

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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## OUR POLITICAL EMBLEMS

### Created By Cartoonist Nast

#### APPEARED IN HARPER'S

#### When Question of Third Term for Grant Was Up

#### THE ELEPHANT AND DONKEY

Last Named Was Satirical Thrust at Democracy; Elephant Symbolized Republican Greatness.—Story of Campaigns and Pictures.

It was just thirty-four years ago that Nast the celebrated cartoonist who recently died in Ecuador, created the Elephant as symbolic of Republicanism, says the New York Times. Not long afterward he branded the big pachyderm "G. O. P."—the Grand Old Party. That was in 1874, when the question of a third term for President Grant was the great topic of the day—a political rock on which the Republican Party threatened to go to pieces for all time to come.

The Donkey of Democracy antedates the Republican Elephant by more than four years. It was in the issue of Harper's Weekly for Jan. 15 1870, that the long-eared animal dropped off the tip of Nast's pen. But in its spectacular first appearance it got no such dignified name as Donkey. It was just plain Jackass.

Assaulted and battered as it was by every Democrat the country over, that poor little Jackass was destined to be evolved into a respectable Donkey and adopted by Democracy as its very own. The rancor of it was lost in stretch of time, and the party became vain of its symbolic possession. The long-despised barnyard prima donna had at last come into its domains, and to-day, carrying weight for age, it cuts out a fine pace for the Elephant in the National Handicap.

That original Donkey was brought into the world by way of a satirical thrust at Democracy. It reeked not of dignified perpetuity as the symbol of that party. Nast drew it as representing Democratic leaders at a time when, through the newspapers dominated by them, they were scorning the memory of Stanton, Lincoln's War Secretary, during the rebellion, on the pillory of partisan abuse. Stanton was pictured as a lion, recumbent in death. The Jackass was backed up close to the dead lion, and with tail afutter, was kicking viciously over its head. In the distance the American Eagle was looking on from a craggy perch. Beneath was this line:

"A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Lion."

To say that that pioneer cartoon raised a merry war is to put it but gently, as Pat broke the news to the sudden widow O'Hara when her husband met an untimely end in a railway smash-up. The fact that Nast labeled his jackass "Copperhead" was not intended to soothe the temper of the time.

Truth to tell, no end of a storm followed in the wake of that little mule. The Democratic Party leaders lost no time in tying tin cans of anathema to his tail and otherwise harrying him without stint. That donkey was a regular hurricane in effect. The vials of

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#### TRYING TO PREVENT SUNSTROKE

#### Orange Colored Underwear and Hat Linings Ordered For Our Soldiers by the Government.

One of the theories advanced by medical experts to explain what is popularly known as "sunstroke" is that it is due to the actinic rays of the sun. When a sunbeam is broken up into its constituent hues with a prism the rays at the blue end are found to possess peculiar chemical qualities. They will affect a photographic plate, for instance much more quickly than those of any other color, and can be almost completely neutralized by a transparent orange-tinted screen. With a view to testing the soundness of the theory the American War Department has ordered the construction of 5000 suits of orange underclothing and an equal number of hat linings, to be sent to the Philippines.

## HITCHCOCK'S CAREER

### Few Facts About Man With A Hard Job On Hand

#### IS SON OF A MINISTER OF GOSPEL

While at School Was a Fine Baseball Player.—Graduate of Harvard University.—Has Been in Government Employ Since 1891.

Frank Harris Hitchcock was born in Amherst, Lorain county, O., October 5, 1867. He lived for a time in Wisconsin, and says the Medford (Mass.) Mercury, came to Somerville with his father's family in 1880. His father was then pastor of the Congregational Church in West Somerville.

When he entered the high school he could play baseball like all-possessed and with an ease and grace that were marvelous.

His first vote was for Harrison in November 1888. A year or two later he was one of the organizers of the Somerville Young Men's Republican Club. He was graduated from Harvard in June, 1891, a classmate of "Nick" Longworth, "Joe" Leiter and the rest.

In November of that year he went to Washington as chief clerk to the superintendent of construction of the United States Post Office building. The same month, as a result of a competitive examination, he was appointed assistant in the biological division of the Department of Agriculture, where he had a chance to use and extend his knowledge of ornithology and kindred sciences. One year later he was transferred to the division of statistics.

There he served in various positions, including that of librarian, till 1895, when he was made assistant chief of the section of foreign markets. In 1897 he was appointed chief of the section. When the section was made a division Mr. Hitchcock was appointed its chief, serving till March 13, 1903. He was then appointed as chief clerk to assist George B. Cortelyou in the organization of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, which Department became an actuality July 1, 1903, with Mr. Cortelyou as the first Secretary.

As chief clerk to this department Mr. Hitchcock first achieved a national reputation.

## SLEEPING OUT DOORS

### Fashion That Commends Itself to Health Lovers

#### FOR BOTH POOR AND RICH ALIKE

Inconvenience of Sleeping Indoors and Other Considerations Lead to Wide-Spread Custom.—A Few of Its Advantages.

This fashion of sleeping out of doors has taken strong hold on the many. It is excellent. It is wise. It is comfortable.

There is no use saying that such a luxury may be for your neighbor but not for you, unless you belong to those who live in a little house with a sloping tin roof and no porch.

As a rule, there is always some flat spot on top of city houses where a cot can be placed.

An army cot serves well, and can be arranged with a quilt, then a sheet, and a light spread to put over one. The early morning light will wake you up but remember that it is cooler at 4:30 in the morning than at any other time, and you can sleep down stairs for the rest of the morning.

In the large office buildings permission is often given for the men to sleep on the roofs if they wish, and usually this works out in an admirable way.

Those who have flat spots on top of the house in city homes have rigged them up with matting on the boards, and an awning above, with two or three army cots to sleep in.

When one lives in the suburbs or in the country this out-of-door sleeping is made easy and has become the custom. Hammocks are swung under trees or on the porches, and here the night hours are happily passed.

The square hammock is used, made of denim, with two straight standards at each end, so that the bed has little if any motion.

Those who do not do it and insist upon putting up with the inconvenience of sleeping indoors, where the cool night breezes do not reach, are not making the best of life.

## ASSURANCES FROM EACH SIDE

### What Candidates Think of the Different Planks in Platforms

#### WHY EACH PARTY SHOULD BE GIVEN POWER

#### Salient Points in Taft's and Bryan's Answer to the Notification Committee

#### POLICIES NECESSARY TO REFORM ESSENTIALLY REPUBLICAN

Bryan Answers Taft Showing That Republicans Are to Blame for All Abuses Which Now Exist in Federal Government.—"Shall the People Rule" is His Text.—His Party the Friend of Honest Labor and Capital and the Only One That Stands for Justice in Government and Equity in the Division of the Fruits of Industry.

#### WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses.

The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt.

In this work Mr. Roosevelt has had the support and sympathy of the Republican party, and its chief hope of success in the present controversy must rest on the confidence which the people of the country have in the sincerity of the party's declaration in its platform that it intends to continue his policies.

The chief function of the next administration, in my judgment, is distinct from and a progressive development of that which has been performed by President Roosevelt.

The question of rates and the treatment of railways is one that has two sides. The shippers are certainly entitled to reasonable rates, but less is an injustice to the carriers.

Mr. Roosevelt's policies have been progressive and regulative; Mr. Bryan's destructive.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process, and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution.

To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to involve the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil.

One important phase of the policies of the present administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer.

Workmen have the right to strike in a body. What they have not the right to do is to injure their employer's property, to injure their employer's business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him.

Our position is clear and unequivocal. We are anxious to prevent even an appearance of any injustice to labor in the issuing of injunctions, not in a spirit of favoritism to one set of our fellow citizens, but of justice to all our fellow citizens. The reason for exercising or refusing to exercise the power of injunction must be found in the character of the unlawful injury and not in the character or class of the persons who inflict the injury.

The maintenance of the authority of the courts is essential unless we are prepared to embrace anarchy.

The Republican platform recommends the adoption of a postal savings bank system in which, of course, the government would become responsible to the depositors for the payment of principal and interest.

The Republican platform \* \* \* demands justice for all men without regard to race or color \* \* \* It is needless to state that I stand with my party squarely on that plank.

If I am elected President I shall urge upon Congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring a filing in a federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of Congress and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of Congress.

In parts of Northern Australia the natives live chiefly on the rats which swarm everywhere, and on a diminutive species of dog hardly larger than a rat.

#### WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

In the name of the Democratic party, I accept the challenge, (referring to the first paragraph in Taft's speech) and charge that the Republican party is responsible for all the abuses which now exist in the Federal Government, and that it is impotent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed.

Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion is "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us: Shall the people control their own Government, and use that Government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare; or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

Why were these "known abuses" permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All of the executive machinery of the Federal Government is in the hands of the Republican party.

For a generation the Republican party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debase elections. What can be expected when official authority is turned over to representatives of those who first furnish the sinews of war and then reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the tax-payers?

An election is a public affair. What excuse can be given for secrecy as to the influences at work? If a trust magnate contributes \$100,000 to elect political friends to office, with a view to preventing hostile legislation, why should that fact be concealed until his friends are securely seated in their official positions?

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of Heaven" to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that great wealth which represents a service to society.

Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the Democratic party has proved its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the Democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and Governmental favoritism.

Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the Democratic party charges the Republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly.

The Democratic party is the only party having a prospect of success which stands for justice in government and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

The \$100,000 monument to Jefferson Davis, to be erected in New Orleans, will be placed in Audubon Park, directly opposite the Tulane University.

## UNCONQUERED HISGEN

### One Competitor Standard Oil Can't Down

#### HAS A REMARKABLE FOLLOWING

Giant Corporation Promised to Pauperize Him for Refusing to Sell Out His Business.—Gospel of Cheaper Oil Wins Followers.

Thomas L. Hisgen, Independence party Presidential nominee, probably has more personal friends than any other man in Western Massachusetts. When "Tom Hisgen, the oil man," began to build up the remarkable personal following, says the New York World, all the energies of a strong physical and mental makeup were concentrated in combatting the Standard Oil Company, which had assured Mr. Hisgen that it would pauperize him for refusing to sell to the Rockefeller monopoly the prosperous axle grease concern of whom Mr. Hisgen was president.

Mr. Hisgen saw that the Standard Oil Company was averse to publicity; that while it defied the most powerful of individuals it had a wholesome respect for public opinion, and was careful not to offend specifically the rank and file of the people in any part of the country. In a word, it appeared to Mr. Hisgen that his big competitor had adopted the motto, "Least said soonest mended."

From this Mr. Hisgen made the deduction that publicity must be the weapon with which to meet successfully the almost overwhelming resources which the Standard Oil Company would marshal against him. Whenever opportunity presented Mr. Hisgen made an acquaintance, and, regardless of whether the acquisition to his army was a banker or a laborer, diplomatically instilled a bit of the gospel of cheaper oil for consumers and fair play for any concern which would grapple with the proposition.

Such in brief were the beginnings of Mr. Hisgen's notable personal following, to which more than any other, or perhaps all other reasons combined, is due his selection to lead the Independence forces in the first national campaign of Mr. Hearst's new party.

## INGENIOUS MOTH TRAP

### Remedy For Caterpillar Plague Used by Saxon

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND LARGE FAN

First Experiment in One Night Caught Three Tons of Insects.—Suggestion That Would be of Value in New England States.

The State of Massachusetts has expended millions of dollars fighting the caterpillar plague. Over in Germany according to a news dispatch, the Saxon authorities have discovered what would seem to be an excellent way to put an end to the caterpillar plague, which is having a disastrous effect on the forests. They have discovered a method to catch the brown nun moths that lay the eggs from which the caterpillars come in enormous quantities.

They make use of what they call the electric light trap. This consists of two large and strong reflectors placed over a deep receptacle and powerful exhaust fans. The apparatus has been erected on the municipal electric plant. At night two great streams of light are thrown from the reflectors to the wooded mountain sides, half a mile distant.

The results have been astonishing. The moths, drawn by the brilliancy, come fluttering in thousands along the broad rays of light. When they get within a certain distance of the reflectors the exhaust fans take up their work and with powerful currents of air swirl the insects down into the receptacle.

On the first night no less than three tons of moths were caught. It has been decided to build another trap on the Rathaus tower.

The forests of Central Europe have been ravaged by moths from Russia, whose larvæ denude the trees of their foliage. The splendid pines of the Laisitz Mountains are this year threatened with destruction.

At the time of the French Revolution there were in all Europe only 21 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. To-day there are 160 such, and 55 of them have over 250,000 inhabitants.

