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## TIME NOW TO BE THRIFTY

### America Nation of Spenders

#### NEW METHODS NEEDED

#### England Has a "National Thrift Society"

#### FRENCHMAN'S HATRED OF WASTE

#### Study of Economics Here and Abroad.

—Rate of Increase of Wealth in Our Country Approaching the Normal.—Too Much Liberality in Spending.

There is in England an active association called the "National Thrift Society." Its object is to "promote habits of regular and systematic saving among all classes." The means employed are "thrift chats" in workmen's centres and the circulation of pamphlets showing how savings may be made, without diminution of comfort, by careful purchase and proper preparation of food and regard to health. It also calls attention to the postal savings banks where small sums are received, and explains how to make deposits and how to purchase an annuity, says the *Hartford Times*. To celebrate its thirtieth anniversary it offered three prizes, \$75, \$50 and \$25, to the three who could show the best record of thrift for thirty years. The principle would seem not to be a very good one, for the money went to those who had the least need of it, but the competition brought out some remarkable examples of the effect of continuous setting aside of small sums. A railway porter who has never earned over \$8 a week has raised a family of six children and, though he was swindled out of the first \$500 he saved, now has nearly \$1,700. There are scores of others whose savings bank accounts testify to prudence and economy.

France, by small individual savings, has become the nation which can command the largest amount of ready cash. England has the largest amount of invested securities all over the world. The United States, by reason of its extent, possesses the largest amount of material wealth in farms, buildings and railroads. Thrift in France is greatly promoted by the universal custom of giving to children their dower on marriage, carefully invested to start them in life. The newly married couple at once begin to save for the marriage portions of their prospective children, for it would be a social disgrace to bring up children with no provision for their future. In our country the parents consider that they have done their duty in providing an extravagant wedding and some costly and useless presents. French hatred of waste, the household efficiency of French women and the steady industry of the men account largely for the extraordinary sum of diffused wealth of the nation. The fact that as soon as a Frenchman has accumulated a dower for his children and a moderate income for himself, he is apt to retire and devote the rest of his days to gardening, dominoes, playing with his grandchildren and incessant conversation, seem to us an economic waste, but apparently it does not operate as such. At all events it makes room for the rising generation.

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#### SCHOOL OF RELIGION; NO CREED

#### University of Michigan Would Establish Department Without Reference to Sectaries.

A school of religion in connection with the University of Michigan, to present the study of religion without sectarianism or even the giving of favored place to Christianity, was advocated by Professor Robert M. Wenley in an address at the interdenominational conference of church and guild workers of the state, says the *Chicago Record-Herald*. Bishop Charles D. Williams, of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan, said that there was no reason why religion could not be studied impartially, just the same as medicine or law. Bishop Williams characterized theological seminaries as dehumanizing and said that they gave about the worst possible preparation for the ministry or anything else.

#### NEED OF GOOD ROADS

#### They Are Part of a Transporting Machine

#### OTHER TWO—HORSES AND WAGON

Commonsense Course is to Build Up All Three Simultaneously.—Automobile and Farmer Should Be One and Pull Together.

"To appreciate the necessity for good roads in America, one should consider the road as part of a transporting machine. The machine is composed of a horse, a wagon, and a road. If any one of the three is poor, and ineffective—only a small load can be drawn, and that slowly. We have been spending thousands of dollars building up the breed of horses and improving wagons and have allowed the roads to run down and offset our costly up-breeding. Is it not time we stopped and considered the commonsense course—to build up all three simultaneously?"

This unique presentation of the necessity of good roads was offered by Horatio S. Earle, the candidate for Governor of Michigan on the Republican ticket. "The same situation exists when the motive power of the vehicle is furnished by an engine, so that autoists and farmers are at one on the good roads question. The automobile needs a perfect road to accomplish all it is capable of accomplishing. Then let us be sensible and provide the possibility of getting the best out of it.

"The antagonism of the farmer to the automobilist is entirely unwarranted. There are some farmers who are as offensive as some automobilists. The industry made possible by the users of automobiles meant a great deal to the farmers of Michigan, and it means as much to the farmers of many other States."

#### IN HONOR OF R. E. LEE

#### Ask To Place His Statue in Memorial Hall

#### AMERICANS WOULD WELCOME IT

One of the Greatest Soldiers Who Ever Went to Battle Should Be So Honored.—Fought as He Thought and Always as a Man.

The statue of Robert E. Lee, for which the State of Virginia will ask a place in the Memorial Hall of the Capitol at Washington, has been completed. In the near future Congress will be asked to accept the gift, and, says the *Chicago Post*, the strong hope and belief is that no individual or organization in the whole length and breadth of the North will so much as murmur against the intention to honor the memory of the great Confederate soldier.

If it had been said in the days immediately following the Civil War that in time a memorial to Lee would have a place of honor in the nation's Capitol there would have been few to admit that such a thing was possible. Time has brought its changes. Robert E. Lee is honored in the North only to a degree less than he is honored in the South. He was an American who fought as he thought, and he was one of the greatest soldiers who ever went to battle.

In no other country on earth than this it is likely the Government would consent to admit into the halls of its Capitol a memorial of a man who had fought against its unity as a nation. The fact that it is possible here is a tribute to the American spirit. Lee will have a place beside Washington, another son of Virginia, in the country's hall of fame, and Americans are glad of it.

A Federal statute enacted in 1864 while Grant and Lee were facing each other in the field gave to each State the privilege of placing statues of two of its representative citizens in Memorial Hall, the old House of Representatives. There was little thought at the time that under the provisions of the law there one day would appear in the Capitol a statue of a soldier then fighting against the Union.

In providing for the Lee memorial Virginia had no thought of sectionalism. The bill which passed the State Legislature authorizing the construction of the statue contained these words: "It is intended as Virginia's good-will offering to the Union, of which she is a loyal constituent."

The Lee memorial will be received by the country in the spirit in which it is offered.

#### BOY'S CHANCES ARE BEST HERE

#### Conditions in England Are Bad for Beginners in Life's Battle

#### INITIATIVE IS THERE A VICE, NOT A VIRTUE

Boy on This Side Advances by Finely Graded Steps to Better Wages and Positions

#### ENGLISH EMPLOYER THINKS OUR OPPORTUNITIES GREATER

They are Constitutionally Inclined to Take Life Easy and Are Conservative by Nature.—Thinks the Awakening Is Coming.—System and Modern Conveniences in Business Now More Universally Used.—England Is Learning to Hustle But Still Needs a Lot of Prodding To Equal Her Brothers on This Side.

R. A. Learned, managing director of a large London employment agency, who has been applying American methods to English conditions, says that "American boys have a much better chance of rising than their English cousins," and that "the average young man is much better off in the United States than here, (in England)."

"To begin with, he is much better paid. That is due, I believe, in a large measure to the regrettable system of 'living-in' which is in force in many of the retail business houses in England and which, I believe, is a great evil. I know as a matter of fact that in the drapery trade, which corresponds to the dry goods trade in the United States, the houses here figure that they can get their men and women at about half price so long as they enforce the 'living-in' system. They exact much more from their employees for board and lodging than they are willing to allow them should they wish to live out. They figure to make no small profit out of boarding and housing their employees. In addition to that element of evident unfairness, it leads to immorality among the men and women.

"The chances for a young man to rise in business in England are vastly inferior to those in the United States. For instance, in America a premium is placed upon the initiative and a suggestion is as welcome from the office boy as from the manager. And it is acted upon if it appeals to those in authority. In England a suggestion from a man or boy in an inferior position touching on matters outside his own specific duties is looked upon as an unwarranted impertinence. The man is fortunate if he is not discharged. In England the men and boys are hired to do certain work and they are expected to do that work and leave the rest to their betters. Initiative on their part is treated as a vice, not as a virtue.

#### A SHREWD CANDIDATE

#### Mr. Bryan's Move Concerning "The Commoner"

#### HE PUTS HIS HOUSE IN ORDER

Smelling Defeat From Afar He Will Profit From Past Experiences.—He Turns It to Pecuniary Profit.—Neat Bit of Business.

Mr. Bryan has an eager eye to the main chance, says the *New York Times*. No better bit of business has been done in the publishing trade in a long while than his transformation of *The Commoner* into a source of supplies for his party during the campaign. Its circulation will be enormously increased, of course, by the subscriptions of his partisans, who will derive from it, besides the customary intellectual satisfaction, the comforting assurance that they are contributing to the campaign fund.

Mr. Bryan retires from the nominal editorship until November. After his third defeat at the polls he will resume control, with a greatly improved property. In the doubtful event of his election, he will still return to the editorship in November, according to the announcement. A journal edited by a President-elect ought to take in a great deal of money. It would make Mr. Roosevelt's occasional invasion of periodical literature, as naturalist, sportsman, or appraiser of poetry, seem small potatoes.

But we are not thinking much about the chances of his election. Obviously he is carefully putting his house in order for his third defeat. He is used to defeat, and has learned how to turn it to pecuniary profit.

"In the United States in every great business there is a large class who are getting fairly good wages. In England there is no such class. Here there are no finely graded steps by which a man or a boy may advance. Instead there is a wide gap between the poorly paid clerks who may be getting \$300 or \$400 and the well paid managers who are drawing \$3,000 or \$4,000. That is a terrible gap and a difficult one to bridge and it takes a man of unusual ability to do it. The result is that the majority of Englishmen remain poorly paid clerks all their lives instead of advancing to the middle positions which are the salvation of the American clerks.

"It takes considerably more men here to do the same amount of work. It is impossible to get the amount of work out of the average Englishman that you can out of the average American in the same time. This may be due in no small measure to the fact that the average Englishman has far fewer opportunities to work his way up to a good paying billet. But anyhow the Englishman is constitutionally inclined to take life easier than the American. Likewise he is conservative by nature, and needs a lot of prodding before he can be induced to change his methods. Some of the largest business houses in Great Britain are now conducting their affairs in exactly the same way as their predecessors did 100 years ago.

"But there is an awakening coming. In fact, the awakening is already here. The typewriter is now in almost universal use, the telephone, is becoming more popular every day, the card system, the vertical file system, the loose leaf system are rapidly coming into general use in business houses, and everywhere I find a remarkable interest in up-to-date methods. Not only is this true of London but of many of the provincial towns. England is undoubtedly learning to hustle."

#### ENVIABLE REPUTATION

#### Citizens of Venezuela Laziest of all People

#### THEY'RE VERITABLE PARASITES

Every Country That Enters Into Relation With South American Republic Soils Its Hands.—El Dorado Peopled With Drones

"To a man who has been in Venezuela," said a traveller to a *New York Daily* "it is amusing to hear all this talk about breaking off diplomatic relations with this 'Parasite of all republics.'"

"Every country of consequence in Europe has long ago found out that it cannot touch Venezuela in any form, socially, commercially, or politically, without getting its hands dirty. Now the Old World is laughing at the United States for trying to take this little pest of a country seriously.

"Venezuela is the richest and the laziest and the most good-for-nothing country in South America. Not only the politicians, but the whole people are born drones, who lay on their backs and wait for the world to feed them with the fat of their own land.

"The idea of every man, woman and child in Venezuela is to point to the natural resources of the region south of the Orinoco River, which is a veritable El Dorado, and then say: 'Pay us a yearly rental and go there and dig out a fortune for us both; we have not dig out the time.'"

A ready speaker will utter about 7500 words per hour in making an address.

#### HOW TO FARM TIMBER

#### Use of Hilly Land Otherwise Unfit for Farming

#### OHIO FARMER'S WISE PLAN

Where Cereals Crops Fail Trees Will Grow.—Wornout Soil Made Productive Under Proper Care.—Suggestions Applicable Here.

In every state of the Union there are many tracts of so-called agricultural land, which owing to their hilly character, poor soil or numerous boulders, are not suitable for farming. The owners of such tracts are often at a loss to know what to do with them.

Without question, suggests the *Baltimore American*, the best use to which land of this kind can be put is to plant it with trees. One of the fundamental principles of forest economics is, that soil which is not good enough to make the growing of cereal crops profitable should be devoted to the production of wood crops. This does not mean that trees grow better on poor soil than on fertile soil. They will, of course, grow better on fertile soil. But, in proportion to the money invested, better returns are secured from trees planted on the less valuable land.

