

The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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NO. 39

NEEDS OF OUR FARMERS

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Based On Report of Commission On Country Life

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS

Farmer's Institutes, Better County Schools, Parcels Post and Sanitation Among Their Needs.—Warns His Countrymen.

On Tuesday President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message concerning his special Commission on Country Life. The President wrote in part: Judging by 30 public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from 40 States and Territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the Department of Agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

"Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country, and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns though I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

"From all that has been done and earned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

"First—Effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

"Second—A new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

"Third—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

"To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

"I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization, for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. We need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, Feb. 9, 1909."

CRUM'S APPOINTMENT DROPPED

Negro's Case Is Dead.—Taft Will Make New Appointment.

The attempts to confirm the appointment of Crum as collector of port of Charleston, S. C., have been abandoned. The case is dead. Crum is a Negro and his appointment to the position at Charleston by President Roosevelt was resented by many Southern people. His reappointment was met with the same resistance and this time with more success.

President-elect Taft was anxious for a settlement of the case before March 4. This gives Mr. Taft a chance to appoint a white man to the position.

KNOX MAY NOT BE IN CABINET

Constitution Quoted Against Him as Secretary of State.

The New York World says Knox cannot be made Secretary of State because the salary of the Secretary of State was raised in his term as Senator. This is based on an interpretation of Sec. 6 of the Constitution of the United States which reads in part as follows:

"No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, etc."

Rumors of the approaching collapse of the Finance Reform bill, of the dissolution of the Reichstag, and the retirement of Chancellor von Bulow are freely circulated in Berlin, Germany.

LINCOLN MEMORIALS

Three Bills Before Congress For This Purpose

LAFEAN'S PLAN MOST POPULAR

The National Capital Figures In All of Them.—Highway, Structure in Washington and Park.

Three bills are before Congress for a Lincoln memorial. They are the McCall bill which calls for a structure on the ground adjoining the Union Station in Washington; the Lafean bill, which is most popular, asking for money to construct a highway from Washington to Gettysburg; and the Newlands bill for a memorial in accordance with the park commission's recommendation.

The first offers no design or site, except that it to be placed on a 40-acre tract. Several designs have been submitted none of which seems to meet with much favor. The site under consideration is near the Union Station and the Lincoln Memorial would be a background for the Columbus Memorial which will occupy the center of the plaza.

The second bill readers of THE CHRONICLE are most familiar with and it is most popular with the people at large. It calls for a highway 200 feet wide from the National Capital to historic Gettysburg.

Senator Newland's bill would form a park along the river among the hills of Virginia, full of vistas "noble lagoons and approaches." The site belongs to the Government and \$3,250,000 would finish the memorial.

The National Institute of Arts and Letters favors the last named plan; Mr. Cannon wants the McCall plan, and the people want the highway.

The Boston Transcript says the appropriation by the Senate of fifty thousand dollars to survey the route of the "Lincoln Way" from Washington to Gettysburg, has at least the merit of giving Congress and the country time to stop to think before a committal is made to a memorial in Washington, either according to the ideas of McKim, St. Gaudens, Olmsted, etc., on the one hand, or of Mr. Cannon on the other. This delay is desirable without reference to the relative merits artistically of the two contrasting schemes of honoring Lincoln in the National Capital. The "Lincoln Way" idea has clearly grown on the country the more it has been discussed. There may be something in it.

OUR CONGRESS IS VERY BUSY

But Doing Very Little.—Furious Debates Over Minor Items.

Congress is to all appearances, wasting its time discussing nonessentials and having furious debates as to whether an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars shall be made for automobiles for the coming big President, involving a question as to whether the machine shall supersede the horse. The automobile won.

These questions seem frivolous in view of the fact that the appropriation bills have not been passed and that conservation of the natural resources, the reorganization of the naval establishment, and other great questions equally as important are awaiting the action of the legislative body. In Congressional committees work on appropriation bills is going on and the appropriation bills, complete or half complete, will be rushed through on the last days of the session.

Estimate of Earthquake Losses.

The Mattino of Naples says of the terrible earthquake which devastated three provinces of Italy: "We may reckon as destroyed the houses of 300,000 inhabitants in the province of Reggio, and of 225,000 in that of Messina." Basing its figures on official valuations, The Mattino estimates the value of the destroyed houses on the tax roll at \$16,000,000. Including the little houses not taxed, and the cost of rebuilding the public structures, the construction bill in sight cannot be less than \$24,000,000.