## CRISIS IN THE CHURCH

### She Must Change or Be Deserted

#### DR. AKED SPEAKS OUT

#### God Does Not Need to Be Defended by Diplomacy

#### SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS AND BOLD

Famous Baptist Minister Arraigns the Churches.—People Turned From Religion By Foolish and Ignorant Fulminations of Preacher.

Dr. Charles Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, recently published an article in Appleton's in which he criticises the methods of existing organizations of religious work. In an apology for this article, published by the New York World, he said, "The word had to be spoken and the opportunity to speak it in a way that would reach a host of thinking men and women throughout the country came to me, and so I am trying to perform the task that seems to me absolutely necessary to the salvation of Christianity." The following are extracts from the article in question:

Either Christianity is good for everything or it is good for nothing. If it is good for nothing it should be frankly abandoned. God Himself is at war with the obsolete, and an ascertained imposture deserves nothing better than to be trampled under the feet of men. But if it is good for everything, then it would seem that the time has come for a fresh and strong endeavor to make this clear to the mind of the present generation, for there is every indication that without an attempt to apply religion to the whole round of human life, to every personal, domestic, commercial, political and national question, the churches of this country will be deserted within a hundred years and theological seminaries will be howling wildernesses.

The time has come for frank speech. It is well that the church should be cautious and bold—cautious in ascertaining the truth, bold in preaching it when once it is grasped. While there was uncertainty an argument carried on in the tortuous phraseology of the schools may have been permissible. Anyway, it was not dangerous. Today the very gravest themes with which the mind of man may grapple may be discussed in "language understood of the people." Dr. Lyman Abbot has justly said: "There is danger in scepticism, but there is greater danger in shams." God is not a lie that He needs to be defended by diplomacy.

We are living in a period of transition. We have lost standing ground in the old world. We have not found adequate basis in the new. The physical sciences have given us a new universe. There is new geology, a new astronomy, a new chemistry, a new biology. There is a new knowledge of all things in the universe and out of it. The church has in a large measure failed to assimilate the results of the new knowledge.

Too often the cultivated, the aspiring, the brilliant among our young men and young women are turned away from the church by the foolish and ignorant

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## CAN'T SELL DIRT AS POTATOES

### Adulteration of Tubers Comes Under The Kansas Pure Food and Health Law Restrictions

Steps are being taken by Kansas authorities, says the American Grocer to regulate the question of how much dirt will be allowed on potatoes which are marketed in that State. If too much dirt is shovelled into a sack of potatoes, it means, according to the Kansas laws, adulteration of the potatoes. A ruling of this kind has been made by the Kansas State Board of Health. The violation comes under the pure food and health laws, which require that full net weights be given in selling foodstuff. Dirt, according to the new ruling, will not hereafter be permitted to go in as a part of the net weight of potatoes.

Cash registers are used in a church in Massachusetts.

ARE YOU RIGHT Consult the Astrological Chart

MATRIMONY AND SIGNS

Look Up the Stars For Your Affinity Now

MAY BE TOO LATE TO-MORROW

If You Are Already Married It is Not Necessary to Consult the Chart.

Those Born Under Certain Signs of the Zodiac Are Not Companionable.

Those who believe in the astrological theory—that the time you were born has an important bearing on your future—will be interested in knowing how the astrologists would guide matrimony.

Miss Helen Vail Wallace recently contributed an article to the New York Evening World in which she explained the affinity or the lack of affinity existing in the marriages of those born under the various signs of the zodiac.

"By consulting the astrological chart (reproduced on this page,) you will readily ascertain to which of the four great divisions, Earth, Air, Fire and Water, you belong. Your birthday will enable you to learn this.

"If you are already married, it is not necessary to consult the chart any further to learn whether you made the right selection of a mate or not. You probably know that already.

"But if you are actually engaged or expecting to be soon, here is an opportunity to satisfy yourself as to the correctness of your choice. All you require is the astrological chart and the date of his, or her, birth and of course of your own.

"You and your intended may be so fortunate as to belong to the same division. In that case your selection is a good one. But if you belong to the fire division and he (or she) to the water division, you must remember that fire and water don't get along very well together.

"The 365 days of the year are divided by astrologers into twelve distinct sections, as shown in the chart. For each section there is a distinguishing name, and these twelve names are called the signs of the zodiac. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces.

"Taurus, Virgo and Capricornus are called the Earth signs; Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces represent Water; Aries, Leo and Sagittarius represent Fire, and Gemini, Libra and Aquarius are the Air signs.

"As these twelve signs cover the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, each human being must of necessity class, astrologically, under one of them. Each must be also classed as possessing an Earth, Air, Fire and Water.

"The natives of these four domains harmonize and affiliate in friendship and marriage in about the same manner that these four elements, earth, air, fire and water, themselves do. For instance, like always attracts like, as: Earth and Earth, Fire and Fire, Water and Water, Air and Air.

"Next in point of popularity, and in about the same proportion, are the attractions of opposite friendly elements, as: Air and Fire, Earth and water, Earth and Fire.

"Occurring about half as often are the attractions of semi-friendly opposites for each other, as: Earth and Air, Air and Water. Of these two, Earth and Air are far the most amicable, and in many instances are positively helpful to each other, and there are a few exceptions where Air and Water marriages have been a success.

make steam, a very useful combination of forces for emergency work, but for permanency, as in marriage or business partnerships, they have in many instances proved themselves to be a most disastrous combination. Fortunately and naturally, this attraction comparatively seldom occurs. Fire and Water as well as Air and Water should associate only in temporary friendships and business enterprises—for permanent success is not theirs.

Those contemplating matrimony, therefore, should consult the above chart to find in which of the four divisions, Earth, Fire, Water, Air, they and their intended husbands or wives were born, remembering that:

- 1—Earth people naturally love their own kind (Earth people) best.
2—Earth people mate harmoniously with Water folk.
3—Air understands and loves its own kind (Air) the most.
4—Fire people adore each other above all others.
5—Fire and Air make excellent and inspiring companions.
6—Earth and Fire have a good basis of friendship.
7—Earth good naturedly tolerates Air, but refuses to be influenced by it.
8—Air and Water make fog and distract each other seriously at times. Storms and fog are common outcomes of the association of air and water.
9—Fire and Water, in marriage or business partnerships, make most disastrous combinations.
10—Air and Water contribute most largely to the ranks of matrimonial failures and filling of the divorce hopper.

A Marvel of Machinery. Do you realize that the watch in your vest pocket is really one of the most wonderful achievements of human ingenuity, asks the New York Standard?

Some of the facts connected with the performance of a watch are simply incredible when considered in totals. The human arm, operating a blacksmith's hammer, is possibly capable of striking several thousand blows on the anvil in a day; but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day, and day after day, 432,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 blows in a year, and 3,153,600,000 in the short span of twenty years!

Another wonderful fact is the distance traversed by the exterior of the balance wheel, considering the power of the impelling force which moves it. In round figures it traverses 7,500 miles per year. A watch spring weighing 30 grains will "run" it for thirty hours. One horse power develops in one hour 1,957,500-foot pounds (at the rate of 72 5-foot pounds available per pound of steel). One horse power would thus suffice to run 270,000,000 watches, or more than all that exist on the globe.

How carefully—nay, how reverently—one should handle a piece of mechanism of which these wonderful facts can be related!

Murder Prolific Breeder of Murder

The shocking thing about the cold-blooded massacre of the non-union men by the strikers in Alabama, says the New York Post, is that it does not come as a surprise. It has become second nature for some Southerners to express their minds with gun and noose. On Sunday morning "several determined men" did so by taking from the jail in Tifton, Ga., an eighteen-year-old negro boy and hanging him, because he made an "impertinent remark" to a white girl. Alas, this does not surprise us, either; it is an old story, of a piece with the ferocious Georgia convict system. Our record in the North is far from spotless; we have had our out-breaks of savage violence, too. Now the South is more than ever paying the penalty for its long indulgence in lawlessness, for its long tolerance of private revenge.

The Messrs. Boswell, of Baltimore, who organized the Merchants' Coal Company, Thomas T. Boswell having been president, founded the town of Boswell, and recently sold out their holdings for about \$2,000,000 to the United Coal Company, of Pittsburgh, are now organizing the Boswell Company, which will operate in the Somerset field. Outside of Edward T. Boswell, of Baltimore, who will be at the head of the concern, no names are given. William H. Morris, of Johnstown, it is understood, will be the manager.

Great Britain has the longest coast line of any of the countries of Europe.

STATE JOURNAL Paragraphs of Maryland News for Hasty Reading

One of the largest real estate deals pulled off in Montgomery county in years was made last week when a farm belonging to William R. Lyddane and E. T. Lyddane and other members of that family living in Washington and Rockville, was sold for \$25,000. The tract contained 232 acres.

Heavy shipments of peaches are being daily sent out of Washington county. The prices early this week were seventy-five cents and a dollar a basket. All of Carroll county is aroused over the report that Congressman Pearre would make a proposition to Congress to have the Lincoln Boulevard go through Frederick instead of Westminster. The Merchant and Manufacturers' Association of Westminster has appointed a committee to oppose any such plan.

There died at Cumberland last Friday a lady, Mrs. Mary Ann Prince, who was 105 years old. Mrs. Prince was a member of a well-to-do Allegany county family and numbered among her relatives Commodore Oliver Perry, the hero of the war of 1812. The cornerstone of the new Lutheran Church was laid at Creagerstown last Sunday. The services were held in the church building originally belonging to the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. Rev Mr. Settlemyer, of Middletown, preached the sermon.

Mr. Ira W. Hays, publisher of the Hagerstown Evening Globe, notice of whose illness in Chicago appeared in these columns a week ago, is now recovering at his home in Hagerstown.

Judges Henderson and Motter, of the Frederick court, have taken under consideration a motion by attorneys for the Western Maryland Railroad Company for a new trial in the case of John B. Martin versus that company. The case was tried at the February term of court, and the plaintiff was given a verdict for \$3,254 damages for injuries to the fields and buildings of his farm near Big Springs Station, in Washington county, alleged to have been caused by the damming up of water by an embankment made in the rebuilding of the railroad line several years ago. The railroad company's attorneys ask for a new trial on the ground that the damages awarded were excessive and that the court erred in its instructions to the jury.

The total pack of tomatoes in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey this year will be 5,500,000 cases, each case containing two dozen cans. Of this number the packers in Maryland, including Baltimore, will contribute half, the remainder being divided between Delaware and New Jersey. The pack in Delaware will exceed that of New Jersey.

The Commission on Legislative Expenses, Procedure and Official Salaries met in Baltimore on Tuesday. Governor Crothers informed the commission that the Legislature of this state cost the people \$50,000 too much and asked them to suggest some political reforms that would result in a more economical use of the public funds.

The statement of finances of Carroll county has been made public. The report of the county commissioners shows that the total amount levied was \$102,016.94, which was increased by receipts from other sources to \$123,192.11. The total expense account foots up \$116,240.73. The county had \$24,000 public school bonds outstanding, and bills due amounting to \$1,514. Against this there were taxes due, in hands of collectors, amounting to \$29,580; cash in bank, \$7,429.80; due from corporations and on mortgages, \$175; total, \$37,184.80. If fully collected this would give the county a surplus of \$11,670.80 over all claims against it.

If the purposed Lincoln Boulevard from Washington to Gettysburg continues going West it will soon reach Pittsburgh on its way to the Battlefield. Frederick county is intent on having it come through Frederick and Emmitsburg, and now Washington county thinks it should take in the Antietam battlefield and Hagerstown.

As an indication of the improvement of business conditions it can be noted that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now working 95 locomotives on its line between Brunswick, this county, and Grafton.

Thos. Carew, who thoroughly thrashed Rev. Stephen P. Shipman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hurlock, Md., when he found the pastor in a room with his wife, has filed in the circuit court of Somerset county, a petition for absolute divorce from the woman in the case, Lena Virginia Carew.

"What parable in the Bible do you like best?" was the question asked of a Little Boy. And the answer was, "The one about the fellow wot loafs and fishes."—Philistine.

ORDER NISI ON SALES.

NO. 8142 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity. JULY TERM, 1908.

In the Matter of the Report of Sales, Filed the 10th day of August 1908. Isaac S. Bowers, vs. Martha C. McNulty et al.

ORDERED, That on the 5th day of September, 1908, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Real Estate, reported to said Court by Vincent Sebald Trustee in the above cause, and filed therein as aforesaid, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$358.77. Dated this 10th day of August, 1908. SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test: SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Vincent Sebald, Sol. Clerk. July 14-4ts.

NOW IS THE TIME

Make Your Cider

Boil Your Apple Butter

Having just installed our New Cookers, we are prepared to do First Class Work for all who require the services of such a plant.