An Ohio farmer is solving the problem of what to do with the wornout farm. He owns an old homestead of 60 acres, which he is desirous of keeping in the family. He has, therefore, decided to plant the entire tract with trees. He has already planted 35,000 Norway spruce, set three and one-half feet apart each way, on an area of about 11 acres. These trees will be cut, as they become large enough, for Christmas trees.

There is said to be no record of the existence of the camel in a wild state.

#### WHERE IS UNCLE REMUS

#### Touching Reference to the Late Mr. Harris

#### "LITTLE BOY" WILL MISS HIM

The Spokesman for Brer Rabbit, and Brer Fox and Other Charming Folks Has Gone Home Now, and Won't Come Back Again.

Mr. Harris is not forgotten. The *Houston, Texas, Chronicle* recently printed the following touching and pathetic lines:

"No more will Uncle Remus tell his delightful stories to the Little Boy. Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox and Brer B'ar are masterless. They are withdrawing into the wood's deep shadows, stricken with a sense of loss. The Little Boy seeks his mother's arms, demanding to know the answer to the age-old riddle, death. Where has Uncle Remus gone? Out on the free winds of heaven, child. Do you remember that song of Mr. Harris, that we used to chant, the one that had these lines for a refrain?

"My honey, my love, my heart's delight,  
Hit's a mighty fur walk on a rainy night—  
Lemme in, lemme in."

It may be, Little Boy, indeed we venture to say it is true, that while the soul of the great author goes upon its long journey to the stars, the spirit of Uncle Remus, whom he summoned up to serve him so many years, is traveling toward the shade of an ancient cabin, where it knew youth and the joys of youth, yearning and singing:

"My honey, my love, my heart's delight  
Hit's a mighty fur walk on a rainy night—  
Lemme in, lemme in."

And into the ghostly shadow of that ancient cabin old Uncle Remus is going to enter and find the spirit of the one he loved best when he was young, before Mr. Harris caught him up and put him into the book. You never tire of hearing him tell stories, Little Boy, but who knows?—maybe he was weary of telling them. Maybe all the while his thoughts were turned toward the past, and he was waiting for the signal of release. Anyhow, he's gone home now, and he won't come back any more."

A curious insect has arrived from Brazil at the South Kensington Museum. It is a beetle. At its head gleams a red ruby lamp, and 11 green light glow forth from each side of the little creature. These peculiarities have earned it the name of the "railway beetle."

The Dominion of Canada contains nearly 3,746,000 square miles.

#### COMMON SENSE AND THE LAW

#### One Must Square With The Other

#### STANDARD OIL CASE

#### Professional Opinion Not The Last Word

#### JUDGE GROSSCUP CRITICIZED

His Opinion Seems To Run Against Common Sense of Justice.—Several Examples Cited Which Prove Undoubtedly the Fallacy of His Reasoning.

"There is no more reason why I should take notice of the comment of Mr. Roosevelt than I would that of any private citizen, for the office that he fills and the office that the judges of the Court of Appeals fill are entirely independent, though coordinate branches of the Government."—Judge Grosscup's reply to President Roosevelt's criticism.

With the above as its text the *Springfield Republican* published the following: Judge Grosscup was not especially fortunate in his remarks respecting the President's criticism. They were to the effect that if the criticism had come from a good all-around lawyer he might be disturbed; but coming from anybody else, even the President of the United States, it mattered nothing to him.

He is probably much mistaken even respecting his own feelings in the matter. Professional opinion is in the long run poor ground for the law to plant itself upon, or for the interpreter of the law. The law and the rulings thereon must keep square with common sense and common notions of justice if they are to stand, and when they get away from there all the professional opinion in the country cannot save them.

The great trouble with Judge Grosscup's opinion on behalf of the Circuit Court in the Standard Oil case is that it seems to run against the common sense of justice in some of its more important particulars. Take especially the ruling that the punishment by fine must be fitted to the capacity of the nominal defendant to bear it, regardless of who the real defendant is in case. This may be good law now, but it is not good sense, and the law and the judge will finally have to yield, in spite of professional opinion.

The United States Steel Corporation, for example, capitalized at nearly \$1,500,000,000, does business through the agency of many subsidiary corporations, some small, some large. Every one of these subsidiaries is merely an arm of the great concern, and its acts are the acts of the holding company. Suppose one of these subsidiaries to be a \$500,000 concern, and that it is caught violating the rebate laws on an extensive scale. The real offender is, of course, the great corporation itself, and will it be said that the fine should be measured down to the capacity of the little agent and made as a mere pin prick for the real culprit? The proposition is absurd; yet it is one set up by the reviewing court in the case in hand and used as a text for much eloquence upon the Anglo-Saxon heritage of law and justice and the lower court's departure therefrom. If this is really the

(Continued on page 8.)

#### MONEY FOR G. A. R. BATTLESHIP

#### Posts Throughout Country Asked to Solicit Subscriptions.—Vessel to Be Most Powerful.

A movement to raise money by popular subscription to build a mammoth United States battleship was begun last week by Owen Gray Post, G. A. R., at Larue, O. The National Government, according to the resolutions adopted by the post, is "only asked that the battleship shall be named Grand Army of the Republic," as a memorial to the veterans of the Civil War. Contributions of \$1 or more are to be received from all citizens, subscriptions being in charge of the commander of each local post, and by him to be forwarded to the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, who will send all contributions to the Secretary of War.

Delight is fathered by contentment.

MAKING OF DYNAMITE

Fearful Forces Hidden Under Peaceful Exteriors

GREATEST CARE IS NECESSARY

More Power Condensed in Cubic Inch Than Anywhere Else in Creation.—Tons of Sleeping Death Surround Workmen.

So thoroughly deceptive is dynamite in the making that you are apt to be disappointed on viewing the surface of things. You could more readily fancy thunderbolts leaping and crashing from tender blue skies than that the most fearful forces in creation are hidden under such a peaceful exterior.

It is making itself in big iron retorts, cascading down leaden gutters, and merrily tumbling in minute Niagaras into immense vats, where the deliquescent yellow peril pursues its journey powderward.

Around you are other houses, at uniform distances apart, and connected by a series of narrow-gauge tracks, where-in workmen are railroading nitroglycerin from here and pulp cotton from there to be compounded into dynamite and blasting gelatine.

Around you are long storehouses packed with pulp in tons of innocuous whiteness. Presently this pulp will assume a tan color under the nitrating process, and then, suddenly becoming carbonite, red cross, hercules, judson and giant powder, forcite, or what you order, it develops the quasi virtues of dynamite—dynamite or blasting gelatine, in which more natural forces are condensed to the cubic inch than exist anywhere else in creation.

Who Wrote "Yankee Doodle?"

I do not know why I should be asked as to the origin of our national air, "Yankee Doodle." I cannot think the word Yankee came from the Indians in their effort to pronounce the word English.

It has in it the smack of contempt and came from the British side of the army and was sung and played by the British soldiers as they marched out of Boston after their defeat at the battle of Lexington in 1775.

In Greenbush, now Rensselaer, near Albany, N. Y., was built a house in 1642, said to be the oldest house in the United States. In 1755 it was converted into a fort by the French and was named Fort Crailo (Crailo, Carillon). Here the British general, Abercrombie, was quartered on his way to attack Fort Ticonderoga.

You may talk about your "Dixie Land" And sing it like a noodle. The good old time for North and South Is famous "Yankee Doodle."

—E. M. WOOD in Pittsburgh Despatch.

Spanish Woman Mother of 40 Children.

An extraordinary case of fecundity is reported from the Spanish village in Aragon of Rionegro. In the farm house of La Mosquita reside an honest and worthy couple, Tito Loudons and his wife, Susana.

Only six per cent. of amputation cases result fatally at present, owing to the improvement in antiseptic surgery.

HOT WEATHER AND BABIES

Keep The Little Ones Clean.—Give Them Clean Milk and Air.

It is the opinion of Hygienic authorities throughout the country: That most babies who die in summer die from preventable causes.

That babies can be saved in spite of hot weather. That the secret of saving babies is to give them "clean milk, clean air, clean bodies."

That nothing outside the home will take the place of intelligent care within the home. On a card sent out by the New York Health Department are the following suggestions:

Mother's milk is the best of all foods. Do not wean the baby in hot weather. Ten bottle-fed babies die to one that is breast-fed.

Nurse the baby regularly, never oftener than every two hours during the day and four at night. Do not nurse the baby every time it cries.

If you cannot nurse your baby consult your doctor before giving it the bottle. Give the baby only good milk, prepared exactly as the doctor directs.

The baby feels the heat more than you do. In hot weather remove the most of the baby's clothing. A loose, thin, cotton shirt without sleeves is enough. Bathe the baby every day and in hot weather give it a cool sponge several times a day.

The baby should sleep alone and have fresh air day and night, windows being kept open all day and all night. If the baby vomits or has diarrhoea, stop all feeding and give cool, boiled water and send for the doctor.

WHY SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD PAY

The following very pertinent article appeared a week or two ago in the editorial columns of the Bel Air Ego:

We regret to say that from time to time a few of our old subscribers may find their names dropped from our mailing list. This is no action of ours but is the result of an order from the Post-office Department directing rapid preparation for the time in the near future the order will be rigidly enforced.

We do not propose to review the ruling at this time,—suffice it to say that it exists, is being gradually and will soon be absolutely enforced; and if we desire to enjoy mailing facilities we must obey it as fast as directed.

It does not, however, sound unreasonable towards the subscriber.

If any other man furnishes an article to a customer weekly for a year without return, he is very apt to take even more stringent action than merely to cut off the supply; yet papers are furnished subscribers on a smaller margin of profit than probably any other article of commerce.

In fact, no reason can be advanced why the transactions of a country newspaper should be less thrifty than any other branch of business, and probably all hands will soon bless the day that the order was passed by the Department. Every man will then feel his newspaper bills may be settled by himself instead of by his executor, and he will no longer shiver in his shoes because he can't get a paper stopped when he wishes to.

Really, it is pretty fair to settle a subscription bill some time during the year!

Fortunes Spent For June Weddings

A bulletin issued by the Federal Government says that the people of the United States spent \$8,765,892 for wedding presents during the month of June. The cost of trousseaus reached \$22,765,021 and more than \$12,000,000 was spent upon bridal bouquets, wedding breakfasts and hack hire.

The Established, the United Free and the Free churches of Scotland have taken steps to place their theological colleges under one management.

Andrew Carnegie's gift of a plaster cast of the Diplodocus to Paris newspaper men has awakened much fun among the caricaturists.

The Army Scripture Readers' Association has sixty-two readers working in the British army.

During last year 29,308 vessels entered the port of London.

A Hungarian washing machine makes use of electrified water.

STATE JOURNAL

Paragraphs of Maryland News for Hasty Reading

At the annual meeting of the organization which holds a county fair at Rockville, it was decided to circulate petitions requesting Judge Henderson, to refuse to grant a license for pool-selling, and the organization will also appeal to the management of the fair to decline to sell privileges to all attractions of a questionable character.

The Hagerstown baseball team played the Brooklyn Giants, a team made up of Negroes, last Saturday and since their sporting circles in that town are divided. One faction declares that they will not patronize future games because the players associated with colored men.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Cumberland is phenomenally large.

The Cumberland tax rate has been fixed at 80 cents on the \$100, 15 cents higher than last year. All the debts of the city are wiped out. The \$20,000 floating debt over and above that provided for in the \$100,000 bonds issue, extra water mains, improvement to the city waterworks and to the mill race are all provided for in the new levy.

Mrs. Hilda Grobe, of Washington, who on July 14 shot twice and so badly injured Claude Forrest, of Brunswick, son of George W. Forrest, that he died three days later at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, appeared in the Frederick county court on Saturday morning last and made a statement concerning the tragedy. She said among other things that she killed the young man by accident, shooting a revolver into an adjoining room with the intention of frightening her sister.

J. W. Platt, of Harrisburg, was found dead on Saturday evening by George Clopper, a Cumberland Valley Railroad track hand, under an oak tree on a lot owned by the railroad company 300 yards south of South Junction, Hagerstown. His throat was cut from ear to ear. A bullet had been shot into his right ear, the ball coming through on the back of his head.

A new G. A. R. post was established at Thurmont last week. The following officers were elected and installed: William H. Stull, commander; Lewis Bollinger, senior vice-commander; Charlton Fogle, junior vice-commander; Charles C. Currens, surgeon; John R. Rouzer, chaplain; Chambers Creager, quartermaster; Jacob Freeze, officer of the day; James H. Nunnemaker, officer of the guard; council of administration, Jago Colliflower, George T. Castle and C. A. Damuth; William L. Martin, adjutant.