Eagles For Aerial Horses.

George Lorin proposes to make a flight from the Eiffel Tower, Paris, drawn through the air by eagles which he claims he can train to be as tractable as horses. He wants twenty-five birds for his first trial this Spring.

And The Fight Goes On.

President Roosevelt still continues his fight with Congress. In a letter to the Governor of California, made public on Monday, he characterizes Senator Perkins as a persistent opponent of the greater navy and an advisor of a policy of wanton insult.

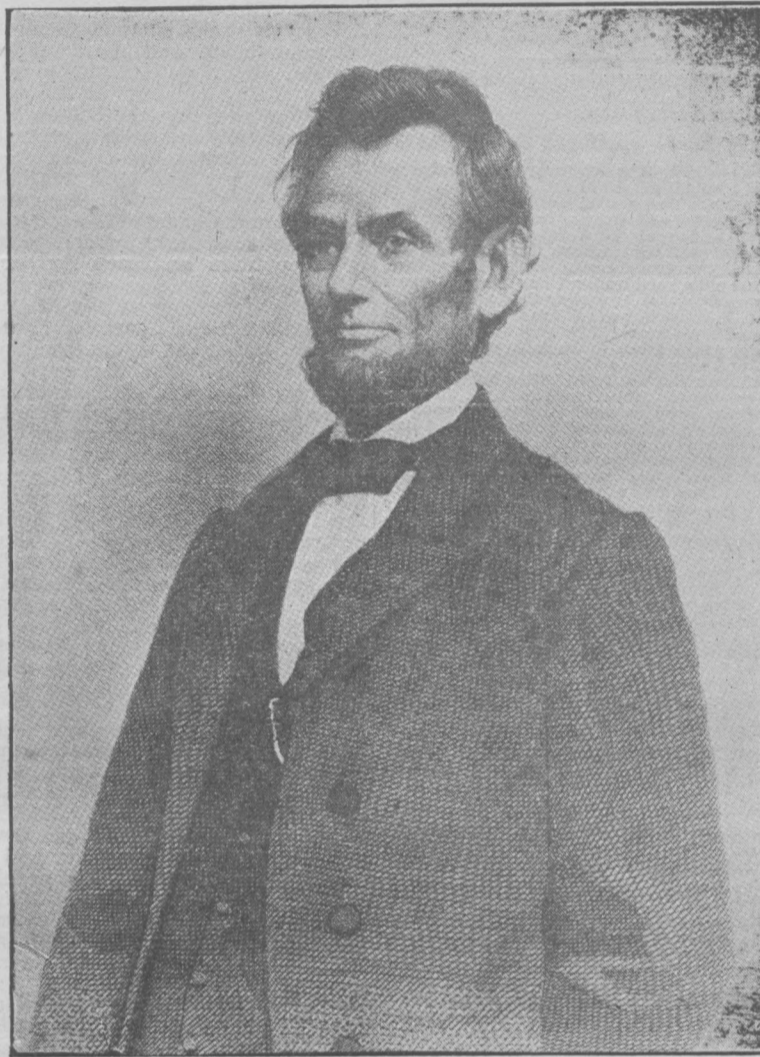
LINCOLN THE TRUE AMERICAN

BORN JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Short Sketch Of His Life And Quotations From Various Writers Including One Of His Own Letters

THIS GREAT PRODUCT OF SOIL OF OUR COUNTRY NEVER EQUALED

Leading Characteristics That Set Him Above Other Men From The Pen Of James G. Blaine And James Russell Lowell.—Extracts From Funeral Sermon Preached By P. D. Gurley On April 17, 1865.—"O Captain! My Captain," By One Of America's Greatest Poets, Walt Whitman.



1809 ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1909
Courtesy of F. E. Woodward, Esq., Washington, D. C.

"Certain it is that we have never had in public life a man whose sense of duty was stronger, whose bearing toward those with whom he came in contact, whether his friends or political opponents, was characterized by a greater sense of fairness. And we have never had in public life a man who took upon himself uncomplainingly the woes of the nation and suffered in his soul from the weight of them as he did, nor in all our history a man who had such a mixture of common sense, of high sense of duty, of power, of inexorable logic, and of confidence in the goodness of God in working out a righteous result, as had this

great product of the soil of our country."—President-elect Taft in the *Cosmopolitan*.