OPERATING DAYS: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

For prompt service notify us by Mail or Phone

CHAS. E. MYERS & CO. MONOCACY MILLS C. & P. Phone. HARNEY, MD. aug14-2m



Needles, Parts and Supplies for both Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Machines

SOLD ONLY BY SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. June5-1y.

This is The Season For ICE CREAM

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

CLIQUEOT CLUB JOHN T. GETZ'S

Ginger Ale All Flavors POP, ORANGEADE AND SODA.

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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 13-1yr

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Property For Sale A new six-room dwelling house, steel and tin roof, with 150 foot front. Plenty of good water supplied by artesian well. Terms reasonable. Write or apply to JOHN HAUGH, Emmitsburg, Md. aug7-1m

DUKEHART & CHRISMER Carriage Manufacturers. Makers of Fine Vehicles of all descriptions. Carriages, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts, Light and Heavy Wagons. None but first class material used and all work done in the best manner. REPAIRING AND RECONSTRUCTING. EMMITSBURG, MD. march 27-6ms

WORTH KNOWING

If you will keep in touch with this space you will see many announcements that will prove of value to you in money saving. This store clings with fidelity to literal facts that have never failed of verification; so that, what you see in this space can be absolutely depended upon.

RIBBONS For two weeks only. On Wednesday we will put on sale the best value in Ribbons ever sold here. Pure Silk, extra heavy and lustrous, 60, 80 and 100 line, in colors, white and black, at 19cts, for all widths. Regular 25c and 30c quality. This is a genuine Ribbon Bargain that you will appreciate.

Wash Suits and Skirts. We are showing a snappy line of Tub Suits and Skirts in white linen and colors. The Skirts are all made generously full and the Jackets are man tailored like cloth effects. They are stylish, natty and comfortable. SKIRTS, \$1.00 UP. SUITS, \$3.99 UP.

WAISTS. One of the features of the last few weeks has been our Waists at 9c. They are the greatest bargains ever shown. Most of them worth \$1.50 to \$1.75. We have sold over 800 so far. The maker is losing the money and our patrons are happy. Material cost more. Join the procession and make a saving.

Printed Mulls. Fine Batistes, Organdies and Lawns are here in splendid assortments. You will find here some gems of style and the prices are about two thirds of regular. Silk Mulls, very low, you should see them.

SMALL ITEMS. We are strong on small items, both as to assortment and low prices. Beltings, Fans, Belts, Hosiery, Corsets, Long Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Parasols. Placed on sale to-day, a full fashioned Lisle Stocking, reinforced sole, garter top, beautiful finish. Made to sell at 37 1/2c, for 25c. Coat Sweaters are fashionable for cool days, rainy days and Braddock Heights. A new assortment just in, not high.

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. Our stock pays full attention to style and emphasizes quality and workmanship. We want to give special mention of our Shoe Department as we have Shoes built for the Boy that we guarantee will stand the knocks he gives them. 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

TANEYTOWN ITEMS.

The Misses Eleanor and Eliza Birnie and Mr. Clotworthy Birnie visited Miss Downey Jones, of near Liberty.

Mrs. C. E. Roop spent the past week in Waynesboro.

Miss Mary Scarborough, of Ohio, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. H. Birnie.

Mrs. Sarah McFadden and Messrs. John and Charles McFadden, of Philadelphia, were the guests at "Trevanion" this week.

Mrs. Margaret Stoll and son, Robert, Mr. E. E. Reindollar and family, Miss Eileen Schwartz, Messrs. G. U. Wilt, Norman Reindollar and William Bricks went to Atlantic City last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kehn and family, of New Castle, Delaware, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Kehn.

Mr. S. G. Birpie, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. James G. Galt.

Mrs. Merritt Burk and daughter, of New Castle, Del., are visiting Mrs. Burk's parents.

Miss May Belle Mills, of near Gettysburg, returned home Sunday accompanied by Miss Helen Reindollar.

After a very short illness Andrew McKinney, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McKinney, died Tuesday morning. The interment was made in Gettysburg.

Miss Mary Brining is visiting in Boonsboro.

Mrs. Robert Galt, of Baltimore, and the Misses Bigham, of Gettysburg, have been visiting Miss Louise Reindollar.

The Rev. Mr. William Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler have returned from their driving trip, having visited friends in York Springs and Dillsburg.

DETOUR ITEMS

The game of baseball played in Detour Park last Saturday between the locals and the Woodsboro nine resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 23 to 3.

Rev. T. J. Kolb spent a few days in Middletown Valley the latter part of last week.

Mrs. G. S. Fox is on the sick list at the present.

Miss Vallie Shorb spent several days with her friends in New Windsor.

Mr. Guy E. Warren and Miss Grace Eigenbrode, both of Detour, were married last Tuesday in Westminster by Rev. Uriah Bixler, of the United Brethren Church.

Mrs. Powell and daughter left on Wednesday for Baltimore where both have positions.

Mr. Bud Welty's children spent a few days at Mr. William Welty's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fogle and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fogle and children are spending a few weeks with the Messrs. Fogle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Fogle.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eyer and children, of Philadelphia, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. Edward Essick.

Miss Verna Diller and Miss Coral Diller returned home the latter part of last week after spending some time in Littlestown and Hagerstown.

Miss Mary R. Weybright, who has been taking a vacation of three weeks near Linnwood, is now home again.

Hon. C. C. Eyer has returned to Baltimore after spending a few days in Detour.

Mrs. Kathryn Drescher and Mr. and Mrs. William Eyer visited at Mr. J. H. Miller's near Westminster on Wednesday.

ROCKY RIDGE.

Deerfield could not do the trick and again Rocky Ridge defeated them at baseball. The score of the last game was 13 to 6. But the tables were turned on the locals when they tackled Emmitsburg. This game was played on Tuesday and the score was 13 to 6, Emmitsburg winning. The game was closely contested until the eighth inning when the locals went up in the air, practically giving Emmitsburg eight runs. The pitching honors were equally divided, both Fox, for Rocky Ridge, and Topper, for Emmitsburg, having five strike outs and no bases on balls. Woodsboro will play here to-morrow.

The festival held by the Mt. Olive Sunday School was a success. It was largely attended and the proceeds were more than were expected.

Miss Eleanor Robinson has returned from Frederick where she had been visiting.

Mrs. George Chapman and Mrs. Nelson, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Biggs.

Miss Fernie Snook is visiting Mr. John E. Long, of York.

Mrs. R. Stull and daughter, Grace, of Woodsboro, are visiting Mr. J. H. B. Ogle.

France was in 1907 the world's chief wine producer, as well as consumer. The total crop for the year was 146,000,000 hectoliters. Of this French growers produced 66,000,000 hectoliters. Italy was represented by 33,000,000. Spain by 17,000,000; Portugal by 4,000,000; Austria, by 3,000,000 and Germany, by 2,000,000.

The Rafflesia, of Sumatra, is the largest flower in the world. It has five petals, each one foot wide.

ANCIENT AMERICANS

Study of Prehistoric Ruins of The Southwest Reveal Much.

As a result of the thoroughly systematic and painstaking work of the Archaeological Institute of America a widespread interest—both popular and scientific—has been aroused in the historic and prehistoric ruins scattered over a considerable area of the southwestern portion of the United States. During the past summer several well-equipped expeditions, under the direction of the society, were in the field making an exhaustive scientific study of some of the cliff dwelling ruins of southwestern Colorado and the cave dwellings and communal buildings of southwestern Utah and northern New Mexico.

One group not visited this season, but which will be thoroughly explored next, is what is known as the "Aztec" ruins in New Mexico, 35 miles south of Durango, Col., on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The ruins are less than two miles from the track and in plain view from passing trains.

The partially demolished structures afforded convincing proof that at one time they must have housed a population of many thousand people. The one big building with its hundreds of rooms was from six to eight stories in height. In addition, the ruins of many smaller buildings are scattered over the surrounding country for a number of miles.

The dwellers in these buildings were an agricultural people, as is evidenced by the finding of corn, both shelled and on the cob, in vessels of pottery and stone in the buildings. Although such finds have been of frequent occurrence, in each instance a few grains are all that could be gathered, and it was taken for granted that the seed organism was devoid of vitality. However in the fall of 1906, Louis Smith, a Durango photographer, having farming proclivities, while digging in that vicinity came upon a huge earthen receptacle, tightly covered. He had visions of buried treasures and opened the jar only to find it filled with shelled corn. He supposed at first that the blackness of the kernels was due to the centuries during which it had lain in the ground hermetically sealed in the big jar, but upon examination found that the germ of life still existed.

There was enough of corn in the jar to plant and acre of ground, and although skeptical as to results, Smith sowed it early in the spring. It came up and flourished, and late last fall he harvested a crop of the heaviest ever seen in Durango, the ears being of mammoth size. The corn is of a variety unknown to modern farmers. Its kernels are a coal black, the ears much larger than the ordinary kind, and the yield tremendous. The remarkable crop has excited the interest of farmers who have applied by the score for a supply of this year's planting.

As further proof that farming was extensively pursued by those early inhabitants, there can be traced the remains of irrigating ditches. That they were skilled in the art of building is shown by their six-and seven-story houses, constructed of stone and mortar, with fitted logs and beams.

The stone for their buildings was brought from a quarry several miles west of their town, and the well marked remains of the broad mountain road over which they hauled the material may be plainly seen from the railroad a few miles away.—The Pennsylvania School Journal.

What Cleveland Called "An If-ist."

Grover Cleveland was all his life a preacher of optimism," said a Princeton man the other day, "All his lectures breathed the spirit of hoping for the best, of looking on the bright side of things. I was fortunate enough to have the entre to his home in Princeton, and on one occasion I made so bold as to compliment him on this pronounced trait of his character.

"Yes, I suppose I am what you might call an optimist," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "but I hope I am not an if-ist."

"An if-ist," I repeated. "What is an if-ist?"

"An if-ist," said Mr. Cleveland, "is a person who is a slave to the little word if, whereas an optimist hopes for the best in a sane manner. The if-ist is never quite sane. I once knew an if-ist who was lost in the Maine woods with a companion on a hunting expedition. As night came on they made camp, but although they were hungry they had shot no game, and had nothing to eat. With a perfectly serious face this fellow looked at his companion and said:

"If we only had some ham, we'd have ham and eggs, if we only had some eggs!"—New York Times.

The Portuguese authorities at Macao have sanctioned the plans for a railway to extend from Macao to Canton, as far as any such line would pass through Portuguese territory.

An Indian stream, the River Kistnah, 600 feet wide, has the longest span of telegraph wire in the world.

The atmosphere is free of microbes at an elevation of 2000 feet.



A forest fire in Calaveras county, California, threatens to destroy the famous grove of big trees.

Three men were killed and two fatally wounded early this week in the strike among the miners at Birmingham, Ala.

The Baltimore Sun has come out flat foot for Taft, declaring that his election will better promote the welfare of the country.

The Luther League of America began its eighth biennial convention in Chicago last Monday. Some 1500 delegates are in attendance.

Count Zeppelin whose airship was destroyed last week, has received from the German people \$625,000 with which to rebuild his craft.

Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition candidate for president, narrowly escaped drowning Saturday night while swimming in the Y. M. C. A. pool at Lincoln, Neb.

The American fleet arrived at New Zealand on Saturday last. The welcome they received and the entertainment was little short of that given them at San Francisco.

M. S. McGrath, of New York Athletic Club, broke all records when at the Gaelic athletic meeting held near Dublin, Ireland, he hurled the sixteen pound hammer 176 feet.

Another speed maniac was killed in Rhode Island while running his automobile at the rate of sixty miles an hour. J. Montgomery Spears, a young Boston millionaire, was the victim.

Wilbur Wright, the American aeronaut, has surprised the experts of Paris by the ease and skill with which he handles his aeroplane, and the really remarkable flights he has made.

The decree granted to the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh, nullifying her marriage to the Earl of Yarmouth, has been made an absolute divorce by the court.

William Jennings Bryan was officially notified that he had been selected by the Democratic party as its candidates for President of the United States, at his home near Lincoln, on Wednesday.

The rains late last week in Nebraska have saved the corn crop in that state. Those who seem to know of the conditions there predict a crop of anywhere from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, single handed will build within a year a \$20,000,000 passenger station in Chicago. The new terminal will occupy four city squares and will contain sixteen tracks.

Prof. Robert Koch, Prof. Martin Kirschner and Dr. Wilhelm Von Leube have been appointed official German delegates to the Tuberculosis Congress, which will be held in Washington, September 21.

One of the most serious accidents that ever occurred in York, Pa., happened on Monday when the boiler in the York Rolling Mill exploded killing nine men and injuring over thirty others. The shock of the explosion was felt all over the city.

The government's petition for a rehearing by the United States Court of Appeals of the case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in which the Appellate Court reversed Judge Landis' fine of \$29,000,000 has been completed.