The Road Commissioners of Allegany county are constructing a model road some 4000 feet long. So smoothly have they built part of it that the children are using it for roller skating as they do the concrete pavements in the town.

Henry M. Nixdorff, one of the most widely known citizens of Frederick, died last Saturday night at the Frederick City Hospital. Mr. Nixdorff was personally acquainted with Barbara Frietche and at one time wrote a volume on her life as he knew it from daily association.

A writ of habeas corpus, which was issued by Judge N. Charles Burke in the Circuit Court at Towson, requires Dr. E. N. Brush, superintendent of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, to produce William B. Rayner, son of United States Senator Isidor Rayner, in court on September 1. In a petition filed in the court by young Rayner, through his attorneys, Woodridge Osborne, Robert B. Kelly and John Grason, he alleges that he is being unlawfully deprived of his liberty.

Pennsylvania's Railroad Accidents.

The first complete report of railroad accidents ever compiled for Pennsylvania has just been finished by the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission, and shows that in the six months ending July 1, there were 525 fatal accidents and 4,635 which resulted in injury.

The average depth of English coal mines is 400 feet.

Blankets were first made by Thomas Blanket.

Our Fuel Resources.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the recent gathering at the White House to promote conservation of the natural resources of the country was the first official step taken by the Government for that purpose. Everybody is aware, or should be, of the good work that is being done by the Government in the department of Forestry in the preservation of our timber supply; and equally, if not more important, have been the labors of the United States Geological Survey in the effort to conserve our natural supplies of fuel by the very simple expedient of teaching us how to use what we do consume to better economical advantage.

It has proved, for instance, in its testing plants, that the gas engine will develop from two to three times as much power from a given amount of coal as is being developed to-day from steam engines of the same capacity—the degree of comparative economy depending, of course, upon the conditions under which the steam engine is being operated. In this connection the tests which have been made of the fuel value of various coals have established the important fact that many coals which are practically worthless for steam raising are entirely serviceable for use in gas producers.



Needles, Parts and Supplies for both Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Machines. SOLD ONLY BY SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. June 5-1y.

This Is The Season For ICE CREAM AND COOL DRINKS

I am prepared to supply Brick Ice Cream for all Social Gatherings and Cream and Confectionery in quantities and at Wholesale Prices, for FESTIVALS AND PICNICS

CLIQUE CLUB AND JOHN T. GETZ'S WELL-KNOWN Ginger Ale All Flavors POP, ORANGEADE AND SODA.

Oranges and Bananas Always on hand. An Unusually Fine Line of Notions and Groceries Pure Ice At Wholesale and Retail. GEO. E. CLUTZ Main Street, Emmitsburg, Md. July 13 '08-1y

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 13-1y

IF YOU NEED A STOVE. Come in and get acquainted with our Farmer Girl. "Moderate in price," "economical in fuel," "durability unsurpassed," as "Bakers and Cookers unrivalled." J. M. Adelsberger & Son march 30-1y

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THOS. H. HALLER, Central Dry Goods House. 17 and 19 North Market Street - FREDERICK, MARYLAND. march 27 1y

Clothing The Lively Little Men. You want them stylishly dressed—that is comparatively easy. You want clothes for them that will wear—that is the difficult part, but one that is not overlooked at this store. SHOE DEPARTMENT. Let us help you to clothe and shoe the boy, as we can and will help you solve this difficult problem and at a saving to be considered. Lowenstein & Wertheimer HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS FREDERICK MARYLAND

MT. ST. MARY'S ITEMS

On Wednesday of last week Miss Ada Wagner tendered her cousin, Mr. Joseph Wagner, who is visiting her, a surprise party in honor of his twenty-third birthday. A large number of friends arrived at an early hour. Dancing and singing were the chief part of the evening's programme. A luncheon was served about midnight after which the guests departed. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James Seltzer; Misses Ada Wagner, Euphemia Tyson, Irene and May Warthen, Alvert and Clayanna Little, Stella and Mary Hemler, Addie Peddicord, Addie Kreitz, Alice McNulty, Sara Baker, Mary Seltzer and Sophia Wetzel; Messrs. George and Joseph Wagner, David Callahan, Joseph and George Hemler, Clement, Edward and Harry Kreitz, Edward Seltzer, James McNulty, Ernest Seltzer, George Baker and Joseph Peddicord.

Mr. Wagner enjoyed the surprise very much and wishes to express his thanks through the columns of THE CHRONICLE to his cousin, Miss Ada, for her kindness.

Miss Mary Althoff, who has been in Baltimore having her eyes treated, has returned home.

Miss Minnie Althoff, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives in this place.

Dr. Troxel, formerly of this place, now of Baltimore, is visiting here.

Miss Elsie Bennet, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives here.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Warthen, on Monday last. A social entertainment was given by a number of their friends and relatives. Vocal and instrumental selections were rendered. These were the guests: the Misses Irene, May and Emma Warthen, Messrs. Daniel Calahan, George and Joseph Wagner, George and Eugene Warthen, Joseph Hoke, George, John and Earnest Lingg, and Edward Seltzer.

A number of young folks from this vicinity spent Thursday of last week at Pen Mar.

Mr. Frank Baldwin, of Baltimore, made a business trip to the college on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Blanche Hobbs is quite ill at this writing.

All were very sorry to learn of the recent death of Sister Laetitia, the former school teacher at St. Anthony's School. Rev. Father Tragger offered a Requiem Mass for her on Monday morning. This Mass was sung by some of the members of the choir who were Sister Laetitia's pupils.

Mr. Joseph Hemler and his sisters, Misses Mary and Stella, spent Sunday with Miss Addie Rosensteel.

GRACEHAM.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Charles Cline accidentally shot himself in the left side of his body inflicting a dangerous wound. Mr. Cline is employed by Mr. William J. Martin and at the time of the accident was mowing. He had his gun with him, for the field in which he was working is near a fish pond and he was anxious to shoot some of the numerous fish hawks that have been depre-dating in that vicinity. Mr. Cline was carrying his gun with one end of it resting on his left foot when he saw one of the birds. He started his team toward the ponds and in so doing the gun slipped from him and fell striking some part of the machine firing one of the loads. The shot entered his left side just below the ribs and produced a serious wound. Dr. M. A. Birely, of Thurmont, was summoned and later Mr. Cline was taken to the Frederick City Hospital. The wounded man resides near Frederick.

On Saturday last Rev. Mr. Robert Huebener returned from his vacation and services were held in the Moravian Church on the following Sunday morning. On next Sunday the annual Love Feast and communion will be held, it being a church memorial of the reunited Moravian congregations, at Herrnhut, Germany.

Plans are being developed for the proper celebration of the 150 anniversary of the organization of the Moravian Church in this place. The services will begin on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, and continue to Oct. 11, Thursday, the eighth, being anniversary day. Former pastors and ministers of nearby Moravian congregations, and the local clergy of other denominations will be asked to take part.

Among the recent guests and visitors in and near Graceham were: the Misses Amanda and Elizabeth Seip, Miss Eleanor Reif and Miss A. E. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Weller, Mrs. Heagy and daughter, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. William Colliflower and Miss Ida Mae Colliflower, Messrs. Jacob Craft and William Red-diman, all of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kouzer, Mr. Charles Williams and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Crossman, of Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Seiss, of Philadelphia, Mrs. D. A. Bollinger, of Hanover, Mrs. Anna Hesser, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Newcomer, of Taneytown.

The German Baptist Brethren have organizations in forty-one of the States with 1,154 churches, an increase of fifty-eight over the last report.

ROCKY RIDGE.

The game of ball played between Rocky Ridge and Catocin Furnace on last Saturday resulted in a victory for the local team. The score was 10 to 6. The game was hotly contested from beginning to finish although the lead taken by Rocky Ridge in the first inning was never overcome. The pitchers were Fox for Rocky Ridge, and Mickley for Catocin Furnace.

The Detour baseball team was defeated for the fourth time this season on Tuesday by the score of 23 to 8. Since the boys from Rocky Ridge have had their new diamond they have not lost a game. The next game on the schedule is with Deerfield to-morrow. The score the last time these teams met was 11 to 9 in favor of Rocky Ridge. The game was played at Deerfield.

Mr. Samuel Wood, who was operated on last January for cancer, is not expected to live.

The Reformed Church Sunday School picnic will be held on August 29.

Miss C. Englar, who has been visiting her sister in Baltimore, has returned.

Quite a number of people spent Wednesday along the creek fishing. Among the party were: Mr. E. Seiss and family, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Bollinger, all guests of Mr. John L. Seiss.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bietler, of New York, are visiting in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Wilcox, of Baltimore, are the guests of Mrs. W. F. M. McCarty.

Miss Jennie Ecker, of Thurmont, attended the harvest service of the German Baptist Church last Saturday. She is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. William Creager and Mrs. Joseph Miller.

THE FLY A SOURCE OF DANGER

Dr. Howard Making New Investigation Into Its Possibilities In Injuring Health.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, has long had under suspicion the house fly—the ordinary fly of the garden variety—and he has set about the accumulation of evidence against this insect, says the correspondent from Washington to the Boston Transcript. He considers the fly a most pestiferous creature, and he is seeking to find out to what extent it is responsible for the spread of typhoid fever and other communicable diseases. Dr. Howard has conducted already a great many investigations of the house fly and he is about convinced that it is a genuine source of danger to the health of humankind. He says that while it has been demonstrated that the mosquito spreads yellow fever and malaria, the house fly spreads typhoid, cholera infantum and various other diseases. The possibilities of the fly for evil may be judged from the assertion of Dr. Howard that the number of bacteria on a single fly may range from 550 to 6,600,000. In the early part of the season the number of bacteria is comparatively small, but later in the season it is much larger. The investigations started by Dr. Howard will have special reference to the part played by the house fly in the spread of typhoid fever, though much other valuable information will be accumulated. In connection with the exhaustive inquiry that has been carried on here concerning the origin of typhoid in the District, the investigations will no doubt be of general importance to the country and to the medical and sanitary world. The work of collecting fly statistics was begun a month ago and will be kept up until October, when the season for flies is practically over. Large numbers of flies are being collected from every section of the city, from stores, market stands, private houses and elsewhere. They are collected by use of flypaper and then are taken to the Department of Agriculture and counted, and examinations will be made to determine what disease germs the flies carry. Records will be kept of the number of flies collected in each section of the city, and when the annual typhoid season comes on in Washington it will be observed whether typhoid is not the most prevalent in those quarters where, for one reason or another, flies are most numerous. Dr. Howard has asked citizens to co-operate in the work of gathering flies, and many of them are taking a deep interest in the studies he is making. Dr. Howard is confident that people do not realize the danger to health that lies in the presence near the house of stables, markets, dairies and the like, from which flies swarm into windows and doors of nearby homes, carrying germs of disease with them; otherwise more minute attention would be given to screening and other forms of protection from flies. It is pointed out that the automobile to a certain extent is contributing to health in the residence sections of Washington by diminishing the number of livery stables and replacing them with garages, thus lessening the number of flies in these sections.

Sparrows pecking at the mortar in the First Congregational Church, of Westfield, Mass., have so damaged the building that extensive repairs are necessary for safety.



The eight cadets who were recently dismissed from West Point have not been reinstated.

Former Assistant Postmaster General Bristow it is said will succeed Senior Kansas Senator Long.

According to a tabulation made by German experts the Japanese navy in three years will rank third in the world.

The Prohibition candidates are stumping the states for votes. Mr. Chafin is addressing audiences in the middle West.

To-morrow the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, Mr. E. W. Chafin, will be nominated in Chicago of his nomination.

The Cuban elections last Saturday passed off quietly. There were very few disturbances and none of them serious.

Bishop Brent of the Philippines Islands, twice selected as bishop of the diocese of Washington, D. C., is now in Boston.

Six troops of cavalry have been sent to the Navajo Indian reservation on account of an uneasiness apparent among the Indians.

A ship from Vera Cruz was held up in quarantine at New York last Saturday on account of a case of yellow fever on board.

The Sultan Abul Hamed of Turkey was stabbed in the breast on Monday night by a minor palace official. His condition is unknown.

Bronson Howard, the famous playwright, died Tuesday afternoon at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. His death followed a year's illness.