"No President who has ever sat in the White House has borne the burden that Lincoln bore, or been under the ceaseless strain which he endured. It did not let up by day or night. Ever he had to consider problems of the widest importance, ever to run risks of the greatest magnitude; and ever through and across his plans to meet these great dangers and great responsibilities was shot the woof of an infinite number of small worries and small annoyances. He worked out his great task while un-

(Continued on page 8.)

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FROM CHRONICLE READERS

Sterling Galt, Esq.,
Editor of THE CHRONICLE,
Emmitsburg, Md.

Dear Sir:—

Having been a subscriber to THE CHRONICLE since you reorganized it, I wish to compliment you for producing a clean and intelligently edited family paper. The well-thought-out and lucid editorials, the selection of wholesome reading matter, your up-to-date news columns, the freedom from obnoxious quack medicine advertisements, the "get-up and get" you have put into it, make it the best county paper in Maryland.

You should have the support of every intelligent citizen, especially of those who want a clean, decent, and readable paper for every member of their family.

Yours very truly,
W. F. MASON MCCARTY.

Sterling Galt, Esq.,
THE CHRONICLE,
Emmitsburg, Md.

Dear Sir:—

I am glad that you have changed the name of your paper to "THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE." It has put off its swaddling clothes long ago, and can therefore be no longer confined to a strictly local habitation. It commands the respect and attention of readers everywhere and justly so. Its editorials are scholarly, able, independent, and helpful.

It is always printed on superior paper, in clear bold type, and while due attention is given to local matters, yet in its pages we find much valuable information from every point of the compass.

Yours very truly,
KENNETH M. CRAIG.

A CONSECRATED DAY

Various Services In Memory of Abraham Lincoln

EXERCISES AT LOCAL SCHOOL

Roosevelt at Hodgenville, Taft at New Orleans, Bryan at Springfield, Julia Ward Howe at Boston.

Interest in the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday is well nigh universal. To-day in every city, town and hamlet something thought appropriate is being done in memory of the great man. Eight States have made Feb. 12 a holiday, but the observance is by no means limited to these States. Beside schools and societies, in some instances Legislatures are officially recognizing it.

The most notable gathering of to-day is at Hodgenville, Ky., where President Roosevelt lays the corner-stone of a memorial hall on the old "Lincoln farm." At Springfield, Ill., addresses by William J. Bryan and Ambassador Bryce and Ambassador Jusserand; President-elect Taft speaks at a banquet at New Orleans, and Vice-President-elect Sherman makes an address at the chamber of commerce dinner at Pittsburgh. In New York city several Lincoln dinners of a notable character are being given. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered an oration on Lincoln before the joint assembly of the House and Senate of Massachusetts in the statehouse at Boston. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," is the central figure in the celebration in Boston. She has prepared a poem for the occasion which will be read this evening.

Prof. Palmer has prepared an appropriate programme which was given by the pupils of the Emmitsburg High School and lower grades to-day. The depleted ranks of the local G. A. R. and the fact that they are so widely separated as to residence make it impossible for them to lend their presence to any of the local celebrations, but the day was not forgotten by any of the veterans.

In Thurmont a memorial service was held in the Lutheran Church on Sunday. All the congregations joined in the service. An address on the life and character of Lincoln was delivered by Rev. R. G. Koontz, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. M. L. Beard, of the Lutheran Church. At Cumberland, Hagerstown and Frederick appropriate exercises were also held in which the G. A. R. took part.

PRESIDENT AND CENSUS BILL

Veto Amuses House.—Does Not Believe Spoils Belong to Victor.

The President, as was expected, has vetoed the Census Bill appointing three thousand clerks without civil service examination. His most remarkable words in the message vetoing the bill were: I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law.

The message was received with the accompaniment of laughter which has been the recent fashion of receiving messages from the President by the House and Senate. It is believed, however, that Congress will not be able to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto.

American Money To Rescue.

Italy and Italians want some more American money. Not that they are not grateful for the thousands that poured into to aid those who survived the earthquake, but to save a section of Rome from destruction by land sharks they appeal to the only people with the ear to hear and the cash to buy. The municipal council the of Holy City proposes to destroy the Coronari, which contains treasures of architecture which once destroyed could never be replaced. Antiquarians and the more sentimental Romans want the wealth of Americans to preserve that part of the city.

"Jack The Ripper" at Work in Ohio.

Four crimes showing the greatest depravity of the person who committed them, have mystified the police of Vandalia, Ohio. The last girl killed was Elizabeth Fulheart. Several men have been examined by the police but no tangible clues have been gained.