The murder of a policeman and the assault made on an old woman by a Negro so enraged the citizens of Portsmouth, Va., that a race war was imminent. On Tuesday night it is estimated that between four and five thousand armed men were in the streets of the town.

The finding of a set of plans or drawings last Friday supposedly of the ammunition compartments and hoisting apparatus of the battleship Indiana under a pile of brush and stone in the lower section of the city has given the police and the Philadelphia Navy Yard officials a mystery to solve.

Harry K. Thaw, through his personal attorney, Charles Morschauer, of Foughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed in the United States Court papers in voluntary bankruptcy. Roger O'Mara was at once appointed receiver for Thaw's estate after furnishing a bond for \$200,000, Thaw alleging that his assets are \$128,002 and his liabilities \$453,140.

Esperanto has been recognized officially by the United States government in the recent appointment of Major Paul F. Straub, of the Army Medical Corps, to represent this country in the fourth International Esperanto Congress to be held at Dresden, Germany, August 16-22, 1908. Belgium was the first nation to give its official recognition to this remarkable language by sending Lieutenant Cardinal to the third congress, held at Cambridge, England, last August.

Rev. William Russell, D. D., pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, delivered the sermon at the memorial mass, or "month's mind," which was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday morning for the late Bishop Alfred A. Curtis, of Baltimore. Dr. Russell was a lifelong friend of the late prelate.

Ten municipal officials of Mile End Parish, charged with grafting, were convicted last week, after a trial lasting a month. Although the amounts involved were small, the case excited the greatest interest because trials on such a charge are unusual in England. Thirty lawyers were engaged and the cost of the trial is estimated at \$50,000.

Formal complaint has been lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas against sixty-seven railroads and common carriers, alleging a conspiracy on the part of the defendants for the suppression of competition and restraint of trade in the recent action increasing freight rates to common points in Texas.

From several tragedies and many instances of misconduct and dismissal in the Japanese army it seems that corruption is very prevalent in the hitherto wonderful fighting machine of that country. Newspapers in Japan are publishing strong criticism, and they suggest that the nation is investing immense sums in an army which may prove worthless in a crisis.

Fully a year will elapse before the surgeons of the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service can be withdrawn with safety from their work of fighting the plague at San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points, according to an opinion expressed by Surgeon General Wyman, at the head of the service. The disease is not now prevalent among the human inhabitants, but is still found among rats.

Mrs. Eliza D. Stewart, the noted temperance advocate, known all over the country as "Mother" Stewart, is dead at her home in Hicksville, Ohio, aged ninety-two. She established the first Women's Christian Temperance Union in Ohio in 1873. In 1876 she visited England and organized the first Women's Christian Temperance Union in that country.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company went into the hands of receivers last Saturday. The mills are in Minneapolis, Minn. Although the company which has been placed in the hands of receivers is an English corporation, the management of the properties has been vested in a board of Minneapolis men and the majority of the stock is understood to have been controlled by the Pillsbury interests.

The War Department is seriously thinking of invading the island of Haiti with the intention of breaking up the disorder that has so long prevailed there. It is thought that 5000 troops will be all that is necessary for this work. It is the intention of the authorities if the invasion become absolutely necessary to give the command of the small army to Captain Young, the only Negro graduate of West Point.

The seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies began in Boston on Monday. The same city entertained this week the fifty-fourth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, the seventh annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, a subordinate organization, and the Woman's Auxillary of the International Typographical Union.

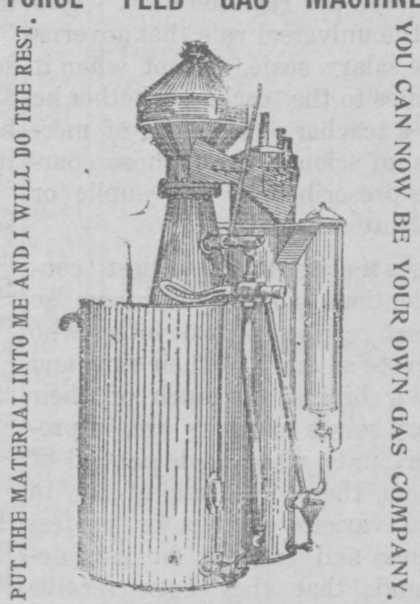
Philadelphia has come to the conclusion that matrimony unfits women for teaching in the public schools and has introduced an amendment to the bylaws providing that any woman who marries while in the service of the board shall be considered to have resigned. This rule is not to apply to those teachers who are now in service, so that the ten who have married since last January are secure in their places.

Prominent men in Mexico have expressed the desire that President Diaz should reconsider his decision to retire when his present term of office expires, in Oct. 1910. Porfirio Diaz was first elected president of the republic in 1877 and in 1884 was again elected and is now serving his seventh term. To him Mexico is indebted for her rise, progress and standing as a nation. He has made property secure by preserving a stable government.

Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kane, has officially notified all national banks in the State of Oklahoma of the opinion rendered by the attorney general that it is illegal for the officers of any national bank to enter into such an agreement as is contemplated by the Oklahoma statute relative to guaranteeing bank deposits and that persistent and wilful action to this effect on the part of such a bank would be just cause for the forfeiture of its charter.

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

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may 6

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5.15	2.25	10.00	7.25	Metter's	9.05	10.35	3.05	7.20
5.30	2.40	10.15	7.40	Rocky Ridge	8.50	10.20	2.50	7.05

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W. D. COLLIFLOWER. aug. 9-1y.

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E. L. ANNAN, AGENT 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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Calendar for August 1908 showing days of the week and dates.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1908.

When Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Chataqua at Mt. Gretna the other day, he remarked that "the future of the State and the country depends upon the efficiency of the schools," that "the most valuable asset to the commonwealth is brains," and that "one of the great purposes of the schools is to fit pupils for citizenship."

To our mind enough stress cannot be placed upon the duty which this commonwealth owes to the children of its citizens and thereby to herself. All the industries of the State, the value of all its farms and its natural resources are not more important or of greater actual worth than brains, and the sooner Maryland sees her responsibility in regard to public education, the sooner will she profit by the wealth and prosperity that she will enable her children to produce.

And now a word for the teachers. Governor Stuart gave credit to these excellent men and women who bend their energies to "shape the destinies of the nation by their moulding." "They have the consciousness," he said, "that they inspire most, if not all, of those who have attained eminence among their fellow-men." Hardly can this hold true of public school teachers alone.

It is all very well to deliver encomiums, to verbally pat these teachers on the back and remind them that duty conscientiously performed, that this shaping of destinies, is its own reward. If to assume and to honestly perform the duties of teachers, and if these duties entail responsibilities as great as those accredited to them means that their only reward is the satisfaction of having been faithful to a trust while existing on a meagre stipend, it is placing a very high calling on a very low plane.

All men, in all walks of life, all wage earners, are expected to fill their positions in an honest manner. To do less is to shirk one's duty. To do all that is required, is to do right—nothing

else. But in ordinary avocations the greater the responsibility the greater the remuneration. This is the universal rule that governs the salary scale, except when it comes to the teacher, whether he be a teacher of religion, of morals, of science, or of those courses prescribed by the public or private schools.

As a class, these earnest, conscientious workers on whom so much responsibility devolves, who devote so much of their time and their brains, so much of their very selves to others are, in proportion to what is demanded of them, the poorest paid of any in the various callings or professions, and common honesty demands that they soon receive their due.

A MEMBER of the faculty of Wisconsin University, Professor M. Vincent O'Shea, recently lectured on "The Development of Childhood and Youth," and in the course of his lecture he expressed the opinion that:

"Degeneracy and mental deficiency in a few generations will be the result of the present system of life if we do not call a halt to the nervous strain and unhealthy amusements that we now substitute for child play."

The prediction—certainly not a very encouraging one—instinctively creates a feeling of resentment towards this learned Professor, for the average American parent is loth to believe that the manner of rearing children in this country is not all that it should be. But upon reflection will not that parent have to admit that child life in America today is not all that could be desired? "Germany," Professor O'Shea said, "has forged ahead as a nation because it has solved the educational problem of keeping its child life simple, by cultivating natural and industrial tendencies and by safeguarding health." Germans were the first to recognize the importance of the public playground, where the young may indulge in those innocent games and amusements that are beneficial to health and that give the greatest enjoyment. They were likewise the first "to emphasize the industrial, manual and artistic rather than the merely technical" in their school system and to supply that which keeps the child life pure and natural.

That the older country has succeeded is demonstrated by the fact the other countries are following her example. Playgrounds are being established in many places here, but hardly in proportion to the pressing demand, and there is a gradual awakening on the part of the authorities as well as parents to the necessity for closer attention to the system of training which will lead a child into maturity by a gradual and natural process rather than by what Professor O'Shea calls "overstimulation," resulting from life in the noisome street, attendance at the degrading cheap show, and the reading of ill-chosen books, all of which create a craving for change and unhealthy excitement and which destroy the "nervous balance."

The parent has his part to perform, and it is one of great responsibility. It involves not only providing proper home life for children, but also a deeper interest in the child's recreations and amusements, more of parent companionship, more of parent sympathy. It involves an education that does not embrace the storing away of dates and statistics, the solving of catch problems, and an over-indulgence in mere technicalities, but rather a training that broadens and develops the physical and the moral as well as the mental side, that acquaints the child student, by an easy process, with nature, with life around him, with his duty towards others and towards those in authority—in a word such training as will make him a normal and natural being.

GOVERNOR CROTHERS has found out that the Maryland Legislature costs too much, and he is "satisfied that the Legislative session can be reduced \$40,000 to \$50,000." "The people," said he, "are entitled to this money, if it can be saved for them."

Notwithstanding what Mr. Benson says; notwithstanding the claims of Mr. Gorman and his followers, made at the beginning of the last session, the expenses referred to by the Governor are far in excess of what is right, reasonable and just.

Ex-Governor Warfield, one of the best governors the State of Maryland has ever had, laid the matter before the Legislature in his last message. Nor did he mince matters. He gave facts and figures that were incontrovertible; he specified just when and where the money could be saved. He advocated no niggardly policy—nothing parsimonious. He wanted the Legislature run on business principles and an accounting made of what money was spent.

What did that Legislature do? It ignored his recommendations and in the face of the exhibits he offered it raised the appropriations.

And now after this money has been spent—including a fat "miscellaneous" budget to be spent where it would do the most good—the truth is coming to light.

If Governor Crothers wants the facts he can get them from ex-Governor Warfield's message, and if he follows the recommendations therein contained he and his "unpaid State commission" will save the people the amount he is endeavoring to save them.

By the way how is General Seth feeling these days? Wonder if he has read ex-Governor Warfield's letter yet?

To attempt to make political capital out of a candidate's religion is to employ a method which is not calculated to win the vote of a single fair minded man. Religion has no part or place in politics, and certain well-known instances have proved that as campaign material it has acted as a pretty powerful boomerang.

If we remember rightly Thomas Jefferson professed no religious creed, yet the very document that made this country independent, and which paved the way for that freedom in religious thought and worship which we enjoy to-day, was the product of his brain. Thomas Jefferson made a good President. Incidentally so did Mr. Lincoln who held himself amenable to no particular religious tenets.

EVIDENTLY things are wide open in Perry county, Pa., that is, judging from the following:

John Wax, a farmer living near Newport, Perry county, Pa., missed a metal frog, painted green, weighing four pounds, used to hold a door open, and a few days later killed a black snake seven feet long near his house, inside of which he found the frog and two half-grown rabbits.

MASCAGNI, the Italian composer, while conducting his opera "Mescheri," at Leghorn, was struck by an orange thrown by an enemy in the audience, and his soprano was hit by an onion.—News dispatch.

Where was the lemon?

It takes an abnormal mind to worry now about the shortage of fuel next winter.—St. Joseph News-Press.

But just the same it will take an abnormal pocketbook to foot the bill.

By this time some men are satisfied that shoveling snow is preferable to pushing a lawn mower.—Washington Post.

They may be dead sure either beats putting up a stove.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

Market reports table listing prices for Rye, Oats, and other commodities.

Table listing prices for Corn, Hay, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and other grains.

Table listing prices for Live Stock including Steers, Butcher Heifers, Fat Cows, and other animals.

Table listing prices for Country Produce Etc. including Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, and other farm products.

Table listing prices for various commodities like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, HAY, STRAW, MILLS, POTATOES, CATTLE, and POULTRY.

August.