Henry Farman, the aeronaut, made three successful flights at Brighton Beach, New York, going some 900 yards in his aeroplane.

Prominent members of the Virginia Bar Association have signified to Mr. Taft that they are tired of Bryan and will support the Republican candidates.

The record of violent deaths in the city of Philadelphia for the month of July is as follows: Five murders, 309 suicides, nineteen drownings, and three deaths in automobile accidents, a total of 336.

The phonograph will play an important part in the Presidential campaign. Beside Mr. Bryan's canned speeches, Mr. Taft has also talked into the receiver.

The gunboat Marietta is at Ceiba, Honduras, to protect American interests in that country which is now in a state of revolution. The cruiser Milwaukee is also on hand in case of trouble.

During the next few weeks the American fleet of submarines will be exercised in Narragansett Bay. No information is given out concerning the manoeuvres.

President Roosevelt and Candidates Bryan and Taft are invited to attend the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln which will be held at Springfield, February 12, 1909.

Bishop C. H. Brent of the Philippines, who is now in this country under the care of a physician, has again declined the Bishopric of the Diocese of Washington and this time finally.

Cardinal Gibbons and 200 American pilgrims were given an audience by the Pope last Saturday. Archbishop Farley, of New York, was one of those who accompanied the party.

In a race riot at the Frick Coke Company's plant near Masontown, Pa., between Slavs and Italians one man was killed and twenty-five wounded. The fighting took place last Sunday.

The President, Diaz, of the Republic of Mexico, has indicated that he has no sympathy for the anti-foreign mining bill, which is a measure to shut out Americans, and that he will not approve it.

Actual work on the first inventory of natural resources of this country has begun. Under the direction of the National Conservation Commission it will be carried on vigorously throughout the Summer.

Four Negroes were lynched in Kentucky last Saturday because they were alleged to have said in the meeting of a colored lodge that the murder of a white farmer by his colored tenant was justifiable. The men were hanged.

Suit for \$1,500,000 damages under the Sherman anti-Trust law was brought in the federal court at Louisville, Ky., last week by the Monarch Tobacco Company, an independent organization, against the American Tobacco Company.

Captain Baldwin's dirigible balloon was given its first preliminary test flight on Tuesday evening from the parade ground at Fort Meyer, Washington, D. C. The navigator had full control of his big machine from start to finish.

Governor Hughes has announced that there is no foundation for the report that he might run as an independent candidate for Governor of New York in case he is not re-nominated by the Republican State Convention next month at Saratoga.

There is much disorder at Birmingham, Ala., on account of the strike among the miners working in that vicinity. At Lewisburg, about nine miles from Birmingham, a group of strikers hurled dynamite into the stockade surrounding the mines.

Bolivar, the largest and most vicious elephant in captivity, died at the Philadelphia Zoo last week. His hide was removed and will be stuffed. The internal organs of the beast were unusually heavy; his heart weighed forty-seven pounds and his liver over 200.

George Pettibone, for years connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and charged with President Moyer and former Secretary Heywood, with complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, died in Denver, Col., after being operated on for cancer last Monday.

The governor of Georgia has promised that if the committee examining into the conditions that prevail in the penal establishments in that state do not finish their labors in time for this session of the legislature that he will call a special session to deal with the affair. The conditions found by the committee are most deplorable.

A forest fire that started last Saturday in British Columbia wiped one town, Fernie, from the map, and almost totally destroyed seven others. One hundred square miles of timber land is burned over and the most authentic reports say that some one hundred persons lost their lives. It is the greatest conflagration that has ever visited Canada.

Mrs. David K. Wardwell, who while suffering from leprosy, was spirited from the hospital where she was confined in Los Angeles by her husband, Brig.-Gen. Wardwell, is hopelessly insane. Gen. Wardwell is a retired officer of the United States army. His wife, when she found that she was afflicted with deadly leprosy which killed her mother, lost her mind.

The intense hot weather throughout the Northwest during the past two weeks has been a bad blow to wheat. The wheat has ripened too rapidly and much of it will be of low grade. Experts who have been in the fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas this week agree that the crop is hurt badly, much of the wheat having been caught in the drouth stage and practically cooked instead of ripening naturally.

The biggest labor dispute which the industrial history of Canada has known culminated on Wednesday in the form of a general strike, when employees of the mechanical departments of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific—some 12,000 in number—aid down their tools and quit work because the decision of the conciliation board, which was appointed under the Lemieux act of the Canadian Parliament, was not in accord with what they wanted.

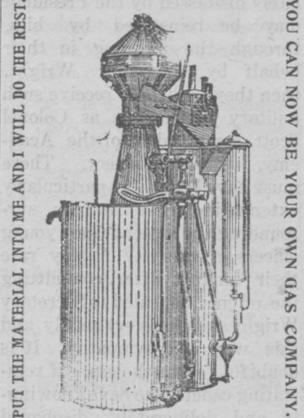
Count Zeppelin made a flight in his mammoth airship on Tuesday in Switzerland and Germany covering a distance of 400 miles in twelve hours. While his machine was on the ground undergoing some necessary repairs, it was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. It is not generally known that Count Zeppelin is a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served through the American Civil War as a cavalry officer in the Army of the Mississippi in the brigade commanded by Gen. Carl Schurz.

Reports from Orange, in Southeast Texas, on the Louisiana line, are to the effect that a race war is imminent. Nearly fifty special deputies have been sworn in, and the white men have generally armed themselves to resist an attack which it is rumored the negroes contemplate. Sunday night a negro attacked a white woman named Mrs. Jay. A posse of white men pursued, captured, and lynched the negro in a swamp bordering on the Neches River. This aroused the negroes.

It is reported in the newspapers that the King of Serbia intends to marry his two sons to American women of great wealth. The emperor of Russia favors the plan, and General Arthur Tcherep-Spiridovich, president of the Slavonic League at Moscow, already has started for New York to look around for heiresses in American. Peter Karageorgevitch ascended the throne of Serbia after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903. His two sons are Prince George, heir apparent to the throne, who was born in 1887, and Prince Alexander, who was born in 1888.

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may 6

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5.00	2.10	9.45	7.10	Le	Ar	9.20	10.50	8.20	7.35		
5.15	2.25	10.00	7.25	Le	Ar	9.05	10.35	8.05	7.20		
5.30	2.40	10.15	7.40	Le	Ar	8.50	10.20	7.50	7.05		

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who keeps on hand a full line of samples of the best all wool garments made.

I have just received a supply of Men's and Boys'

**CORD PANTS**

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**EVENING POST**

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Yours truly,

W. D. COLLIFLOWER.

aug. 9-1y.

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**FRIZELL & BOYLE.**

Dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Rye, Bran, Chop, Timothy and Clover Seed, Poultry and Cattle Powders, Fodder Twine, Etc.

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EMMITSBURG, MD. 8-2-1y

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ALLEN B. LONGENECKER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Allen B. Longenecker, late of Liberty township, Adams Co., Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB R. LONGENECKER, WILLIAM R. LONGENECKER, Administrators.

J. L. Williams, attorney. July 10-6t.

Another Invoice of

**Pittsburgh Perfect Fence**

**J. Thos. Gelwicks.**

april 24-1y

Emmitsburg Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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

CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC and Frederick County Telephone connections.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Emmitsburg Postoffice.

Calendar for August 1908, showing days of the week and dates.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1908.

A WRITER of modern fables has described automobiles in the hands of those who drive their powerful machines at top speed, as "homicide wagons," and the long list of fatalities resulting from speed mania proves the aptness of the term.

As harsh as the judgment may appear the loss of the lives of those who flagrantly defy all law by running their cars at any such rate of speed as seventy-five miles an hour—especially when there is no necessity for it—is just punishment for their folly.

In every city and town, in every village and hamlet, and on every public highway the regulations governing the speed of automobiles are daily disregarded, and these violations may be directly traced to one thing—the utter indifference of those automobilists who are victims of speed mania, to the rights of others.

It would be unwarrantable, unreasonable and a positive wrong for any one to desire or seek to unduly restrict the liberty of automobile owners. They are entitled to and they should have the same privileges as those who drive or ride or walk or employ any other means of locomotion.

Is the prohibition wave responsible for the death of snake stories this Summer?

THE squad of West Point hazers lately dismissed by the President may be reinstated by him, through the pleading in their behalf by Secretary Wright, then they will only receive such military punishment as Colonel Scott, commandant of the Academy, deems sufficient.

If there is anything that is unmanly, unsoldierlike, it is this practice of hazing. It is cowardly in the extreme, it is humiliating to those upon whom it is imposed and, in many instances, it is positively cruel.

To mention the serious injuries that annually result from hazing seems superfluous; statistics furnish cases innumerable. The main thing is how the detestable indulgence can be successfully broken up.

Imagine a dignified senior possessing, in his own estimation, all the military wisdom from Alexander the Great to the present day, compelled on conviction of hazing to pick up a hundred fat ants for the inspection of the commandant.

Retaliatory tactics of this character might also prove of value in stamping out brutality in institutions other than those controlled by the government. There is room for reform in colleges and academies in most of which students in numbers heap upon their weaker fellows indignities which, single-handed and man to man, they would be too cowardly to attempt.

WITH Mr. Harriman in control of the Western Maryland it is to be hoped that the people of this State who are dependent on that road will receive better treatment all around than they have received in the past, and that there will be a great development of the line under the new management.

Mr. Gould may have had excellent plans for his short lived possession, but recent events have proved that plans without funds are of very little value in railroad construction and operation.

As we will all be "a long time dead" the best thing to do is to live our lives on this good old earth the very best we know how and take our chances—they will then be pretty good—on the other life.

If any one wants to know if our home roads are receiving attention let him drive over the one from Emmitsburg to Taneytown. This thoroughfare is being put in condition such as it has not been in for years.

THE trade report to the effect that there is a good demand for expensive pianos for Fall delivery, indicates that prosperity will have reached a pretty high pitch by the first of the year.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

Emmitsburg Grain Elevator

Table listing grain prices: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices: Steers, Butcher Hefers, Fresh Cows, Fat Cows and Bulls, Hogs, Fat per lb., Sheep, Fat per lb., Lambs, per lb., Calves, per lb., Stock Cattle.

Country Produce Etc.

Table listing country produce prices: Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Spring Chickens, Ducks, New Potatoes, Dried Cherries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apples, Lard, Beef Hides.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5

Table listing various market prices: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, HAY, STRAW, MILL FEED, POTATOES, CATTLE, SHEEP, FALL LAMBS.

What's The Use?

What's the use of kickin' In an aimless sort of way? What's the use of knockin'?

What's the use of talkin' Of the "good old days gone by"? There's lots to do preparin' For them that's drawin' nigh.

What's the use of blamin' Everything upon your luck, When it's ten times better bettin' That it's just your lack of pluck?

What's the use declarin' That the cards is always stacked An' that nothin's on the level, Fer you know it's not the fact?

Get out an' study laughin' Go on an' learn to smile; You might even tackle singin' If you practiced for a while— Tune up!

—James P. Haverson.

Origin of Familiar Things.

The first coal was mined in 300 B. C. The first windmills were the Saracens'.

The first handkerchiefs appeared in 1743.

The first baloon was made by a French priest in 1620.

The first music book was issued in 1495 by Wynkin de Worde.

The first surnames appeared in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The first steel pens came into use—at 25 cents apiece—in 1820.

The first dictionary—"Pa-out She"—was issued in China about 1100 B. C.

The first coined money is attributed to Pheldon, King of Argos, in 895 B. C.

The first spectacles—Alessandro di Spina invented them—were worn in 1285.

The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians in 800.

Abdella, King of Persia, sent it as a present to Charlemagne.

The first books—in their present form instead of rolls—were made by Attalus, King of Pergamus, in 887.

The Grain-To-Biscuit Record.

From standing grain in the field to well-baked biscuits in twenty-two minutes was the record made in converting the raw material into the manufactured product at Waitsburgh, Wash., a few days ago.

The net enrolment of the United Society of Christian Endeavor is now 70,404 societies, a gain of 1,266, with about 50,000 members during the last year.

CURRENT COMMENT

Views of State Editors on Topics of The Times

Properly Punished (From Bel Air Aegis.)

We seldom advocate official punishment which has a tinge of harshness or cruelty about it, but in a certain disease it requires like to cure like, and this truth seems to apply with special force in the case of wife-beaters.