Walked 29 Miles in 5 Hours.

Prof. C. V. Cusachs, of the Naval Academy, walked on a wager from Annapolis to Baltimore and back in five hours. Considerable money was wagered against the performance of the feat.

AMERICAN TO BE SAINT

ELIZABETH ANN SETON

Foundress of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg

HER LIFE TOLD BY W. E. CURTIS

Turned to Roman Church for Consolation on Death of Husband.—Organization and Early Days of St. Joseph's Academy.

This is the year of centenaries and not least among the events to be celebrated is the founding of St. Joseph's Academy. As this date will be observed some time this summer additional interest naturally attaches to Mother Seton who founded the institution here in 1809. A few days ago there appeared in the Washington Star an article prepared by W. E. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis says that "now that Joan of Arc has been canonized, it is proposed to add another woman, and this time an American to the calendar of saints of the Roman Catholic Church."

The only saint that was a native of the Western Hemisphere is Santa Rosa de Lima, of Lima, Peru, who was beatified by Pope Clement IX in 1688.

"The American woman whom it is now proposed to canonize," continues Mr. Curtis, "is Elizabeth Bayley Seton, founder of the first order of Sisters of Charity in the United States, at Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md., a pleasant little town which lies just south of the boundary of Pennsylvania not far from Gettysburg. Her claims have been submitted by the promoter fidei, who has charge of such matters at the Vatican, and to the 'Congregatio Sacrum Rituum,' which has jurisdiction over 'causae beatificationis seu canonizationis.'"

The investigations are broad and minute, and there are eighty different steps to be taken in the canonization procedure. All matters are conducted with the strictest secrecy, and the praelati officiales, the consultants, the clerks and all other persons connected with them are bound by solemn oath.

The fact that a petition has been presented and that an inquiry is in progress cannot, of course, be concealed and that is all we know about the movement to canonize Mother Seton, founder of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in America.

She was born in New York August 23, 1774, the daughter of a prominent physician, Dr. Richard Bayley, and Catharine Carleton, sister of the famous Guy Carleton. Her grandmother was Helen Roosevelt, daughter of James Roosevelt of New York City, and it is possible that she may have been related to the President. The Bayleys came from Norfolk county, England, and Dr. Bayley was the brother of two famous English belles who occupied a conspicuous position in English society for many years and appear in Lord Beaconsfield's novel "Vivian Grey" as "the Misses Otrantos."

(Continued on page 2.)

HARVESTER TRUST GIVES UP

Kansas Will Control Business Done Within Its Borders.

In a decree to be entered by the Kansas Supreme Court against the International Harvester Company, the state will control the Harvester Trust's business in Kansas.

The company has agreed with the attorney general and the Supreme Court that in addition to the fine of \$60,000 and the limited order to be issued against it, the company will submit to the public control of its business in Kansas and the regulation of its prices by the Supreme Court or a public utilities commission.

HOT FIGHT OVER TARIFF BILL

Differences Among Members of Committee Not Easily Settled.

Important differences have developed among the members of the Committee on Ways and Means that are expected to involve a bitter fight over the tariff bill when it comes up before the House at the special session to be called for the tenth of March.

The Republican standpatters on the committee are in the minority. It appears that Sereno Payne, leader of the House, and John Dalzell, the leading standpatter are not working harmoniously on the new tariff bill. It is said that some of the differences between the two groups are irreconcilable and that they will not be settled except after a long debate and a bitter contest in the House.

Last Sunday five years ago Baltimore was partially destroyed by fire.

AMERICAN TO BE SAINT

(Continued from page 1.)

William Seton, who married Elizabeth Bayley, was descended from the Earl of Winton, and his father was cashier of the Bank of New York before the revolution.

Before her marriage Elizabeth Seton was a reigning belle in society, and at the time was devoted to good works, visited the poor and was a member of the Widows' Society of New York.

In 1803, when she was twenty-nine years of age, her husband's health failed, and she accompanied him to Rome with her children.

Having little or no property and five children to support, she opened a school upon her return to New York city, but met with small success.

She was warmly welcomed at Baltimore and enjoyed the patronage of the wealthy and aristocratic families.

This was the first religious order of women in the United States, and with the sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authority, Mrs. Seton and her associates adopted the rules and constitution of the European society of the same name and obtained a charter from the legislature of Maryland.

