judge shall deem equitable and just and all the provisions of this Act shall be mandatory; nevertheless, the said judge may, in his discretion, for sufficient cause, refuse a license to any applicant and may also, in his discretion, grant a license to an applicant convicted of selling intoxicating liquors or beers to minors when he believes the sale to have not been an intentional violation of the law.

6.—That the clerk of the county shall file and carefully preserve the application, certificate and affidavits, and after giving the said notice, if no cause be shown to the contrary, or if cause be shown and the said judge shall direct in writing that the license shall be issued, to the applicant or applicants the license fee now required, or that may be hereafter required by law for the issuing of the license applied for; provided, that the license issued under the provision of this Act may, in the discretion of the Court, be assigned or transferred upon the assignee or transferee complying with all the provisions and conditions necessary to obtain a new license under this Act.

SECTION 2.—And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1908.

HON. AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,
Governor.

HON. J. ENOS RAY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

HON. JOSEPH B. SETH,
President of the Senate.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the House:

I Hereby Certify, That the foregoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1908.

A. J. ALMONEY,
my 15-3t. Chief Clerk of the House.

CHAPTER 38.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of the session of 1880, entitled,

"An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of Frederick County, in their discretion to levy annually a sum of money for the erection and furnishing of new school houses in said county," and to re-enact said Chapter 404 of the said Acts of 1880, with Amendments thereto providing for the enlargement of the powers and duties of the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of the session of 1880, entitled "An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of Frederick County in their discretion to levy, annually, a sum of money for the erection and furnishing of new school houses in said county," be and the same is hereby repealed and the same is hereby re-enacted with amendments thereto, providing for the enlargements of the powers and duties of the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County before making the tax levy for the year 1908 and in every year thereafter shall ascertain from the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County the amount of money the said Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County shall deem necessary.

First. For purchasing sites for new school houses, buildings and equipping new school houses and making additions to old school houses in said county.

Second. For making up the deficiency for the general school purposes and for the payment of teachers' salaries as mentioned and described in Section 25 of Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, and the said County Commissioners of Frederick County are hereby authorized, empowered, directed and required to levy and collect such a tax upon the assessable property of every character in said county equal to the amount deemed necessary by the Board of County School Commissioners ascertained as aforesaid for the respective purposes herein set forth, provided said tax shall not exceed seven cents on the one hundred dollars for purchasing sites for new school houses, building and equipping new school houses, and making old school houses, and thirty cents on the one hundred dollars for making up the deficiency for general purposes and for the payment of teacher's salaries as mentioned and described in said Section 25 of Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, unless the Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County shall approve and sanction an additional tax.

SEC. 3. And Be It Enacted, That the taxes so levied and collected shall be paid quarterly to the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County on the day fixed for the payment of the State School tax to the several counties.

SEC. 4. And Be It Further Enacted, That the said Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County on or before the 15th day of April in the year nineteen hundred and eight, shall pay to the Board of County School Commissioners of Frederick County such portion of the tax levied by said County Commissioners for building new school houses under section 404 of the Acts of 1880 in the levy for 1907 not contracted for prior to January, 1908 to be used by said Board of County School Commissioners for the purchasing of sites, buildings and equipping new school houses and making additions to old school houses.

SEC. 5. And Be It Further Enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 3, 1908.

HON. AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,
Governor.

HON. J. ENOS RAY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

HON. JOSEPH B. SETH,
President of the Senate.

Office of the Chief Clerk of the House:

I Hereby Certify That the foregoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1908.

A. J. ALMONEY,
May 15-3t. Chief Clerk of the House.

CHAPTER 94.

AN ACT to repeal Section 311 A. of Article 11 of the Code of Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland, titled "Frederick County," as passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, January Session, 1902, Chapter 500 and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that Section 311 A. of Article 11 of the Code of Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland, titled, "Frederick County," as passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1902, Chapter 500, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows: 311-A. No person having a license to sell Spirituous or Fermented Liquors at any place in Frederick County shall knowingly sell or give any Spirituous or Fermented Liquors to any Drunkard or to any person at the time visibly affected by intoxicating drinks, nor shall he sell or give any Spirituous or Fermented Liquors to any person whose parent, guardian, wife, husband or other relative on whom the support of the family, of which such person shall be a member, may depend, shall have given such licensee a notice in writing that such person is of intemperate habits.

SEC. 2.—And be it further enacted that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 17, 1908.

HON. AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,
Governor.

HON. JOSEPH B. SETH,
President of the Senate.

HON. J. ENOS RAY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Office of the Secretary of the Senate:
I Hereby Certify, That the foregoing is a true copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1908.

ROBERT MOSS,
May 15-3t. Secretary.