June has a winning sweetness all her own; July bears up her martial crown with pride; But thou, O August, bring'st the harvest home, And scatter'st luscious fruitage far and wide. Thy fields are rich with bounties of our Lord, Thy forests don a shade of deeper sheen, While slacken wheels of trade, and toilers rove Beside still waters, and through forests green. They climb the heights to rest in summer calm, And watch the sunrise and the sunset's glow, Tired eyes, long used to walls of brick and stone, New brightness gain, and Earth's grand beauties know. For these, fair month, bring forth thy royal pomp; Lift mountains blue against the bluer sky; Calm, star-light nights, and mornings sweet with dew— All filled with blessings, as the days go by.

And England Stood (Out) in Marathon Race.

No open-minded sportsman will fail to agree with the English critic who wrote: "Mr. Gould is not a phenomenal player. He does not and never will stand out at tennis as, for instance, did Dr. W. R. Grace at cricket."

So, indeed! It was observed at the time Mr. Corbett walloped Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Corbett would never stand out as a pugilist as, for instance, does Marie Corelli as a novelist; when Ten Eyck won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in '97 astute English critics promptly discovered that he was not much of a sculler because he notably failed to stand as a raider as did Dr. Jameson; when Mr. Travis annexed the world's golf championship in England it was quickly remarked that he never could play the game to suit British critics because he notoriously failed to stand out as a Laborite like Keir Hardie, and the America's cup remains in this country as a reproach to Captain Hank Haff for his incorrigible refusal to stand out as a rifle team (as, for instance, that English team defeated by an American the other day.)

The Value of Religion.

We have friends who assume to be afraid of religion—actually, do not dare or care to go to church, because religion has made so many people "crazy." Another delusion gone! Dr. Richardson, who has had many years' experience in charge of institutions for the insane, the last being the United States Hospitals at Washington, in answer to the questions as to the proportion of the insanity in his hospital in any way attributable to religion, says: "You have asked me a very easy question. I have tested the matter thoroughly. There are only two patients in this hospital whose insanity has any relation to religion, and I think, from their predisposition to insanity, that they would probably have become insane on some other subject, if they had

Great Britain issued 16,273 patents in 1907, when 36,620 were issued by the United States.

CURRENT COMMENT AND VARIOUS OPINIONS

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

"Brush Fires" And Forestry.

(From the New York World)

The forest fire that swept away nearly \$10,000,000 worth of property and destroyed many lives in British Columbia started from camp-fires in the "slashings" of a lumber company.

These slashings are the limbs and tops of trees left by lumbermen as they cut, together with smaller stuff cleared away to make roads and get out the logs. Dry as tinder in summer, the slashings leap to flame at the first invitation. They should be burned after the lumberman when the ground is wet or when there is snow upon it leaving the lumbered forest clear of tinder-like rubbish. But that costs money.

Forest fires are as preventative as typhoid fever. When engines on forest railways run by electricity or have spark-arresters, when slashings are burned by the men who make them, and when setting fires by carelessness or intent is severely punished, the common forest heritage which man is so shamefully wasting to make the earth a desert will stand a better chance.

What Then is a Trust.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Gradually, thanks to the occasional elucidation of the courts, we are getting nearer to the proper conception of a trust.

The most recent light turned on the question is found in the decision of a St. Louis judge, who holds that a combination formed to control prices by all the steam laundries of that city is not a trust because it does not take in the wash woman. In other words, as long as there are washerwomen and home laundries to compete with the concerns that do washing by steam it is impossible for the latter to form any sort of a combination that can, within the meaning of opposing laws, be denominated a trust. This materially clears the skies. Our impressions as to the qualifications of a trust have been altogether too vague and indeterminate. But we are being enlightened. We may take it from the St. Louis judge's view that there can be no beef trust while we are at liberty to fatten and slaughter the old home-raised steer; that existence of an oil trust is illogical and absurd while the gas meter works and sperm candles may be had at two for five.

"Steam laundering is only a method of washing," says the St. Louis court, "and, as there are other methods, the steam laundry companies are not effecting a combination in restraint of trade by agreeing upon a schedule of prices." The use of sugar is only a "method" of sweetening coffee; there are other agencies which might be employed. Think, therefore, of the injustice which has been done the united sugar refiners in classing them as a trust. Boiled down, we have it that while there remains any sort of competition, there can be no monopoly. Our great commercial combinations must have enjoyed the Missouri decision.

Dodging Duty

(From the Emporia (Ks.) Gazette Rep.)

Some folks say it is my duty, for the Peerless One to vote; if he is n't chosen captain our old ship won't stay afloat; but a chap gets tired of voting for the man without a peer, I can always vote for Bryan, so I'll vote for Taft this year. Change is sometimes necessary, if this life we would enjoy, and, although our sweetest boon is voting for the Peerless Boy, yet some little variation makes the landscape seem less drear; I can always vote for Bryan, so I'll vote for Taft this year. Even though our children's children hang their heads in deepest shame, blushing for their rude forefathers who at one time jumped the game—who in gloomy desperation voted down the peerless drear; we can vote for Bryan always, so we'll vote for Taft this year.

The President Wants To Improve The Farmhouses

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

President Roosevelt finds time among the various activities of a somewhat active vacation to take the initial step for the betterment of the homes of the farmers and their methods of living. The governments, Federal and State, the President says, have been exerting themselves to help the farmers to increase the production of their lands. These efforts have been rewarded with a large measure of success, and now the time has come when they should be supplemented with efforts to help the farmer to better business and better living on the farm. In many of the farmhouses, he says, and especially among the tenant farmers of the South, the sanitary conditions are deplorable and the manner of living altogether undesirable. Just how the President proposed to remedy these evil things or what power he has to interfere does not appear. But that does not daunt him, and he has named a commission of gentlemen, requesting them to make a report to him of conditions and to suggest remedies. This report, he says, will be made the subject of a message to Congress next December. There can be no doubt that the surroundings on the homes of many of the small farmers are repulsive and unsanitary. Two things which are easily attainable in the country, and which are essential to health, are pure air and pure water, and in both these things the farmhouse is apt to be deficient. The air is often polluted by a hogpen or a foul stable close to the dwelling and the drinking water is often contaminated by drainage from the barnyard.

## The Value of a Watch

depends upon its accuracy as a timekeeper.

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Assets January 1st, 1907, \$20,839,174. Liabilities, including cash  
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Insures against loss of real and personal property, rental income,  
Earned profits and commissions.

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aug 9-1y

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

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

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

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Sample shingles may be seen at this office. aug. 16-1y

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jan 26-1y

## 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, individual-  
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shades and styles for Spring and get our prices.

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Gettysburg, Pa.

The Tailor

Mch. 8-1y.

### CURRENT COMMENT

#### Views of State Editors on Topics of The Times

Tit For Tat.

(From The Banner of Liberty.)

The campaign is now beginning to assume definite shape but there is every evidence that it is going to be an unusually quiet one. In fact when the substance is boiled down, there are but very few points of difference between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, and thus far the campaign has been totally devoid of bitterness and mud-slinging. The Republicans are trying to tantalize Mr. Bryan by asking him what he has done with the "sacred ratio" of 16 to 1, and why silver is no longer a running mate with wheat.

On the other hand the Democrats are assuming the aggressive and are asking the Republicans to "name the trusts" that Roosevelt has "busted" and to state what relief, if they can, that the Republicans have afforded from the grasping power of these giant monopolies.

The Independent Voter.

(From the Hampstead Enterprise, Ind.)

Every year party lines are becoming narrower and dimmer, so that the result of an election does not depend so much to-day upon the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic parties as it does upon the preference of the independent voter. The lines of demarcation between the platforms of the two great parties are more those of technicalities than any difference in fundamental principles. Two big, strong men have usurped the conservative element and built up a radical wing by the sheer force of their own personalities, which has completely overshadowed the old war horses of either party, and both of these men (Bryan and Roosevelt) owe their success to the fact that the people, the masses, the proletariat, if you will, are with them, and whatever success comes to either party at the November elections will be due to the fact that these respective leaders have put their ear to the ground and listened to the voice of the multitude.

The Office of President.

(From the Bel Air Aegis, Rep.)

The two presidential candidates, Messrs. Taft and Bryan, have recently given their conception of the presidency, their articles being published in Collier's Weekly, and the distinguishing features between the two represent the contrasted views of their respective parties.

Mr. Taft is impressed with its responsibilities and burdens, and accepts the principles of his party because he believes that they are for the best interests of the nation. He thinks the office should be administered along these principles, but wholly for the popular welfare. The President's duties are outlined by the Constitution but have grown much broader than originally conceived through the growth of the country. He is the representative not of a section, but of all the people, from whom he will get his best counsel, and with whom he should always keep in close touch. He must never be elated by applause nor diverted from carrying out the popular will.

He finds three Presidents from whom he may learn wisdom—Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt, the last because he has demonstrated great leadership when the hour has come for great reforms and these reforms in the future must be rigidly carried out.

As Mr. Taft emphasizes the responsibilities, so Mr. Bryan lays stress on the limitations thrown around the presidency; to use his own words, "Our government is a government of checks and balances." In making laws the President joins with Congress, and their enforcement is hedged about with restrictions. In like manner he must consult the Senate in making appointments.

Mr. Bryan, too, lays stress upon the fact that the President represents the whole people, with whom he should be in sympathy rather than with any faction of the population and that he must possess moral courage to resist influences favoring special interests.

It is easy to see from the tenor of these interviews that while the former represents the Republican idea of a strong central government, with that of the states secondary thereto, Mr. Bryan demonstrates that the people have reserved to themselves in their state government much of the power, the Republican party would aim by liberal interpretation to wrest from their grasp.

An Outrageous Outrage.

(From the Ellicott City Times.)

The Maryland House of Correction, instead of being a prison of malefactors who have committed crimes against the people of the state, has become a house of detention for holding persons, at state expense who have committed the heinous crime of walking along the sides of railroad tracks, while looking for employment. This is all wrong. It is certainly more of a crime to deprive a

person of his liberty, to brand him as a felon and to prevent his making an honest living, than it is to use a path to walk on, a path already constructed as a smooth roadway even if said path happens to be on the lands of a public corporation. The occupancy of the path does no harm, unless it leads to overt acts, and then punishment should only follow, as the law intends for a specific overt act, clearly proven.

In the Maryland House of Correction there are now about 800 persons confined, at a heavy cost to the taxpayers of the state, of those confined fully 200 are classed as railroaders, those who have been arrested, convicted and sentenced for having walked on railroad property, but who have not committed any crime against the citizens of the state. This is an outrageous outrage and the people of Maryland should not fail to be aroused against it. One day last week 35 prisoners in the above class were received at the House of Correction, the most of them arrested on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between the Relay House and Mt. Airy. In the gang from the Washington branch of same railroad was a young boy about 18 years of age, a son of a well known resident of Baltimore county, the young man through stress of hard times, lost his position as a clerk, at Savannah, Ga. He was furnished with transportation to Newport News, Va., and being of an independent nature he determined to foot it home. He passed safely through Virginia, being hospitably treated, but he had not sooner reached his native soil at Bladenburg, when he was arrested, convicted and is now wearing a felon brand in a prison cell in the Maryland House of Correction, an outrageous outrage.

The plan as worked, is for the railroad to furnish the officers to make the arrests, the arrested persons are then turned over to local officers who carry them before local magistrates and it follows in turn, the local officers are paid, the magistrates are paid, the jailor is paid, the turnkey is paid, the deputy sheriff is paid for conveying the prisoners to the prison, and the county in which the arrests are made foots the bills, about \$20.00 to the man on the average, an outrageous outrage. Will the good people of Maryland stand for such an outrage? We believe not, because Medieval miscarriage of justice was temperate as compared with what the intelligent people of Maryland are now allowing within its borders.

The Home Paper.

(From the Carroll Record, Taylortown.)

Every merchant, every professional man, every citizen, should take an interest in his home newspaper. If it is to accomplish anything for its town, it must be prosperous, and partially independent, at least. It must be placed in a position not to be compelled to do things, for the sake of necessary revenue to keep it alive, that it does not want to do. A starved newspaper cannot, and ought not, be expected to boom its home town. After all it is but the medium through which a town's business and general desirability can be reflected.

Taking the narrowest possible view of the argument that "advertising don't pay," local merchants should advertise, nevertheless, as they thereby add life to the home paper, which, in hundreds of ways, does pay the community as a whole. The same is true of the subscriber. There can scarcely be produced a paper so poor—if it is doing the best it can—as not to be entitled to the subscription support of everybody in its town and community.

No good thing can prosper on starvation. Anything so self-sustaining as to succeed in spite of patronage, would not stay a week in a non-appreciative neighborhood—it would go where its products would find a more liberal reception, and its ideals a welcome home. There is nothing so cheap, yet so valuable and necessary, as a bright, prosperous home paper; and there is nothing so complimentary to a town, or community, as the fact that it gives such a paper liberal support.