Although the sisters suffered from poverty and privation during the first two or three years, their fortunes changed as their existence and their puposes became known, and their school at Emmitsburg became so popular that several buildings became necessary to accommodate the pupils, and an orphan asylum, a school for poor girls, a boarding school for those who were able to pay, a convent for novitiates, a home for the sisters, and other buildings were added to the group which still stands.

In 1814 Mother Seton established an orphan asylum in Philadelphia, in 1817 another, and finally three in New York. Before her death she had twenty communities of nuns under her charge, and a large number of orphan asylums, boarding schools, free schools for poor girls, hospitals and other institutions for charity, all of them founded with funds solicited by herself and erected under her supervision.

She died at Emmitsburg January 4, 1821, perhaps the most prominent and influential woman in the Roman Catholic Church of her time.

Her children were well married and became prominent in social, commercial and religious circles.

It is impossible to ascertain the precise situation of the movement to canonize Mother Seton because of the secrecy with which such things are conducted, but it is known that a commission of consultants has made an investigation of her faith and works, and their report could not have been otherwise but favorable.

SEND THOUGHTS OVER THE WIRE

Experiment at Moscow University With Mental Telegraphy.

Prof. Kotik, a psychologist at the University of Moscow, is experimenting with thought-energy. This power he declares, can be carried along a conductor and into the earth much in the same way as a lightning rod conducts lightning.

The experiments were made with a girl fourteen years old and her father, a professor in the University. The girls eyes were carefully bandaged; the wrists of father and daughter were connected by a fine copper wire bound around them.

The arbitration treaty between this country, Norway, Sweden and Denmark has been approved by the Danish Rigsdag.

Catholic Choirs Do Without Women.

The order issued sometime ago banishing women from the choirs of Roman Catholic Churches is operative in this country and after next July no women will sing in the choirs of Baltimore's churches of that faith.

SPORTING NEWS.

Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, won the Marathon race in Madison Square Garden, New York, last Friday night, defeating the much talked-of English professional, Alfred Shrubbs.

The Carlisle Indians will play baseball here with Mount St. Mary's on May 22 and on June 8 they will play at Gettysburg.

In a battle that will be talked of in years to come Battling Hurley defeated Charlie Griffin in a ten-round bout at the National A. C. last Friday in New York.

Wilbert Robinson, the veteran backstop, who is yet one of the headiest catchers in the national game, has accepted the offer of Johnny McGraw, manager of the New York National League Club, to coach the young twirlers in the spring practice this year.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

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

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Steers, Hogs, and Sheep.

Country Produce Etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, and Chickens.

Taneytown Grain And Hay Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and Rye.

WHEAT—Spot, 1.15

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like COBN, OATS, RYE, and HAY.

MILL FEED—Spring bran, per ton, \$. @

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like MILK FEED, CATTLE, and PULTRY.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday February 23rd, 1909. At 2 o'clock, P. M., sharp, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, about one mile west of Emmitsburg, on the Road leading to Waynesboro.

Huntington Wilson, of Illinois, will be assistant Secretary of State under Secretary Knox.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale on their farm situated on the road leading from the Plank road to the Keyes, 1 1/2 miles West of Taneytown, near Bridgeport, Md.

On Wednesday, March 3rd, 1909, at 10 o'clock, a. m., sharp, the following valuable personal property: 5 HORSES AND MULES, 1 pair of bay mules, well mated, weight about 1800 lbs. each.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at his residence, 1/2 mile East of Mother's Station, on the Michael Ling farm.

On Tuesday, March 2nd, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property: 8 HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of Brown Mare, heavy, with foal, 5 years old, and a good worker and driver, fearless of steam.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale his residence, 2 1/2 miles East of Emmitsburg, on the Littlestown road.

On Friday, March 5th, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property: 10 HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS, consisting of 2 pair Mules, 1 pair large young Mules will weigh 1400 pounds when fully grown.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to quit farming and move to town, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, on the Bernard Welby farm, 1 1/2 miles Southeast of Emmitsburg, on the Keyesville road.

On Tuesday, March 9th, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, the following personal property: SIX HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS, consisting of 1 Bay Mare, 8 years old, with foal by the Company Horse, and workers wherever hitched.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, near Martin's Mill and the Tom's Creek Church, about 4 miles southeast of Emmitsburg.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

No. 8142 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Isaac S. Bowers vs. Martha C. McNulty, et al.