When Sheriff Myers, of Frederick county, last Monday with firm hand laid twenty sound lashes on the back of David Jones, colored, for having beaten his wife we believe that the reception of the same medicine he had himself administered will be effective not only to the convict but to many of his kind.

This is the first punishment of the kind in Frederick for twenty-five years and if not repeated for twenty-five more, Jones will not have been whipped in vain. The mental and moral make-up of a wife beater is so stolid and impenetrable that the road to his radical cure seems to be through the hide instead of through the head.

The Cost of Insurance (From Taneytown Carroll Record)

The large number of barn fires during July, shows conclusively why insurance companies should make rates on barns very much higher than on dwellings—at least twice as high—in order to equalize the cost of insurance.

There is no escaping natural laws and average experiences, if the business of insurance is to be conducted along intelligent lines, rather than on luck; and those who take insurance for protection should consider carefully the probable results of the business policy of companies.

Taking a period of say ten years, and considering that a half dozen companies operate with the same classes of property in a given section, and it will be found that the average cost per \$1000, for insurance must be very nearly the same in all, no matter how their plans, and first cost, may vary.

The argument sometimes used in favor of certain companies, that their cost of management—salaries, agents' commissions, etc.—is lower than that of other companies, amounts to nothing in reality, and when sifted shows that the cheap plan is a disadvantage, rather than an advantage, to the insured.

Every policy holder has a right to demand that the class of property he insures is rated according to the percentage of losses properly attaching to that class. The man who will insure a first-class dwelling in a company which insures barns, stores and mills, at nearly the same as dwelling rates, makes a very foolish choice.

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Are Equity Courts Against Labor?

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The labor leaders who think that they and theirs are the first to suffer from equity courts and injunctions neglect history. They misapprehend in this, the essential character and powers of the courts.

The County Jails.

(From the Baltimore Sun)

The people of Maryland do not lack humanity, but they are slow to notice evils and abuses which affect only a few persons, unless these abuses are forced upon their attention, and this, excellent and necessary service is being performed by the Prisoners' Aid Association, a body of volunteers in the work of humanity. They send reliable agents to the jails who report what they see.

CURRENT COMMENT AND VARIOUS OPINIONS

Discussion of Affairs in General from Leading Journals of The Country.

Very Thin Indeed. (From the Boston Transcript.)

Texas continues to give evidence of how slight is its veneer of civilization. At the burning of an oil-soaked Negro boy, a member of his own race who ventured to make some slight remark of protest, was beaten nearly to death, while the minister of one of the largest churches in the city was told that if he did not keep quiet he would be soundly whipped.

An American Tragedy.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

The newspapers a few days ago announced that Leslie Carter of Chicago had been declared incompetent by the courts. As Mrs. Leslie Carter's attorney sympathetically puts it, he has been "adjudged insane."

The tragedy of the affair is largely private but it cannot avoid being in some part public. Leslie Carter himself was a choice man, standing high in esteem and scholarship at Yale and giving great promise. The scandal in his own home was a dreadful blow to his pride as well as to his heart.

He has broken down. She, on the other hand, though she has now another husband, remains Leslie Carter and continues to pose before the public, who flock to see her. Her agent, who begs for a let-up in the rush to interview her, incidentally mentions that she has refused \$2000 a week for a season of forty weeks in vaudeville, that she is not extravagant, and, indeed, "cares only for automobiles," and is to come out in a new play this fall.

A Newspaper Campaign.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Attention is being called to the fact that never before was a presidential campaign so completely in the hands of newspaper men. Mr. Taft was a reporter. Mr. Bryan was an editor when he was nominated the first time, and he has since been editor and proprietor.

In former campaigns passes have been plentiful for the speakers, so that it was a comparatively easy matter to move them around from point to point. To pay fares on the bases of former traveling, it is estimated, would cost considerable over half a million dollars—and the size of the campaign funds is yet an unknown quantity.

There is danger in overdoing in this respect. Readers may grow weary of too much politics, and if they turn against such literature all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot make them read it. The best thing will be for the candidates to make short speeches and for all other matters to be put in moderate space.

Bryantized Party.

(From the New York Life.)

And we dare say, the renomination of Bryan is about as good medicine as the Democratic party could take this year. Before it can do the country much good it has got to develop new leadership, and apparently it cannot do that until its infatuation with Brother Bryan comes to an end.

So let us try to be reconciled this time again to Brother Bryan's ascendancy, considering that the extraordinary phenomenon with the philosophical admission that whatever is, is right, and that Bryan could not have captured the Democratic party if it had not been ripe to be captured by him.

is full of examples of aversion to equity courts, and for this reason. It is a very pretty bargain to be able to do wrong at once and then pay the equivalent at the end of a trial if you are solvent. But law and government cannot and do not exist where that choice is offered to wrongdoers.

For The Guidance Of Voters.

(From the New York World.)

With seven candidates for President in the field the independent voter will be subjected to a steady fire of facts and arguments designed to win his support.

When there were only two or three candidates it was relatively a simple matter to choose between them according to their domestic habits or personal tastes. But with seven running at once there is always the probability that some careless campaign manager will neglect to inform the country that his candidate's clothes are ready made or made to order, what is his favorite breakfast food, what tunes he whistles and whether he prefers the chrysanthemum to the carnation for a buttonhole flower.

There may be three out of the seven candidates who agree on the main points of railroad regulation, yet nothing to show how they would average up on the golf links or as baseball umpires or as judges at a county fair. A conscientious voter might read the Democratic, Republican, Populist, Independence, Prohibition, Socialist and Socialist Labor platforms clear through and still not be able to tell how many, if any, boys and girls the various nominees have.

As it is on grounds like these that daily efforts are made to influence political sentiment, there ought to be some way by which all the Presidential candidates shall be put on record.

Empty Dinner Pails

(From the Harrisburg Patriot.)

A bulletin just issued by State Labor commissioner Williams, of New York, gives statistics showing that for the first three months of 1908 there was a larger portion of members of trade unions unemployed continuously than at any other time since William McKinley's first election.

Out of 386,115 members of such unions in New York State there were 101,446 or over twenty-six per cent. continuously idle during the whole three months, yet during that period the Republican party was as completely in control of the national Government, legislative and executive, as it has been at any period during the last eleven years—the party that won two campaigns on the now exploded claim that Republican success meant full dinner pails for all wage earners.

It is to be remembered in considering the statistics issued by Commissioner Williams that practically all of this idleness among trade union men was due to the hard times. Labor disputes were far fewer than in any previous year. All important industries suffered and fifty-six per cent. of the union men engaged in building trades were idle at the end of March.

President Roosevelt wisely said soon after he succeeded President McKinley that no administration or legislation could make good times but that bad administration and bad legislation could help to bring about bad times.

The iniquitous tariff, for the reform of which there is no hope except in Democratic success, has helped to bring about bad times to all the people except a comparatively few favored ones which it has made enormously rich.

Are Equity Courts Against Labor?

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The labor leaders who think that they and theirs are the first to suffer from equity courts and injunctions neglect history. They misapprehend in this, the essential character and powers of the courts. The distinction between common law and equity, between a jury and an injunction, is one of deep principle.

Let us try to be reconciled this time again to Brother Bryan's ascendancy, considering that the extraordinary phenomenon with the philosophical admission that whatever is, is right, and that Bryan could not have captured the Democratic party if it had not been ripe to be captured by him.

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- ¶Separate department for young boys.

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aug 9-1y

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MAKE

THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING KNOWN.

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

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## The New Suit Fabrics for Spring

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

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The Tailor

Mch. 8-1f.

## DEADLY MOSQUITOES

### Transmit Germs of Malaria and Yellow Fever

#### SOLDIER HERO PROVES THEORY

"Don't Scratch the Bite," Says New York Health Officer.—Story and Fate of Kissinger and His Exhibition of Moral Courage.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York says in the New York World that "It is very unfortunate that people so often scratch a mosquito bite. Don't do it; nothing is to be gained by scratching, and the chances are that you do more harm when you scratch than the mosquito does by biting. Scratching is absolutely useless.

"When a mosquito bites a person it injects something which is irritating, a kind of acid. In some cases the sting is more perceptible than in others, which is probably due to the susceptibility of some people being greater than that of others. To relieve the sting of a mosquito bite use an alkaline substance.

"There are several alkalis that may be used with effect; ammonia is very common. If one should happen to be in a field when bitten, nothing else being available, a little moistened fresh soil applied to the bitten part will act as an alkali. The same is generally true with regard to the bites of bees and other insects; they require an alkali to neutralize them.

"Ordinarily a mosquito bite is only a transient thing. The sting soon passes away. The susceptibility of different persons to bites is peculiar. Some people will instinctively stay away from mosquito-infected areas. Again, it is quite true that there is to a certain extent immunity, this being especially true among old inhabitants in mosquito districts.

"I recall the case of one man who, when he first came to Staten Island, spent a day in the woods. He was bitten from head to foot, and it caused him to be ill for several days. After he got well he did not mind mosquito bites at all. There is something in this, it is really an immunity.

"People must not have a false sense of security, however. It does not follow because you have applied an alkali on the mosquito bite that you are safe from malaria. This is not so. If a mosquito when it bites you is in a state that can infect you with the malarial fever you cannot escape. This is because the malarial organism when injected by the mosquito into the human being is immediately introduced into the circulation, and malarial fever follows.

"Probably no disease has caused more widespread suffering and loss of life than malarial fever. The knowledge that we now possess regarding the medium of infection has placed in our hands means which if properly employed will prevent, or bring promptly under control, outbreaks of this disease, and it is safe to say that the ravages which have been caused in the past need never occur again.

"It has been proved conclusively that malaria is transmitted by a variety of mosquito known as the 'anopheles,' and, so far as known at the present time, in no other way.

"The old theory that malaria is caused by miasma or poisonous emanations from swamps or low-lying districts, or by bad air, as the name malaria implies, has secured so firm a hold, not only on the laity but on the medical profession, that it has been abandoned reluctantly, and there are to-day some observers who, while admitting that the mosquito is a medium of infection, believe that there are other means by which malaria is transmitted. Their arguments or theories thus far presented are neither logical nor based on scientific research, and are therefore not entitled to serious consideration. Unfortunately for mankind the 'anopheles' is so wide-spread that malaria is widely distributed throughout the world.

"The 'anopheles' is as harmless as any other mosquito until after it has become infected by biting persons suffering from malarial fever. Even after this takes place it cannot immediately act as a medium of infection, as there must be an interval for the development of the malarial organism in the body of the mosquito before the disease can be transmitted to the human being. This in the 'anopheles' takes about one week.

"The male of the mosquito does not bite, therefore the female is responsible both for the annoyance which the bite of this insect inflicts and also for the transmission of disease.

"Mosquitoes as a rule are most active at night. This is so with the 'anopheles'; therefore it is true that malaria is usually contracted at that time. This was satisfactorily proved by Italian investigators on the Roman Campagna.

"We are always taking a chance, for we cannot tell whether the mosquito is an infected one or not. If a person has been bitten in the night, the next morning there is absolutely nothing to show it.

What Dr. Doty has said about the mosquito and malaria is equally true concerning yellow fever. For years the theory was pretty generally believed in the medical profession but there was lacking the absolute surety that could only come by experiment. The following appeal for aid taken from the Boston Transcript, under the heading "An Unknown Hero," tells of the man who was brave enough to make this experiment:

Eight years ago, when yellow fever prevailed among the American troops at Havana, the medical commission appointed by the United States Government to investigate the disease, decided to test the truth of Finlay's theory of its transmission from one person to another by means of mosquitoes. The only way in which the point could be decided was for someone who had never had yellow fever to let himself be bitten by mosquitoes which were known to have bitten a yellow fever patient. When this fact became known a young man from Ohio, John R. Kissinger, a private in the United States Army, called on Major Reed, the chairman of the commission, and volunteered to submit to the experiment. He declined to receive the compensation offered, saying that he offered his services in the interest of science and of humanity, and made it his sole condition that he should receive no pecuniary reward. Major Reed, when afterwards relating this incident, said: "In my opinion this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the Army of the United States.

Kissinger was accordingly bitten on Dec. 5, 1900, by five mosquitoes, previously infected by feasting on a yellow fever patient, and three days later he developed a typical attack of the disease, in which he nearly lost his life. The success of this experiment proved beyond a doubt that yellow fever is conveyed from one person to another by the mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata*, and has put it in our power to control this dreadful disease.