Fifty-Mile Walk for Artillery Officers

A number of coast artillery officers of the Department of the East, who have little occasion, in the pursuit of their duties to do much horseback riding, have the alternative of walking fifty miles to show their fitness to remain in the service or take the ninety-mile ride on horseback, which is compulsory for the officers of infantry and cavalry. The fifty-mile walk must be completed within three days, and to even up the work, and at the same time be able to continue the test after the first day without fatigue, the officer will have to cover about sixteen and two-thirds miles a day.

All Not Gold That Glitters

Remembering liquid air and certain other schemes which made great promises, perhaps wisdom would consist in not subscribing too lavishly and hurriedly to the stock of aerial navigation companies.—New Bedford Standard.

The coal mines at Fuchou, Liaotung, which were closed during the Russo-Japanese War, have received permission from Peking to resume operations.

The security of any bank can be no greater than the character of its Officers and Directors.

We believe the character and financial standing of our Officers and Directors will alone warrant the safety of funds deposited with the

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Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco. Knives, Razors, Hardware, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition. Confectionery, Groceries and notions.

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Beautiful Assortment of Summer Dress Goods

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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  
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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.

CLOTH SUITINGS—  
English Taffeta Suiting, Voile, Mohair, Batiste.

LACES AND EMBROIDERY—  
A most attractive lot of Embroidery Edges and Insertions; neat designs. Fine assortment French Valenciennes Lace, Mechlin, German, Torchon.

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

WOMEN'S SUMMER LISLE VESTS—  
Fine Gauze Lisle Hose, Hermsdorf summer weight Hose. Excellent variety notions, fans, collars, belts, etc.

Largest and best assorted stock of China and Japan Matings—Prices the Lowest

JOSEPH E. HOKE.

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

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PERSONALS.

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

Mr. C. A. Wolfes, of Martinsburg, W. Va., is here. Mr. B. M. Kerschner spent Thursday in Baltimore. Mr. William Longenecker spent a few days in Baltimore.

KILLED BY A COLT

Paul, the Son of Mrs. Wilhide, Kicked in the Jaw, Dies From His Injuries Shortly After.

Paul, the son of Mrs. George Wilhide, was fatally injured on Wednesday morning by a colt he was leading from the stable. In some way or other the animal kicked the young man in the jaw breaking the bone.

St. Euphemia's Defeat Rocky Ridge

On Tuesday afternoon the St. Euphemia's baseball team defeated Rocky Ridge at Rocky Ridge by the following score: St. Euphemia's 0 0 3 0 0 0 8 2-13 Rocky Ridge 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 1-6

Birthday Surprise Party.

A very enjoyable surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Shorb, near town, on Monday evening. The occasion was the birthday of their daughter, Miss Susan.

Waddles to Stand Trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Waddles, charged with assault and battery with intent to murder, on oath of C. H. Wilson, will come up for trial in the August term of the Adams county court.

Sunday Runaway.

A horse belonging to Patterson Brothers ran off on Sunday afternoon. The animal was being held by Lester Topper when it scared at a train and jumped clear over the boy but fortunately did not in any way injure him.

On Saturday afternoon the letter box in front of Mr. Gelwicks' store was knocked down by a restive horse. The box has been put up in front of Mr. George Eyster's store, a few doors east of its former location.

From the importation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco, the French government, which has a monopoly of it, derived in 1906 a revenue exceeding \$93,000,000.

Mr. Elmer Eyer reports that he has raised a tomato weighing over twenty-four ounces, and another not quite so large that weighed one pound and three and a half ounces.

The transfer of property from Jacob Hoke and wife and Daniel A. Hartman to the County Commissioners, for \$146.-22, has been recorded.

Mr. J. Thos. Gelwicks has had all of his warehouse buildings, facing the alley to the rear of his property, painted and repaired.

All are invited to the grand picnic at St. Anthony's Church Grove, Mt. St. Mary's, on Saturday, Aug. 22. a14-2ts.

On Tuesday evening the Emmitt Cornet Band gave a dance in the Opera House which was largely attended.

The Street Commissioners have fixed a grating over the drain in front of Mr. Annan's store on the Square.

EFFECTS MT. ST. MARY'S FUND

In Suit in Equity Local Court Decides Against Rev. Mr. McKim.—Concerning Baltimore Property.

Last week the Circuit court, in the case of Rev. Mr. Randolph McKim, of Washington, D. C., against Henry Williams and Benjamin F. Reich, trustees of the estate of Dr. Hoffman, of Frederick, rendered a decision in favor of the defendants.

Dr. Hoffman was the owner of two lots of ground on North Calvert street, Baltimore, of which Rev. Mr. McKim was the lessee, paying an annual rental of \$162 for each of the lots.

This is part of a large trust fund, all of which, except \$10,000, goes to Mount St. Mary's College after the death of the life beneficiaries.

PENNSYLVANIA'S MEMORIAL

Some Doubt as to Ability of Judges to Award Prizes for Gettysburg Monument.

Designs for a monument to be erected by the State of Pennsylvania on the field of Gettysburg, in honor of her troops who fought there in 1863, and for which the Legislature has appropriated \$150,000, have been invited from architects and artists by the Memorial Commission.

Rats—A National Pest

Rats cost the United States nearly \$56,000,000 annually, according to the biological survey of the department of Agriculture, says the Technical World. At this amount the Government scientists estimate the damage done by the rodents, and after exhaustive experiments it has been determined that the pests cannot be exterminated.

Useful Articles For Sale.

Thirty folding park benches, 50 porch screen curtains, 8x10, and 12 gasoline torches; can be bought at cost, either singly or in lot. Apply at Baker's Tea Room, Emmitsburg, Md. Aug 14-1t

The municipality at Buenos Ayres is now giving aid to the mission work there.

FOR SALE.—Cheap—A Cash Register and glass show case. Apply at Hotel Slagle. Aug. 14-tf.

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON SHOWS.

A Revelation Even to Old Circus Lovers—An Original Creation.

The performance is said to be exceptionally fine and full of interest to all lovers of the ring. Nearly everything is entirely new, and what is not is managed and brought out under such new methods and system that every act is refreshing and pleasing.

The new menagerie is a vast collection of the earth's most interesting and marvelous wonders, and it will be seen for the first time after a full winter's embellishment by scores of expert artisans.

KLINGE DIES OF HIS INJURIES

Accident Near Graceham Ends Fatally At Frederick City Hospital.—Victim Nineteen Years Old.

Charles Samuel Klinge, aged 19 years, who last week, while mowing hay in a field on William Martin's farm, near Graceham, was wounded in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was carrying to shoot crane on a nearby fishpond, died on Sunday at the Frederick City Hospital.

ETHEL REBECCA LUCKENBAUGH.

Early Monday morning Ethel Rebecca Luckenbaugh, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Truman Luckenbaugh, died at the home of her parents near Harney. The funeral service was held yesterday, Thursday, at the Mt. Joy Lutheran Church.

Miss Luckenbaugh was but thirteen years of age and her untimely death has brought sorrow not only to her parents and their family, but to all who knew her.

MISS BLANCHE HOBBS

Miss Blanche Hobbs, daughter of the late Joshua Hobbs, died at her home at Mount St. Mary's last Saturday, Aug. 9. Miss Hobbs had been ill for some time with consumption and although her death came not unexpectedly, yet it was a shock to her many friends in this vicinity where she has been a life-long resident.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday morning from St. Anthony's Church, Rev. Father Trageser officiating. The interment was made in Mount St. Mary's cemetery.

JOSEPH IVAN KITTINGER

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kittinger, of Fairfield, Joseph Ivan Kittinger, an account of whose illness appeared in this paper several weeks ago, died at the home of his parents on Monday, July 27 at the age of eleven years, four months and one day.

WILLIAM H. HARNER

On Monday, Aug. 10, William H. Harner, a resident of Greentown, died at his home in that place aged eighty-seven years, seven months and sixteen days. The funeral services were held on Wednesday, at the Mount Joy Lutheran Church.

SALESMAN WANTED:

An experienced Salesman wanted in a Dry Goods Store in Frederick, Address, Experience, News Office, aug 14-2ts. Frederick, Md.

THERMOMETRIC READINGS.

Table with 4 columns: Day, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. Rows: Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Readings for the week beginning Aug. 9 1907:

Table with 4 columns: Day, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. Rows: Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO OF NEW YORK

Oldest In America Largest in the World

Has earned more for Policy Holders, Paid more to Policy Holders, Still retains more for Policy Holders than any company IN THE WORLD.

See their new Policy Forms

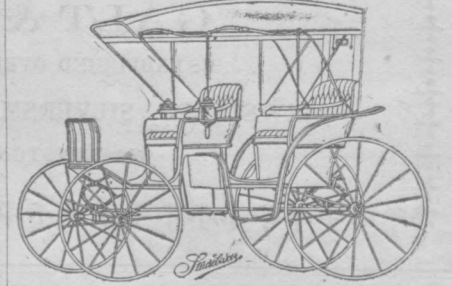
CHAS. M. RIDER, Agent Emmitsburg, Md

FARMS WANTED

We want a large number of farms for clients in the North and Middle West who wish to locate at a great distance from Washington.

STUDEBAKER

The Quality Unexcelled The vehicle that meets with approval the world over. Take no chances with inferior goods, get a Studebaker, always dependable.



Write for booklet, No. 263, which gives an interesting description of the manufacture of Studebaker vehicles; also ask for Studebaker 1909 Almanac sent free on receipt of 2c stamp to cover postage and mailing.

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. South Bend, Ind. The largest vehicle manufacturers in the world.

SOLID SILVER American Lever Watches, WARRANTED TWO YEARS, ONLY \$6. G. T. EYSTER

Strictly High Grade, Fully Guaranteed Nursery Stock

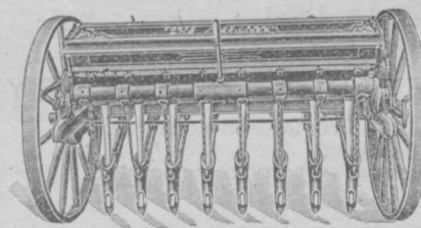
THE CHASE NURSERIES GENEVA, NEW YORK

Local and Regular Agents Wanted

The Best Terms. The Best Stock. The Best Outfit. Write us. July 10-'08-1yr

\$49.00 Buys a New Improved "Greencastle"

Eight Hoe Grain, Seed and Fertilizer Drill,



Low down, easy to fill, all parts of easy access, double drive, positive force feed, light running, large capacity, sows evenly, easily regulated and durable. Larger sizes at proportionate prices. Order now and save \$16.00 to \$20.00.

Address The Geiser Mfg. Co., Waynesboro, Pa. July 10-3m

NEW STOCK OF Spring Shoes and Oxfords. M. FRANK ROWE.

HOKE & RIDER MAKERS OF MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES MARBLE AND CEMETERY WORK OF ALL KINDS.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice Free of Charge. TALL WORK GUARANTEED.

SIDNEY WEST Shirt-Maker, Men's Wear, Hatter. Colorado Building, 14th & G Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C. Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

CARPENTERS AND CONCRETE

Increase in Use of Wood Means Death to "Wood Butcher" but Better Work For Skilled Man.

In all the comment on the decreased use of wood in building, scarcely a word has been said about the effect on the carpenter. Concrete, stone, brick and steel are replacing the material that is conveniently easy to cut and fatally easy to burn, and while the general population of the country increased by 14,000,000 during the decade between 1890 and 1900, the number of carpenters actually decreased, the figure standing at 618,000 in 1890 and 600,000 in 1900. Some might think that in the face of these facts the carpenters would oppose the growing use of fireproof materials. We are assured by the American Carpenter and Builder, however, that no such resentment is felt. "Our carpenters and builders," it says, are actuated by a "progressive and open-minded spirit." And further:—"We all look forward gladly to the time of better and more substantial building. As far as the builders of this country are concerned, there was no need of the Boston suburb horror to impress on them the desirability of fireproof construction for all classes of buildings. The use of fireproof material means unquestionably an improvement in building construction. The building trades are so closely allied that improvement in one line means improvement in all. "We want to take the stand strongly and unequivocally that universal fireproofing does not sound the death-knell of carpentry. We see no reason for the carpenter to be dismayed at the present change and tendency in building construction. The increasing use of concrete and terra-cotta and of steel presents new problems to the carpenter, but it does not eliminate him; far from it. True it is, there will be less work for the 'wood butcher,' but more for the skilled wood-worker. The fine interior woodwork of a well-constructed residence of cement and steel will unquestionably be more valuable to the carpenter than the whole of a cheaply built frame house. His work will be of a finer grade, requiring greater skill, and paying him bigger money than ever before. As for the 'wood butcher,' none of us will regret to see him go, nor will we miss him when he's gone. But we must all turn in and dig—to keep out of that class! Satisfaction with present knowledge and skill will not do. Conditions are changing; yet we feel sure that carpentry is here to stay. Our carpenters are the most progressive work-men in the world; they stand ready now to do their share, and more, toward better and more substantial building."