A year or two later Kissinger left the army, married, and settled in Indiana. About three years ago he developed a spinal disease which has deprived him of the use of his lower limbs and keeps him confined to a wheeled chair. He cannot recover but he may live for some time. His wife is struggling hard to support herself and him, but she is hampered in her efforts by the necessity of caring for him in his helpless condition. For some time she did laundry work and he was able to help her by turning the wringer as he sat in his chair, but now he is too feeble to do even that. He has a small pension of twelve dollars a month, but as his disease is not directly traceable to the attack of yellow fever, it has been hard to obtain even so much assistance from the Government.

The discovery of the means by which yellow fever is conveyed has saved us millions of dollars and many thousands of lives. General Wood, the former military governor of Cuba, estimated that it "results in the saving of more lives annually than were lost in the Cuban War and saves the commercial interests of the world a greater financial loss than the cost of the entire Cuban War." To this man's courage and self-devotion we owe the proof which has placed this dreadful disease under our control. Will not some of those who profit, directly or indirectly, by his heroism, extend a helping hand in his present necessity.

Any contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by CAROLINE LATIMER Petersham, Mass.

#### It Is Sweet To Do Nothing.

SO READS THE EPITAPH OF SARAH DEMPSTER.

"Here lies a poor woman who always was tired; She lived in a house where help was not hired;

Her last words on earth were 'Dear friends, I am going Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing;

But everything there is exact to my wishes, For where they don't eat, there's no washing up dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing, But having no voice I'll get clear of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me ever, I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever."

—Ellen Olney Kirk in New Lippincott's.

A Paris paper complains that no journalist has yet been buried in the Pantheon, and mentions as representatives of the craft who ought to be there Chateaubriand, Benjamin Constant, Paul Louis Courier, Armand Carrel, Emile de Girardin and Louis Veillot.

While taking up the floor of an empty house at Patrocina, Brazil, a poor woman found imbedded in the earth beneath a diamond of the first water and perfect shape, weighing 220 carats. It is the second largest diamond ever found in America.

According to Chinese law, a wife who is too talkative may be divorced.

¶ The Savings Bank is the prudent man's chief accessory in laying a foundation for a competence.

¶ The Middletown Savings Bank is the place for the prudent man to deposit his money. Four per cent. paid on deposits.

¶ We welcome your account, whether large or small.

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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.  
Real Irish Linen, 1 yard wide.....50c

#### LAWNS—

Colored Lawns in plain, dotted, striped, flowered effects in all the latest shades. Also the Arnold Side Bands in lawns and prints.

#### WASH FABRICS—

Amoskeag Dress Gingham, Cotton Chambray, Batiste, Percale, Colored Dress Linens in all the popular and fancy effects.

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English Taffeta Suiting, Voile, Mohair, Batiste.

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Men's fine Dress Shirts, Negligee Shirts. Well selected Neckwear. Summer weight Underwear for men and boys.

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Fine Gauze Lisle Hose, Hermsdorf summer weight Hose. Excellent variety notions, fans, collars, belts, etc.

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Market and Patrick Streets, Frederick, Md.

## PERSONALS.

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

Mr. H. K. Sutton, of Baltimore, spent Sunday in this place.

Mrs. W. H. Sellers and son, Charles, are visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. Julia Jones, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her cousin, Mr. D. H. Guise.

Mr. J. H. Stokes attended the meeting of School Commissioners on Wednesday.

Master Annan Cook, who spent several months in Florida, has returned home.

Mrs. Julia Conner, of Graceham, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Gellwicks.

Mrs. John Glass has returned from visiting her children in Gettysburg and Carlisle.

Mrs. Harry Line and two children, of Baltimore, are visiting Mr. D. H. Guise and family.

Mrs. Cunningham and son, of Washington, D. C., are visiting Mrs. E. E. Zimmerman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sellers and son, of York, Pa., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Sellers.

Mr. James M. Kerrigan, who has been at Long Green, Md., for several weeks is now at home.

Miss Helen E. Sellers, who has been visiting in Frederick, has returned to her home in this place.

Mr. George M. Hyder, of Westminster, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Catharine Hyder.

Miss Olivia Hardy, of Philadelphia, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lansinger.

Mrs. Isaac M. Motter and her son, Mr. John Motter, of Frederick, were in Emmitsburg on Tuesday.

Miss Anna Felix, who has been visiting for some weeks in Gettysburg and Hanover, has returned home.

Messrs. Paul and Harrison Elder, of Baltimore, spent sometime with their uncle, Mr. Charles McCarren.

Misses Mary and Eva Dausies, who spent the past week at Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Guise's, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hack and Miss Eleanor Hack are spending several weeks at Buena Vista Springs Hotel.

Mrs. H. C. Little, of Huntsville, Ala., is spending some time with her niece, Mrs. D. H. Guise, of "Cloverdale."

The Misses Emily and Helen Motter, daughters of Judge and Mrs. J. C. Motter, are the guests of Mrs. E. E. Zimmerman.

The Misses Genevieve Raner, Helen Foller, Ida Mae and Olive Hoke, all of Gettysburg, are visiting in this place, the guests of the Misses Nellie and Anna Felix.

Miss Sarah Hoke accompanied by her sister, Mrs. S. R. Minnich, of Carlisle, came from that place on Wednesday and are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke.

## DANIEL H. STEINER.

Daniel H. Steiner, a member of the firm of Steiner Bros., druggists, died suddenly at his home in Frederick on Monday morning of apoplexy at the age of forty-seven years. He was taken ill at his place of business on Sunday evening.

Mr. Steiner was one of the most popular of Frederick's business men. He was a director of the Franklin Savings Bank and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. He was a member of the Masonic order, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and of the Junior Fire Company, a member of the Frederick Lodge of Elks, and for a number of years had been a member of the City Board of Health. He was a bachelor and is survived by two brothers—William H. Steiner, of Arlington, Md., and Dr. Harry R. Steiner, of Frederick, and three sisters—Misses Clara H., Louise H., and Susie H. Steiner, all of Frederick. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon.

## CORRECTION.

By mistake the date of the birth of George H. Miles was given in the last issue of THE CHRONICLE as July 31, 1824. It should have been July 31, 1824.

Services will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday morning at ten o'clock. Rev. Mr. J. F. Heisse, district superintendent, will occupy the pulpit.

Last Sunday Mr. Flaunt, one of Emmitsburg's oldest citizens, had an attack of vertigo, from which he has not yet recovered.

The first cars on the trolley road running from Hanover to Littlestown made the trip on Thursday of last week.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church will hold its annual picnic on Aug. 12 in the vineyard adjoining the parsonage. a7-1t

## WANTS EMMITSBURG ON ROUTE

Congressman Pearre Will Ask That Lincoln Memorial Boulevard Go Through Frederick.

In a special article dated Frederick, August 4, the Baltimore *American* published the following: Congressman George A. Pearre will aid in the movement to have the proposed Lincoln Memorial Boulevard from Washington, D. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., run through Frederick. In a letter received here today Colonel Pearre states that he proposes at the next session of Congress to introduce a bill providing that the route of the road, if constructed, shall be from Washington through a part of the District of Columbia and Montgomery county to Rockville; thence through Gaithersburg, Germantown and Clarksburg, in Montgomery county; thence through Urbana and Araby to the city of Frederick, in Frederick county; thence through Creagerstown and Thurmont to Emmitsburg, and thence to Gettysburg. Concerning this proposition, Colonel Pearre says:

"Although this is not a straight line, yet it would run through Montgomery and Frederick counties into Pennsylvania, over a great part of the line on which the Union soldiers marched and fought during the Civil War, in this respect unlike the Lafean route, not a mile of which was covered by the soldiers of the Union until Gettysburg is reached. This is the sentimental side of the question.

"The advantage, from a practical and economical point of view, are as follows:

Gettysburg is ten miles north of Emmitsburg, Md., and from Emmitsburg to the Pennsylvania state line the present road is about one per cent. grade, while the remainder of the road to Gettysburg is a fairly level road. The 21 miles of turnpike from Frederick to Emmitsburg is beautiful, and the pike from Frederick Junction (three miles) is also level, making 24 miles of turnpike as fine as there is in the state of Maryland. From Frederick Junction to Clarksburg the road is not so good, but seven miles of it is already piked, making a total of 31 miles of pike which has already been constructed from Emmitsburg to Hyattstown. There is also a fine turnpike from Gaithersburg to Washington, or will be shortly, thus leaving only the distance between Gaithersburg and Hyattstown (in Montgomery county) that is not already a rock road."

## Enjoyable Birthday Party.

Mr. Bernard Humerick celebrated his twenty third birthday on Tuesday evening Aug. 4th, at his home "Distant View." From a distance the place resembled a miniature Fairyland with its merry illuminations. The countryside rang with the laughter and merry shouts of the happy guests. Music, both vocal and instrumental, was one of the chief amusements of the evening, solos being rendered by Miss Emma Humerick, Miss Agnes Taylor and Miss Mary Chrimer. At ten o'clock the guests were invited to the spacious dining room where the table was groaning beneath its load of many delicacies. "Distant View" has been long noted for its generous hospitality. Those who enjoyed this party were:

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Humerick, George Sanders, Edgar Humerick, Edwin Chrimer, Mrs. John Taylor, Nevitte Peiffer, Misses Emma Humerick, Agnes Taylor, Mary Chrimer, Thelma Pfriffer, Doris Pfriffer, Messrs. Charles and Bernard Humerick, Masters Grodon Propf and James Pfriffer.

## Ice Cream Furnished by the Ton.

Last Friday Mr. Clutz, assisted by Mr. Norman Hoke, made and sold 135 gallons of ice cream. This has been a record breaking season for the sale of this popular desert and last month Mr. Clutz manufactured 1093 gallons. On the eighteenth of last month he sold by the plate at his parlors eighty gallons.

## WARNING.

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

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

Dr. G. E. Jacobs, the well-known specialist in lenses for the eyes, who, eighteen years ago, when a specialist for the old and celebrated Philadelphia optical firm of Queen & Co., fitted so many of our citizens with glasses, will be in Emmitsburg at the Emmitt House, Tuesday, August 11th. As Dr. Jacobs makes no charge to examine your eyes, and if glasses are necessary furnishes them at a very reasonable price, therefore, to those whose eyes need attention this will be a rare opportunity to have them properly cared for. aug. 7-1t.

Mr. George P. Beam is having a concrete pavement, steps and gutter laid at his property on East Main street. This and the concrete work at Mr. G. A. Ohler's and Mr. Jacob Baker's, near Taneytown, is being done by Mr. Charles Gillelan. Aug. 7-1t.

## SIX POCKETBOOKS RECOVERED

Stolen Property of J. T. Barton Found Near Rouzerville.—Bank Notes Overlooked by Thief.

On February 22 last Mr. J. T. Barton, storekeeper at Fountain Dale, left his place of business for a short time forgetting to close his safe and a door in the rear of the building. While he was away his strongbox was rifled and among other valuables six pocketbooks were taken.

Last Saturday Mr. John Horner and Mr. Robert McNair, driving cattle over the mountain found, just on this side of Rouzerville and a little off the road, six pocketbooks piled neatly one on another. The contents proved that they were the property of Mr. Barton. When these gentlemen got to Fountain Dale they spoke to Mr. Barton about their find, and he recognized the purses as his property. Before the owner had examined their contents he told Mr. Horner and Mr. McNair of the robbery and wondered if the thief had noticed seven dollars in bills that were in an obscure flap of one of the wallets. When he looked for them there they were none the worse for their six months' outing on the mountain.

## SPOTTED FEVER AT GETTYSBURG

Rigid Quarantine in Force and Little Danger of Disease Spreading.—Two Deaths Reported.

Great precautions are being taken in Gettysburg to prevent the spread of what at first promised to be an epidemic of Spotted Fever or Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. One death in the town and another in the county are all that have been reported. Four separate families have been attacked with the disease, the patients in all cases being children.

## Are You a Bee Keeper?

The State Entomologist of Maryland, in conjunction with the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, is attempting to learn the status of bee-keeping in this state with a view to investigate the future possibilities of the business and also to increase its importance. The investigation has commenced in Maryland and the authorities are very desirous of securing the names of all beekeepers in the state. It is therefore requested that all who read this article and who are interested or engaged in the culture of bees will communicate with Thomas Symons, State Entomologist, College Park, Maryland.