Wanted No Printed Letters.

A Cincinnati commission house had sold a bill of goods to a new customer in the interior of Kentucky who was not rated by Dun or Bradstreet. The goods went C. O. D., and a typewritten letter advising the country merchant that the goods had been sent was mailed to him. This the country merchant acknowledged in the following letter, in which he makes some highly original objections to the business methods of the commission house: "Jentelmen—I want you to understand sur that I ain't no dam fool when I bort that Bill from that read headed Agent of yores he tole me that you sent him all the way from cynycnita to git that order. I thot he was lying and i bort all my goods from the jersey and he tole me he sold the jersey and would sell me just like he sold the jersey now you writes me a printed letter and sez if I send you the munny you will send me the goods. i recon you will, most enny darn fool ud do that. i would not mind a Bit send in the munny and risk gitten the goods but when i recollect how you and yore agent done me i refuse to do it if you would of treated me right and rit me letters in ritin and not of sent me that newspaper printed letter like i was a dam fool and could not read ritin i would a tuck the goods and pade the cash. "now I dont wont no more of yore printed letters I wont stan sich from no house i am fifty six year ole the last of next comin jinuuary and the fust man has got to put my back on the ground yit. i may not have is much larm in gramma as you got, but i can whip you or enny uther dam yanky that wants to try ritten me a printed letter."—American Pressman.

RECIPE FOR MINT JELLEY

To one quart of full green grapes take one pint of boiling water. Put them over the fire and cook fifteen minutes, breaking and mashing them with a wooden spoon. Turn them into a jelly bag and drain. Measure the juice and put it over the fire with a large sprig of bruised mint. Boil for twenty minutes; skim and remove mint. To every cup of juice add a scant cup of sugar. Heat sugar in the oven, put it with the juice, stir until it boils, and remove the scum. Then put into tumblers.

Under a new law in Alabama, that took effect July 1, no man may carry and no man may sell a pistol less than two feet in length.

PLANS FOR BETTER FARM LIFE

President Names Commission to Investigate Social, Economic and Sanitary Conditions.

President Roosevelt has requested four experts on country life to make an investigation of the conditions that obtain, and recommendations for the improvement, in farm life. These gentlemen will study the economic, social and sanitary condition of the affairs. In a letter to one of the commission Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

"My immediate purpose in appointing this commission is to obtain from it such information and advice as will enable me to make recommendations to Congress upon this extremely important matter."

Concerning Campaign Money

Now that it is officially underway the campaign of 1907, says the Philadelphia Ledger, has fixed firmly on national politics one great reform. Full publicity will be given to the contribution of funds. The Republican platform did not demand the enactment of Federal legislation on the subject of campaign contributions, but Mr. Taft's advocacy of strictness in receiving funds and in paying only necessary expenses was well known. He had voluntarily arranged that the only campaign treasury of the party shall be located in New York, and placed under the New York law, which requires rigid enforcement of publicity. The Democratic platform demands national legislation. The party is morally bound by its own pledges, and will not be less prompt than its opponents in meeting the public reform sentiment aroused by the insurance disclosures and the Harriman-Roosevelt episode.

Campaign contributions have been for years a source of scandal and a stimulant to suspicion of corruption. The States have been as prolific as the nation in the scandals and suspicions. No party has been immune from charges of trading legislative or executive favors for campaign funds. Tilden was accused of collecting a great sum, the distribution of which he personally directed. The eminent collectors of gifts are almost as conspicuous in history as great Presidents and Senators. Marshall Jewell, B. F. Jones, Marcus A. Hanna and Cornelius Bliss have stood high among them. Dudley and the "blocks of five" are notorious. The beginning of wholesale bribery in Delaware took its start in the use of a lavish fund in the campaign of 1888, which pointed out what could be done in the lower counties of that State with money and boldness.

In the absence of records and the silence of participants, nobody will ever know what amounts were collected in presidential years or what part went to legitimate campaign expenses. The suspicions and scandals of the past will remain, never to be proven or disproven. Hereafter, good citizens may hope, there will be no ground for popular belief that vast sums are given by corporations or men who may get legislation in return. The high moral value of strict publicity is not only in preventing contributions made with corrupt intent, but in removing from common opinion the degrading suspicion that bribery and illicit bargains are a commonplace of political contests.

In fact, if the whole truth could be exposed, the purchase of votes and the trading of funds for favors would not be as frequent or the transactions as large as the suspicions have made them. Yet the real truth would be bad enough to call for the remedy of publicity. It is true that a great fund was gathered in New York after Conkling and Garfield came to terms in 1880, and true that some of the money was used to bribe voters of doubtful States on an organized scale. Hanna did secure a large fund in 1896, though direct bribery in that campaign was not so plain. Whatever the scale of collecting funds and whatever the proportion of corrupt use or bargain, too much money has been collected, and the secret, irresponsible administration of funds has given too many opportunities for traffic in privileges and favors. It is a long stride toward pure politics when both national parties are committed to the rule of full publicity.

Although 16,000 native Christians have been massacred in China in the last eight years, there have been over 100,000 added to the Protestant mission churches.

The mole of the Western Pacific Railroad at Oakland, Cal., is nearly completed. It is 8,000 feet long and is ultimately to be a solid fill 1,200 feet wide.

A cannon can be heard 146 miles.

FOR SALE.

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

It has been stated on British authority that American immigrants into Canada are taking \$50,000 worth of property into that country each year.

It is reported that a gold coinage law is being drafted for Siam, and that the measure may become a law within the year.

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.

As a rule the white flowers are more fragrant than those of other colors.

REFORM.

THE outgrown rite, the old abuse, The pious fraud transparent grown, The good held captive in the use of wrong alone,—

These wait their doom, from that great law Which makes the past time serve today; And fresher life the world shall draw from their decay.

O backward-looking son of time! The new is old, the old is new, The cycle of a change sublime still sweeping through.

But life shall on and upward go; Th' eternal step of Progress beats To that great anthem, calm and slow, which God repeats.

Take heart!—The Waster builds again,— A charmed life old Goodness hath; The tares may perish,—but the grain is not for death.

God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night: Wake thou and watch!—the world is gray with morning light!

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Howe's - Great - London - Shows!

EMMITSBURG

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908

The Show this year is Bigger and better and in a More Commanding position than ever before to maintain their unrivaled standing and rank, and to Amaze and Delight Their Thousands of Patrons.

MANY ENTIRELY NEW and EXCLUSIVE FEATURES



A FEW OF THE MANY FEATURES YOU WILL SEE:

MARION SHERIDAN AND HER TROUPE OF PERFORMING LIONS

Prof. Buckley's Herd of Performing Elephants Including DUCHESS, the Largest Elephant in the world.

ROSEDALE, THE BEAUTIFUL TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR KENTUCKY HORSE

JAKE, Largest Gorilla Ever Exhibited In America

He is Five Feet Ten Inches in Height and Weighs 150 Pounds, has Tremendous Strength, Marvelous Agility, and his powerful Arms are a wonder to behold.

TRULY WONDERFUL Display of TRAINED ANIMALS

400 PEOPLE. 250 HORSES AND PONIES. 20 FUNNY CLOWNS

PROF. WHEELER'S MILITARY BAND

The Flower and Pick of Feature Performers from all nations, in a Program Extant, startling struggles and ludicrous revelries, carrying the spectators by storm and wildly applauded by all.

BRING LITTLE ONES TO SEE

BABY

ELEPHANTS CAMELS LIONS MONKEYS

AN ENDLESS PROGRAM OF STARTLING EVENTS

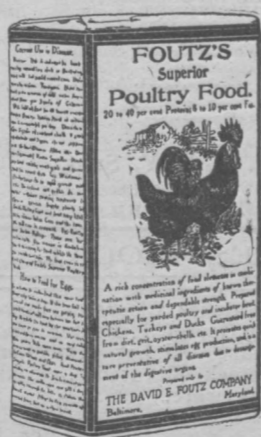
SEE THE FREE SPECTACULAR STREET PARADE

Starting from the Show Grounds at 10 a. m.

PERFORMANCES DAILY

Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Night at 8 o'clock.

Use These Old Established and Standard Remedies



FOUTZ Superior Poultry Food

Makes Hens lay, keeps Chickens healthy. They like it. It is concentrated food as well, a tonic medicine and egg stimulant. Price 25c per package.

- Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powder - 25c package
Foutz's Perfect Lice Powder - 25c package
Foutz's Certain Worm Powder - 50c package
Foutz's Certain Kolik Cure - 50c bottle
Foutz's Liniment - 25c bottle
Foutz's Healing Powder, for collar galls, etc 25c package

For sale by dealers everywhere. At Emmitsburg, W. S. TROXEL.

Advertisement for '1847 ROGERS BROS.' spoons, forks, knives, etc. Includes an illustration of a silver spoon and text describing the quality and availability of the products.

Advertisement for 'The New Tin Shop' located at East Main Street, opposite Troxel's Store. Managed by Charles E. Kugler, Tinner, Plumber, and Gasfitter. Services include steam and hot water heating plants and general repairing.

Advertisement for Maryland Insurance Agency Co. of Baltimore. Chartered by the Legislature. President: CHAS. T. LEVINNESS, JR. Includes contact information for home and branch offices.

Advertisement for Citizens National Bank of Frederick. Lists capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$300,000. Includes a list of officers and directors.

Advertisement for land for sale. 7 1/2 acres of good land situated between Fourpoints and Bridgeport, with all necessary buildings, fine orchard. Managed by Charles Staub, Taneytown, Md.

FIELD'S ACHIEVEMENT

Once Dubbed Crazy His Name Is Now Immortal

OCEAN CABLES FIFTY YEARS OLD

What Will The Next Half Century See In The Field of Aerial Navigation?

There are those who scoff at the idea of airships—fifty years ago the same doubters laughed at Field and his dream of an Atlantic cable.

Fifty years ago to-day, August 5, 1858, the Evening Post went to press with the following headlines, truly lurid for those staid days:

SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA" AND "GORGON" AT TRINITY BAY.

1950 STATUTE MILES LONG.

NOT A SINGLE BREAK.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE IS LANDING.

And in its leading editorial of the same day it said:

Such [the landing of the cable] is the startling intelligence which reaches us just as we are going to press. We find it difficult to believe the report, for recent events have prepared us for a very different result, and yet the dispatch comes to us through our regular agent, who would not deceive us.

To-morrow the hearts of the civilized world will beat to a single pulse, and from that time forth forevermore, the continental divisions of the earth will in a measure lose those conditions of time and distance which now mark their relation one to the other.

The news, the importance of which William Cullen Bryant thus described, was promptly confirmed by Cyrus W. Field himself. He had landed from the American frigate Niagara at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on the day before, and the end of the first Atlantic cable was at shore before the Evening Post was issued the next day.

But not until the 16th of August did the real celebration begin, for the first message, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, did not arrive until then. That was a signal for New York to outdo the joy of the Stockbridge school children. The church bells rang, factories blew their whistles, the river front was illuminated by fireworks and bonfires, the Everett House displaying no less than 1,000 lights; there were transparencies everywhere, and finally the City Hall capped the climax by catching fire.

Mr. Field was well entitled to all the praise showered upon him. He had been scoffed at, ridiculed, dubbed a crazy man, had sacrificed his business and his own means, and had previously made two attempts to lay the cable, only to be thwarted. But as John G. Saxe put it in the jingle which appeared on September 11th, 1858, in Harper's Weekly:

MARRIED, AUGUST, 1858, BY CYRUS W. FIELD OLD IRELAND AND YOUNG AMERICA "May their honeymoon last forever."

Mr. Field was well entitled to all the praise showered upon him. He had been scoffed at, ridiculed, dubbed a crazy man, had sacrificed his business and his own means, and had previously made two attempts to lay the cable, only to be thwarted.

Twice did his bravest efforts fail, And yet his mind was stable; He wa'n't the man to break his heart Because he broke his cable.

"Once more, my gallant boys!" he cried; "Three times—you know the fable"— "I'll make it thirty," muttered he, "But I will lay the cable!"

Unfortunately for all the rejoicings, for some unspoken reason, the cable stopped working just at the time of the great official celebration in Trinity Church, and of the dinner of the Common Council to Mr. Field, at which there were served no less than eighteen entrees in addition to five roasts, boiled turkey and mutton and full thirty-nine desserts—New York's City Fathers were generous in those days!