## Recent Additions to the Library.

During the last few days the following additions have been made to the volumes in the Public Library:

The Vigil (Begie); The Master of the Inn (Herrick); The servant of the House (Kennedy); Beverly of Graustark (McCutcheon); Sheaves (Benson); The First Violin (Fothergill); White Christopher (Schlosson); The Barrier (Beach); The Fifth String (Susa) Fair Margate and The Prima Donna (Crawford).

## Barn Struck by Lightning.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James White's barn, about three miles from town was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The stock was saved but this year's crop of wheat was lost. Mr. White has not estimated his loss as yet but it is supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

## The Fairfield Bank Officials.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Fairfield bank last week the following directors were elected:

J. Elmer Zimmerman, Dr. J. F. Mackley, Peter Kready, J. J. Reindollar, Jas. Cunningham, E. B. Swope, C. P. Bream, E. F. Strasbaugh, Christian Frey, Dr. J. E. Glenn and J. U. Neely. jul 31-2ts

## Horse Scared at Starting Automobile.

While Mr. Richard Zacharias was delivering ice on Wednesday morning his horse became frightened at an automobile and broke one of the traces with which it was hitched to the wagon. Mr. Zacharias had hold of the lines at the time and before the horse could be stopped, was dragged some distance.

## Teacher's Institute Postponed.

At the last meeting of the County School Commissioners held in Frederick on the 5th instant, the time for holding the annual Teachers' Institute was changed from the first week in September to the first week in January.

## LOST—REWARD.

First part of last week a female black and white hound about six months old, between Bonneville and Troxel's store. Suitable reward will be given if returned to

Mrs. J. L. GLOINGER, aug 7-1t Mt. St. Marys.

## LOST.

On Saturday, Aug. 1, between Monterey and a point two miles below Emmitsburg, on the Keysville road, a coat, Masonic emblem in lapel; several business communications in pockets. Finder please return the same to THE CHRONICLE office. Aug. 7-1t.

## BEARS HIS YEARS LIGHTLY.

Mr. Nathaniel Rowe Will Celebrate His Eighty-Seventh Birthday To-morrow.

Well may it be said of Mr. Nathaniel Rowe, whose birthday comes to-morrow, that

"Age sits with decent grace upon his visage."

This kindly old gentleman—old in years, but young in spirit—has given a great deal of pleasure to the readers of THE CHRONICLE by contributing to its columns bits of history connected with the early days of Emmitsburg, and many and many a time has he told his friends in his own inimitable way the interesting experiences of his youth.

There will be more than one ring at his door bell to-morrow; for Mr. Rowe has lots of friends who will be eager to wish him many happy returns.

To a representative of THE CHRONICLE who called upon him yesterday the old man said:

"Yes, to-morrow's my birthday, I was born August 8th, 1821, so that makes me eighty-seven.

"I feel pretty good except that the recent warm weather struck me rather hard. But I feel as good as can be expected, for a man of my age, I guess.

"No I don't think I'll see many more birthdays. I don't see how I can. It'll only be a few more years, at best.

"I wish I could tell you something for THE CHRONICLE but I think I've told you everything that might have been interesting in my two former interviews."

## September Grand Jury Drawn.

The following have been drawn for the September grand jury for Frederick county:

Emmitsburg—John F. Adelsberger, Sterling Galt.

Creagerstown—John Hesson. Catoctin—Elmer C. Branderberg, Ira V. Hurshman.

Urbana—Levi Price, Wm. R. Murphy.

Liberty—Charles E. Albaugh, W. Irving Duderar.

New Market—George W. Steetle, Garrison Bradenbury.

Hauvers—Ulysses G. Harbaugh. Woodsboro—George F. Smith, John P. Cramer.

Petersville—George S. Virtz. Mount Pleasant—Zedekiah W. Smith.

Jefferson—Charles W. Corum. Mechanicstown—Joseph C. Gernand, Philip F. Gaver.

Johnsville—Isaac T. Stitely, Nicholas E. Norris.

Woodville—William H. Martin. Linganore—George D. Koons, John T. Barnes.

Lewistown—Harry C. Stull, Charles J. Ramsburg.

Tuscarora—John D. Shankle. Burkittsville—Charles C. Maught, John T. Pfeiffer.

Ballanger—Samuel T. Barnes. Frederick—George W. Webster.

Brunswick—Edward L. Richards. Walkersville—J. Walker Clemson.

Buckeystown—George W. Lilly, Jacob L. Thomas.

Frederick—Milton E. Engle, Charles B. Gaver, John J. White, Thomas J. Altman, John H. Bennett, William F. Chilton, Charles H. Fraley, Theodore A. Buesing, P. Mehrle Hiteshew.

Middletown—Caswell Hoffman, Albert W. Neikirk.

## FOR SALE.

A one-horse McCormick Mower, in good condition. Apply at CHRONICLE Office.

The Home Department Sunday School will hold their annual Lawn Fete at the home of Mr. John Rhodes, Middle Creek Mills, on Saturday evening August 8th. Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be held on the following Monday evening. jul 31-2ts

Miss Clara Rowe's contract as teacher at Stony Branch was confirmed by the Board of County School Commissioners.

The house occupied by Mr. Felix Adams and William Rogers, the property of Mr. Adams, has been repainted.

Want to rent farm for cash; state particulars. 747 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md. jul 31-2ts.

## THERMOMETRIC READINGS.

Taken every week day from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	85	90	90
Saturday	74	81	86
Monday	75	83	88
Tuesday	79	90	94
Wednesday	81	85	86
Thursday	80	82	82
Friday	74		

Readings for the week beginning Aug. 2 1907:

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	85	80	
Saturday	74	79	81
Monday	67	76	75
Tuesday	74	80	80
Wednesday	73	84	87
Thursday	78	86	85
Friday	74		

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

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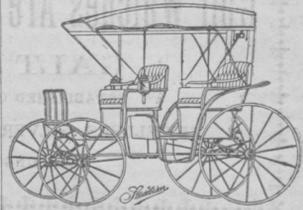
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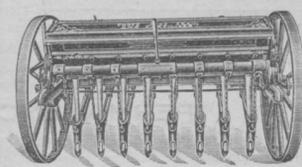
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July 10-'08-1yr

\$49.00 Buys a New Improved "Greencastle"

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LABOR DEMAGOGUES

His Power as Head of Organized Tyranny

HE WILL NOT FLOURISH LONG

As Salaried Agent It Is to His Interest to Embroil Working Population With Their Employers and Thus Impoverish Labor.

There is a restive spirit showing among workingmen under the despotism of their self-styled champions, but, says the New York Herald, the full extent of the mistake they make in preferring King Stork to King Log is as yet but dimly perceived. King Log—or, in other words, capital—is bound to consider the employees' interests, his own prosperity being dependent upon their welfare. King Stork—in other words, the labor demagogue—is under no such obligation. On the contrary, he is directly interested in keeping the working population embroiled with their employers in order to give a semblance of justification for his own existence as labor's salaried agent. The spectacle of thousands of free, industrious, honest workingmen throwing down their tools and imposing ineffable misery upon themselves, their wives and children at the bidding of a demagogue who continues to draw his salary while they starve would be ludicrous were it not so pathetic.

Like all despotisms, however, the despotism of the labor demagogue cannot flourish long on American soil.

Labor has no grievance against its employers that is not susceptible of removal by direct negotiation conducted in a give and take spirit on both sides. Its real, ineradicable grievance is against the demagogues, the paid promoters of strife, whose entire purpose and desire is to prevent such direct negotiations. All that can result from blind obedience to the dictates of tyrannical labor demagogues is the disorganization of industry, the intimidation of capital and the final impoverishment of labor.

Cures Indigestion—Rests The Mind

In the choice of motive power allow me to suggest the ox, writes Charles D. Stewart in *The Atlantic*. The horse leans forward to pull and even helps himself along by bobbing his head; he jerks a load out of a hard place by plunging bodily against the collar, stopping and lunging again; he strains through a hard place and then starts suddenly forward at his release; he works himself into a lather, and you, if you are the right kind of a person, cannot help feeling for him and assisting him with inward stress and strain.

The ox does not bob a horn. He simply journeys and the load goes along. When he comes to a tough place his pasterns do not bend down; he does not squat to pull; he does not pinch along on the toes of his shoes; he seldom blows, and he does not know how to sweat.

There is much about him besides his disposition that is self-contained; he is the antithesis of the automobile. To ride on his back is a cure for the indigestion; to ride behind him is a rest for the mind; a course of ox is an antidote for the ills of the times.

"Missouri Meerscham" Industry.

Franklin county, Mo., is the birthplace of the "Missouri meerscham," as those persons who desire to give it a more aristocratic name have christened the corncob pipe, says the Boston Transcript. Of corncob pipes during the year 1907, the county exported 22,608,488. Besides these, she has sent out 912,000 pipestems, 29,808 "cleaners," and 108,902 wooden pipes, in value more than half as much as was realized from either her live stock on her grain operations. Gasconade county shipped cob pipes to the number of 1,856,640, valued at \$26,890, and showing a total shipment for the two counties of 24,465,128 such pipes.

Made Staple of Former Luxury.

Captain Lorenza D. Baker, a Cape Cod native, who has just died in Boston, at the age of sixty-eight, raised the banana from the position of a coastwise luxury to that of a staple. In 1870 a few hundred bunches of the fruit came to the United States; the annual imports now are valued at something like \$6,000,000. For the re-making of old Jamaica plantations and the building up of new ones involved in this expansion of demand the British government and the city of Kingston have expressed gratitude to Captain Baker with honors and silver plate.

Clerical Garb Ordered 14 Centuries Ago

The clergy were required to wear no peculiar garb in private life prior to the fifth century, says the New York American. The Council of Agde, in the year 506, ordered the clergy to wear clothes and shoes of a particular cut, and the distinction between the clergy and laity was made more marked still in the sixth century by the introduction of the "tonsure" or clerical crown.

A hotel is being built at Berlin which will be the largest in the world.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE GROWTH

Figures of Interest to the Studious Twentieth Century Voter.

It has been 100 years since James Madison was elected to his first term as President. Madison received 122 votes in the electoral college and Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, received 47. George Clinton, of New York, received 6. In a century the vote of the electoral college has increased from 175 to 483. Notwithstanding Madison's "overwhelming" majority of the electoral vote in 1812, it still lacked 18 of as many votes in the electoral college as Parker received in 1904, and Parker was overwhelmingly defeated.

The increase in the electoral vote of the states marks the growth and development of the entire country. The admission of new states has been a prominent factor in increasing the vote, but the growth in population is chiefly accountable for the difference between the electoral vote of 1808 and that of 1908.

The greatest increase in the electoral vote, however, was in the first quarter of the century. From 1808 to 1832 the gain was 111. From 1832 to 1856 the vote in the electoral college increased but 10—from 286 to 296. From 1856 to 1880 the increase was 73, and from 1880 to 1904 the gain was 107.

In these four periods the same number of states were admitted to the Union. From 1808 to 1832 Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri were authorized to vote for President. From 1832 to 1856 the electoral votes of Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California were added. From 1856 to 1880 the admissions were Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado. From 1880 to 1904 North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah were given the right of suffrage in presidential elections.

The vote of 1908 will be increased but seven over that of 1904. The reapportionment is made every ten years, so that the only change from the electoral vote of 1904 will be the seven votes from Oklahoma, admitted last year.

In the Madison campaign, 100 years ago, only the thirteen original states, with Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio participated.

Prior to 1824 no record of the so-called "popular vote" for President was made. But from 1824 to 1904 the popular vote increased from 352,062 to 13,510,908.

In 1824 Andrew Jackson received 155,871, and his plurality over John Q. Adams was 50,551, although Adams was elected President. The vote of the nation as late as 1824 was less than the vote of Kansas in 1904.—*Kansas City Star*.

When Korea Led the World.

Few are aware that Korea preceded Europe in inventing three things which have had a vast influence upon the world. Printing with movable types originated in Korea in 1324, 126 years before the invention of the art in Europe. The two other inventions in which the Koreans seem to have anticipated Europe were the mortar and the ironclad, both used with considerable effect during the Japanese-Korean war of 1892-98.

BAD BOYS AND PHILANTHROPIST

Moral Distinction and Prizes For Competition in Virtue.—Has Illustrated Its Success.

The *World's Work* for August says that Toledo has fewer young rascals in proportion to its population than any other city in the Union. The virtue of the Toledo boys is laid mainly at the door of the wise philanthropist, Mr. John E. Gunckel. He set to work with the newsboys, who give the tone to the juvenile underworld. He provided for the organization of baseball teams, band, cadet, and drum corps, but no young Arab could "make the team" without going into training, and sweating from his system swearing, stealing, gambling, lying, drinking, and cigarettes. No one is excluded from membership in the Newsboys' Association; but no one can become an officer or enjoy any of the special honors without first having gained moral distinction. This seems to be one of the best examples of the merit system on record—every one invited, but absolutely no hope of advancement except for desert. There is sound psychology in offering prizes for competition in virtue. "Virtue is its own reward" may do for Cato and Seneca; but when virtue means that you step ahead of the next man, it has a more irresistible appeal for Tom, Dick, and Harry.—*New York Post*.

The horses of Iceland are shod with sheep's horns.

SENATOR W. B. ALLISON DEAD

Was Twice Talked of as Candidate for President.—Over Forty Years a Republican Leader.

United States Senator W. B. Allison died at his home in Dubuque Iowa, on Tuesday afternoon. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

To Senator Allison, more especially than to any other man who ever occupied a seat in that body, belongs the title of Father of the Senate. He was not only one of the oldest men in that body, but he held the record beyond all others for length of service there. More important still, his service in the Senate was such that his title to position depended not at all upon his advanced age or extended service. Senator Allison was, at the time of his death, and had been for a third of a century, a leader in fact as well as in name.

Mr. Bryan said on hearing of Senator Allison's death: "Mr. Allison has had a long and conspicuous career. While he has been for many years a leader of his party, he has enjoyed the confidence of the country, regardless of party, and his death will be sincerely mourned."

A proposed organization in England is the Guild of the House of God, whose sole duty it shall be to care for the English cathedrals.

About 60 per cent. of the gold product of the world is handled by Great Britain.

BILLY, HE'S IN TROUBLE.

(Anonymous.)

I 'VE got a letter, parson, from my son away out West, An' my ol' heart's as heavy as an anvil on my breast, To think the boy who's futur' I had once so proudly planned Should wonder from the path o' right an' come to such an end;

I told him when he left us, only three short years ago, He'd find himself a plowin' in a mighty crooked row— He'd miss his father's counsels, and his mother's prayers, too; But he said the farm was hateful, an' he guessed he'd have to go.

I know thar's big temptation for a youngster in the West, But I believed our Billy had the courage to resist; An' when he left I warn'd him o' the ever-waitin' snares That lie like hidden sarpints in life's pathway everywhere. Our Bill, he promised faithful to be keerful, an' allowed, He'd build a reputation that'd make us mighty proud; But it seems as how my counsel sort o' faded from his mind, An' now the boy's in trouble of the very wustest kind!

His letters come so seldom that I somehow sort o' knowed That Billy was a trampin' on a mighty rocky road; But I never once imagined he would bow my head in shame, An' in the dust would waller his ol' daddy's honored name. He writes from out in Denver, an' the story's mighty short; I just can't tell his mother; it'd crush her poor ol' heart! An' so I reckoned, parson, you might break the news to her— Bill's in the Legislatur' but he doesn't say what fur.

G. W. WEAVER & SON THE LEADERS.

Emmitsburg Branch

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Begins Thursday, 6th, Lasts balance of the week.

This sale is the most comprehensive in variety we have ever held. Stock is now very large, and it is our endeavor to reduce it greatly during this sale. Prices have, therefore, been made regardless of value or cost. The question—what will sell it—is the only consideration in marking the goods. Cannot give particulars here.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS. LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

The Genuine "1847 ROGERS BROS." Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.



have all the qualities in design, workmanship and finish of the best sterling silver, at one-fourth to one-eighth the cost.

Much of the sterling now on the market is entirely too thin and light for practical use, and is far inferior in every way to "Silver Plate that Wears"

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GARDEN A SANITARIUM

French Scientist on Curative Value of Flowers

THE THEORY AS IT IS PRACTISED

Certain Trees Are Soothing to Nervous Patients and to Those Mentally Afflicted.—Color Harmony Absolutely Necessary.

Among the new fancies in horticulture in France, says Town and Country, is one which is not only esthetic, but at the same time logical and scientific, and it is gaining many disciples. It is the curative garden.

He calls this essay "The Flowers Which Cure." It seems that several English physicians have been practicing one form of the theory. They find that nervous persons and persons slightly afflicted mentally derive great benefit in summer from sitting from three to four hours a day under certain trees.

Viaud-Briand, in referring to this treatment, gives quite a fillip to the careless and inartistic landscape gardener. He says that all gardens should be restful. They should in a certain sense be sanitariums; but they are nerve-racking, because the first rule of the painter is so frequently disregarded.

Green is the complement of red, orange of blue, and violet or purple of yellow. You can bring yellow and violet together, red and green, blue and orange; but yellow will create an optical discord when mingled with orange; and so will red when combined with violet or purple.

People who are in a state of high nervous tension should be treated in a garden planted with larkspurs, bluebells, wistaria vines, delphinium, and lilacs, and there should be masses of shrubbery. Others, who are tired, exhausted, depressed, should be brought into gay and cheerful pleasure grounds filled with brilliant blossoms and laid out and furnished in a perfection of artistic taste.

WAGES OF SIN INVESTIGATED.

Burglar's and Pickpocket's, Swindler's And Crook's Average Earning is Three Dollars a Week.

Students of statistics have made a very interesting investigation showing that the average earning of burglars, pickpockets, embezzlers, swindlers and crooks of every degree is three dollars a week, says the Detroit Free Press.

This marks it as the poorest paid industry that attracts brain and brawn, yet men turn to it with a fatuous liking that seems incredible. It would be difficult to name a bank robber or political boodler who ran away to evade justice and did not in time become a broken-down pauper or came home to take his punishment as a matter of deliberate choice.

The case of William F. Walker, under a sixteen-year sentence at Hartford, Conn., has a lesson that is obvious. He embezzled \$560,000 from the savings bank at New Britain, Conn., and stole \$56,000 from the Baptist Association of the same State. Out of all this, when captured in the City of Mexico, he had one dollar and one cent.

He spent money lavishly in his attempts to escape and cover his tracks. He would divide with anyone who would impress him as a friend and helper. Sleep deserted him. His thoughts and fears haunted him until he became a mere shadow of his former self and lost all the courage that he possessed.

Time upon time it has been demonstrated that stolen money is a curse, and yet the ranks of those who defy the fact are filled year after year, though the lesson has been one of the ages. The veriest dupes on earth are those who do not go straight, and yet they pride themselves upon their cheap cunning and fatal efforts at shrewdness.

The lesson is emphasized by cases nearer home. Rhode Island, which has 460 persons to the square mile, is the most densely populated state in the Union. There are only seven other states with more than 100 to the square mile. Rhode Island leads not only in density of population, but in increase in density.

Flattery is a sort of bad money.

COMMON SENSE AND THE LAW

(Continued from page 1.)

heritage, than the sooner we get rid of it the better.

There is similar apparent failure to keep square with common sense in the matter of whether the defendant corporation was knowing to the alleged offense. The circuit judges do not regard as very persuasive the analogy of the saloon keeper who is held accountable for sales to minors, whether he knows they are minors or not. But if such a law is fair and just in the case of the liquor seller, why should it be considered outrageous when levelled against a mighty aggregation of wealth engaged in the oil business? It is the saloon keeper's business under the law to know whether he is selling to a minor not, and he acts at his peril in any case of doubt. And so the railroad rate law in this case made it the business of the shipper to know what the lawful rates are on his commodities and provides for him a ready means of learning through compulsory publication of rates, which ready means State law does not provide for the saloon keeper in determining who are minors; and then the shipper is held equally responsible with the transporter for departures from the published rate.

Now it may be readily granted that in the case of an occasional shipper, not informed about the matter, a special rate might be handed out and taken unknowingly, and to punish the shipper then would be to act harshly, if not unjustly. But such a case would not arise, except very rarely and as a blunder on the part of the traffic agent. Special discriminating rates are the product of collusion between shipper and transporter, and the law recognizes the fact, and so holds them both accountable, as it should, and makes departure from the published rate prima facie evidence of offending on the part of both, as it should; for if knowledge of the offence had to be proved against the shipper, how could the law ever be enforced against him? Nevertheless, the lower court in this case offered to admit testimony of lack of knowledge by way of mitigation of punishment, and it was refused.

The case is to be a celebrated one, and we have not heard the last of it, nor will professional opinion have the last word respecting the latter decision, which is so unfortunate for the great strength it gives to a prevalent impression among the people that the law in this country is not for rich and powerful offenders.

TIME NOW TO BE THRIFTY.

(Continued from page 1.)

We, too, are a thrifty people, especially those of us who are not born in a district of great agricultural possibilities. But we are, compared to the French and English, a nation of spenders. At the same time our annual savings, or, rather, the yearly increase of our national wealth, is fifty per cent. greater than that of England and twice as great as that of France. The unearned increment is far greater here than in Europe. Land in Champaign county, Illinois, is worth about thirty times what it cost thirty years ago. An acre in the fertile plain of Orleans is worth not much more than twice what it sold for in the eighteenth century. When there is such an enormous expansion of value as has taken place in this country the necessity of thrift is lessened. There are many chances of growing rich, and sometimes the extravagant man seems to have the best of the race. If a Frenchman were asked to pay \$2 for a theatre ticket or pay \$1 to see a ball game he would shrug his shoulders and stay at home. An American thinks it hardly worth while to consider the difference between a dollar and half a dollar in flush times.

Signs are not lacking that the rate of increase of wealth in our country is approaching the normal. Farms and town lots no longer double in value overnight, railroads no longer distribute ten per cent., the national income is less than the national expenditure. We can no longer depend on exploiting—and wasting—the resources of the land. The day of getting rich quick by capitalizing the unearned increment has passed and we must, like England and France, grow rich by thrift. But it will be hard to change our habits of liberal spending.

Twenty Years-Ago a Giant Now a Pigmy

New York's first steel frame skyscraper, the nine-story Tower building at 50 Broadway, is to be razed to make way for a thirty-eight-story building. So rapidly have architectural standards moved in America, says the Boston Transcript, with the incoming of steel structures and the development of the passenger elevator, that this sturdy old pioneer, long since rendered a pigmy in its environment, is but twenty years old. America destroys with prodigal hand good buildings in her large cities, merely because still better ones become so soon more profitable.

Merit never talks much.

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DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can get an end of Lace or Trimming at about half the usual price.

DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can get a Fall Jacket for the little girl, from 4 to 12 years, at one-fourth to one-half off regular prices.

DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can get Ribbons, in mill and stock ends, suitable for hair ribbons and other uses at greatly reduced prices.

DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can buy any of the yard-wide Colored Taffeta Silks that sold at \$1.00 and \$1.12, at 79 cts. per yd. All colors.

DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can get some rich pickings at the Silk Department in lengths for waists in plain and fancy silks, some at half price.

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DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can buy any number of articles at greatly reduced prices.

DURING THE CLEARANCE sale at Weaver's Branch you can buy Rugs cut from remnants of Tapestry and Velvet Carpets much less than regular prices.

Annual Rain Fall 200,000,000 Cubic Feet Dr. W. J. McGee, chief of the Bureau of Soils, and one of the men engaged in making a census of the natural resources of this country, says that 200,000,000 cubic feet of water falls from the heavens annually. "If water can be used once for power, then for irrigation, again for power and later as a highway it will have served its purpose well," he said. "It is the essence of the whole work of water conservation and utilization now in progress. The census of natural resources is expected to develop a vast fund of information and to show in a concrete and emphatic way the value of elements of which little account is taken. It will be the basis from which scientific work will be carried forward, designed to show how best to utilize all the resources."

The three great industrial nations—England, France and Germany—each consume about 80 per cent. of the manufactured goods produced at home. The United States sells only 5 per cent. of manufactured goods abroad.

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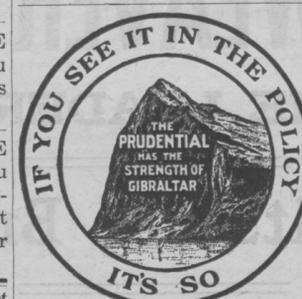
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