For Mr. Field this meant doing the work over again. The old company had exhausted its means, which were gone for all time; a new one had to be formed and fresh capital raised. There were endless trips to be made to the other side, his business again had to be neglected, and finally abandoned. The civil war came, next; but this proved a help rather than a hindrance, and Mr. Field's alert brain made the most of it. He suggested cables between the Union posts in Charleston harbor; he pointed out how the existence of a cable would have robbed the Mason-Slidell crisis with England of much of its danger and made of it an incident of days instead of months, without the consequent ill-feeling and heavy expenditure on the British side for war preparations.

It is hard for the newspaper reader of to-day, or the merchant, to realize what he owes to the cable, or to gauge the thrill that went through the whole world just fifty years ago. The Atlantic crossing of the first ocean steamship was the only event to which the press of 1858 could liken the opening of the cable. But in our time great inventions have followed so closely on one another's heels that the discovery of wireless telegraphy is but a week's wonder, and evokes no municipal dinner or civic parade. Even the news this morning of the record-breaking flight of the Zeppelin airship, which, despite its tragic ending, may figure in history as the real beginning of man's conquest of the air, is accepted, with the telephone and a hundred other conveniences, as merely another and well-discounted triumph of science.

CRISIS IN THE CHURCH

(Continued from page 1.)

fulminations of the preacher. The mere suspicion that Christianity burkes inquiry, dreads the light and is out of harmony with the revelations of modern science is fatal to their faith.

The old motives and sanctions and prohibitions have lost their hold; the new are not sufficiently grasped by preachers nor understood by the people. It has become so clear that not the dullest can miss it that the church which has nothing to say to social problems has in our day no claim to existence. Soon, if it be not laughed off the face of the earth, it will remain only as the house founded on the sand, the refuge of the idler, the self-seeker and the coward, but a refuge which will fail them when the storms that are gathering break up.

Rockefeller's Money Is Not Needed.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Atlanta, Ga., says: The \$1000 subscription of John D. Rockefeller to a fund to establish a memorial for "Uncle Remus" (Joel Chandler Harris), has a condition attached to it. President Joyner of the "Uncle Remus" Memorial Association received a letter from Mr. Rockefeller stating that he would give \$1000 provided the association raise \$49,000 in one year.

In certain parts of India, panthers are trained to hunt antelope and hawks are trained to hunt a large bird called obarra. This bird is sought for its liver which is supposed to be a dainty morsel.

OUR POLITICAL EMBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1.)

party hatred were opened anyhow, and Long Ears became the storm centre of a memorable battle of political giants. That the donkey cartoon went straight to the mark intended for it by Nast there can be no doubt. In the weeks following the donkey's birth Nast gave it intermittent appearances. It was just at that time that the notorious "Tweed Ring" was beginning to get what had so long been coming to it. Once Nast tried to stick the head of the jackass on that of Tweed, but found that it was an ill fit and substituted a wolf's head instead.

To the cartoonist that served as another inspiration. Soon afterward he created the tiger as the symbol of Tammany. The tiger came forth from his lair most opportunely. It was used to stir public sentiment to such a pitch that nothing less than dire punishment for the "Tweed Ring"—Tweed, Sweeney, Connelly, and Hall—would satisfy its rage. Nast found vigorous support on the part of some of the newspapers—notably the Times—and, spurred on by this, he inaugurated a campaign of pictorial warfare against the malefactors that sent them at last where they belonged, and purged the city of evils that had become intolerable.

But it was not destined to stay hidden long in its lair. Soon the animal came forth once more to do duty for Nast's satire. And from that day to this it has stood for the Tammany symbol.

The Democratic Donkey was trotted out with no mean effect in the Presidential campaign of 1872. It was made to flaunt all the contemporary iniquities of the party. A few days after the election in which Grant was so triumphant over Greeley the long-eared symbol was pictured as bucking like a Buffalo Bill cayuse, and hurling Democracy into kingdom come.

It was in this same campaign that Nast gave the first vague hint of the Elephant that was destined to come forth from the jungle of obscurity two years later. But in this case it was a mere dummy figure. He pictured Greeley astride the tottering dummy, whose front legs were labeled "K. K. K." and hind legs "Tammany." The Democratic Presidential candidate is made to shout:

"Who says this isn't a real elephant?" Not until the State campaign of 1874 got into action did the genuine elephant of the Republican Party blossom into existence. That was a memorable battle of ballots.

As the struggle progressed Nast used all the virility of his pen to stem the tide of Democracy. He pilloried its leaders, and in the zeal of the task he had set for himself he brought forth the real Republican elephant. The symbolic pachyderm made his first appearance in an issue of Harper's Weekly, by which he was employed for many years, while this campaign was at its height.

The elephant was pictured as standing over a bottomless pit labeled "Chaos." This was flimsily concealed with a jumble of planks made of the Democratic campaign alarms—"Third Term," "Inflation of Credit," "Reputation," and a lot of other slogans. As the elephant tottered on the very brink of the pit, certain of the New York newspapers that were supporting Tilden and Wickham were represented as running madly through the political jungle, shouting about Republican corruption and general depravity.

The leader among these anti-Republican newspapers was the accredited Jackass of the Democratic Party, but Nast clothed the animal in the skin of a lion and made it bray the siren song of Caesarism. Woe betide that Elephant the day after that election. It fell into the pit headlong, with wolves and buzzards leaping after it to feast on its cadaver. It looked as though Nast intended to bury it for all time to come. But not so. He brought it to life the minute he found use for it again. The first peep the public got at it was when the Republicans showed signs of recovering the ground they had lost in 1874 by scoring a notable victory in New Hampshire. Nast pictured the Elephant just sticking his prehensile trunk out of the pit. But when Connecticut followed close with a triumph no less notable for Democracy he consigned the Elephant once more to the depths of the earth. The cartoonist depicted him, tail upward making a hasty disappearance.

By the time the Hayes-Tilden campaign got under way in earnest the Elephant was well established. He belonged to the Republican Party just as much as did the Donkey to the Democrats, and by that time they had generally accepted the long-eared animal as their own symbol.

The capital invested in breweries in the United States, according to the last federal census, was \$415,000,000. The experts of the United States Brewing Association say that it is now nearer \$700,000,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY AND COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. PUPILS UNDER EIGHT YEARS OF AGE NOT RECEIVED. This Institution, beautifully situated in a healthful location in sight of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is easily reached by Western Maryland Railroad from Baltimore.

Sharrer's Superior Poultry Powder. Why let your Chickens die with cholera, gaps, roup and limber neck when a package of J. L. SHARRER'S SUPERIOR POULTRY POWDER will save them. Price 15 cents. For sale at H. C. HARNER'S Emmitsburg and all leading grocery stores. Manufactured only by J. L. Sharrer, Rocky Ridge, Md.

UNDERTAKER. M. F. SHUFF. Modern Furniture, BEDS, MATTRESSES. Hospitals, Hotels, Institutions Furnished Thoroughly. Special prices for Furniture in large quantities. SEWING MACHINES. CABINET WORK, REPAIRING. BOTH PHONES. W. Main St., Opp. Presbyterian Church.

EMBALMER. IF YOU SEE IT IN THE POLICY IT'S SO. THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR.

THE PRUDENTIAL Insurance Company of America. Insurance At Net Cost. THE POLICY CONTAINS THE ENTIRE CONTRACT. WHOLE LIFE POLICY LIMITED LIFE POLICY ENDOWMENT GOLD BOND. For information, fill out attached coupon.

THE Prudential Insurance Company of America. Insurance At Net Cost. THE POLICY CONTAINS THE ENTIRE CONTRACT. J. W. BREICHNER PROPRIETOR. After extensive alterations and improvements this well-known house is in readiness for Summer Boarders. Special rates to those who spend the entire season. Special accommodations for Commercial Men.

THE HUB FURNISHER HATTER. NEW YORK AVE. & 14TH ST. CLARENCE H. REIZENSTEIN. WASHINGTON, D. C. Dealer in ALL KINDS of FURNITURE. To Be Satisfied TRY AN Acme Washing Machine ALL METAL WINDOW SCREENS INDESTRUCTABLE Edison Phonographs and July Records. Red Dragon SELTZER. "NO SECRET FORMULA" 10 CENTS RELIEVES INDIGESTION HEADACHE TRAIN FATIGUE, SEA SICKNESS, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. E. Zimmerman FURNITURE. Dealer in ALL KINDS of FURNITURE. To Be Satisfied TRY AN Acme Washing Machine ALL METAL WINDOW SCREENS INDESTRUCTABLE Edison Phonographs and July Records.

Red Dragon SELTZER. "NO SECRET FORMULA" 10 CENTS RELIEVES INDIGESTION HEADACHE TRAIN FATIGUE, SEA SICKNESS, SOLD EVERYWHERE. THE Prudential Insurance Company of America. Insurance At Net Cost. THE POLICY CONTAINS THE ENTIRE CONTRACT. J. W. BREICHNER PROPRIETOR.

THE Emmitt House Under New Management. J. W. BREICHNER PROPRIETOR. After extensive alterations and improvements this well-known house is in readiness for Summer Boarders. Special rates to those who spend the entire season. Special accommodations for Commercial Men.

To Think of Furniture IS TO Think of Carty. A lady has just written to us and said: "Am delighted with Carty's 'Cafurst' Felt Mattress and consider it far superior to any felt mattress that I have ever used." If you will write, phone or call on us we will ship you one. Price is \$15.00 in two parts delivered to your home. GARTY'S FURNITURE STORE, 48-52 Patrick St. East, Frederick, Md. Oct. 11-1y.

DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. Circuit Court. Chief Judge—G. W. Worthington. Associate Judges—Hon. John C. Motter and Hon. James B. Henderson. State's Attorney—Arthur D. Willard. Clerk of the Court—Dr. Samuel T. Hafner. Orphans' Court. Judges—William H. Pearce, Chief Judge John E. Phlegler and Geo. H. Whitmore. Register of Wills—William B. Cuthshall. County Officers. County Commissioners—Lincoln G. Dintnerman, Lewis H. Bowls, H. Milton Kefauver, W. H. Hogarth, J. Stewart Annan, W. H. Sheriff—Geo. Edward Myers. County Treasurer—George W. Crum. Surveyor—Rufus A. Rager. School Commissioners—Oscar B. Coblenz, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent; S. N. Young, Assistant; Rev. Isaac M. Motter, President; Col. E. Tierman Brien, Dr. H. Boteler Gross, J. Henry Stokes, Chas. W. Wright, William R. Young. Health Officer—Dr. C. F. Goodell. Emmitsburg District. Notary Public—W. H. Troxell. Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Millard F. Shuff, I. M. Fisher. Constable—W. H. Ashbaugh. School Trustees—M. F. Shuff, Oscar D. Frailey, W. D. Colliflower. Town Officers. Burgess—T. E. Zimmerman; Commissioners, H. M. Ashbaugh, J. H. Rosensteel, Sterling Galt, J. T. Long, J. D. Caldwell. Borough Constable—Wm. Daywalt. CHURCHES. Ev. Lutheran Church. Pastor—Rev. Charles Reinwald. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesday, lectures at 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Reformed Church of the Incarnation. Pastor—Rev. A. M. Gluck. Services every Sunday at 10.00 a. m. and every other Sunday at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Midweek service at 7.30 p. m. Catechetical class on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Presbyterian Church. Pastor—Rev. Kenneth M. Craig. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Wednesday evening Lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7.30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9.30 a. m. St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Pastor—Rev. J. O. Hayden, C. M. First Mass, 7 a. m., second Mass, 10.30 a. m., Vespers 7 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor—Rev. R. Koonitz. Services every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League Devotional Service, 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 1.30 p. m. SOCIETIES. Emerald Beneficial Association. Officers: President, Edwin Chrismer, Vice-President, J. Edward Baker, Treasurer, P. F. Burke, Secretary, Chas. O. Rosensteel. Branch meets the fourth Sunday of each month in C. O. Rosensteel's house, East Main Street. St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Association. Rev. Geo. H. Traggesser, Chaplain; president, Geo. Althoff; vice president, John Althoff; treasurer, George Keepers; secretary, Chas. E. Eckenrode. Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R. Commander, James B. Black; Senior Vice-Commander, John H. Mentzer, Jr. Vice-Commander, John Shank; Quartermaster, George T. Gelwick; Surgeon, A. Herring; Adjutant, Samuel Gamble; Chaplain, Samuel McNeil; Officer of Day, George Eyster; Officer of Guard, John Reifsnider. Vigilant Hose Company. Meets the first Friday evening of each month at Firemen's Hall. President, Chas. E. Hoke; Vice-President, E. Moser; Secretary, C. B. Ashbaugh; Treasurer, A. A. Horner.

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