The object of this petition is to procure an order for the resale of certain real estate in Frederick County, in this State which was decreed to be sold and was sold by the Trustee appointed by the Circuit Court for Frederick County, and the purchaser failed to pay the purchase money therefore.

The petition states that on October 28th, 1907, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, passed in No. 8142 Equity, the Trustee therein named, sold at public sale two tracts of land mentioned in said cause and described in Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 therein, and for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars upon the terms of sale set out in said decree viz:

One third cash and the balance in two equal payments six and twelve months from the day of sale to a certain Isaac S. Bowers and said sale was duly reported to and ratified by said Court and said purchaser has paid the sum of one hundred dollars of said purchase money, but failed to pay the Balance although requested so to do and that the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars of said purchase money with interest thereon from day of sale is still due and unpaid.

That the said Isaac S. Bowers has left this State and does not reside therein.

The petition prays for an order of the said Court to pay the balance of the said purchase money with interest thereon and in default thereof that the said purchaser be resold at the risk of the said purchaser and that an order of publication be granted the petitioner, giving notice of the object and substance of the petition and such further and other relief as the case may require.

On the foregoing petition it is ordered by the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting as a Court of Equity, and by the authority thereof, on this 25th day of January, 1909, that the said Isaac S. Bowers bring into this Court the said sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1907, or show good cause to the contrary, on or before the 17th day of March, 1909, provided an order of publication and a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks prior to the first day of March, 1909, in some newspaper published in Frederick County.

(Signed) JOHN C. MOTTER.

It is thereupon, this 25th day of January, 1909, ordered by the Circuit Court for Frederick County, in Equity, that the petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 27th day of February, 1909, give notice to the said absent Isaac S. Bowers, the purchaser, of the object and substance of this petition, warning him to appear in the Court in person, or by attorney, on or before the 17th day of March, next, to show cause if any he has, why an order ought not to be passed as prayed.

SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County. Vincent Sebald, Solicitor. (Filed January 25th, 1909.) True copy—Test: SAMUEL T. HAFNER, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday, March 17th, 1909, One mile Northwest of Emmitsburg, the following valuable personal property viz: 9 HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS, consisting of 1 Bay Horse, 5 years old, will work wherever hitched; 1 Brood Mare, all good workers and leaders; 1 good Black Horse Colt, rising 2 years; 1 good Black Mare Colt, rising 2 years; 1 Black Horse Colt, rising 1 year; EIGHT HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of 6 Milch Cows, 1 was fresh in December in January, the rest by time of sale, 1 Heifer, 15 months old; 1 good Stock Bull, All the above cattle have been tested for tuberculosis.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, near Martin's Mill and the Tom's Creek Church, about 4 miles southeast of Emmitsburg.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday, March 12th, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property: SIX HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS, consisting of 1 Bay Mare, 10 years old, with foal by the Company Horse, 1 year old, 1 year old, 1 Bay Horse, 5 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 2 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 3 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 4 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 5 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 6 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 7 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 8 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 9 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 10 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 11 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 12 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 13 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 14 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 15 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 16 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 17 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 18 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 19 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 20 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 21 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 22 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 23 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 24 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 25 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 26 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 27 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 28 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 29 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 30 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 31 years old; 1 Mare Colt, 32 years old; 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GETTYSBURG LETTER

County Superintendent of Schools, Prof. H. Milton Roth, addressed the State Convention of County School Superintendents, held in Harrisburg, Wednesday and Thursday. His subject was, "Closer Supervision of Rural Schools."

Mr. David McConoughy, Secretary of the Forward Movement of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, spoke in the Presbyterian Church in this place at both morning and evening services. The congregation of Christ Lutheran Church joined in the evening worship.

Capt. James T. Long has accepted an invitation to lecture in Newark, N. J. on February 12th. His subject will be "Lincoln and Gettysburg."

The district institute, which was postponed from January 16 until Saturday, February 6, was a most successful meeting. At the afternoon sessions topics of interest to teachers, scholars and patrons were ably discussed. The evening entertainment consisted of solos, quartettes, choruses, recitations, etc. The question of Government ownership was discussed for and against, both sides being ably represented. The judges decided in favor of the negative speakers.

A male choir numbering sixteen has been organized in the adult department of St. James' Lutheran Sunday School. The Sunday school of Christ Lutheran church held a social in the lecture room of the church Thursday evening.

The C. E. Society of St. James Lutheran Church held a Valentine social in the lecture room of the church on Thursday evening, February 11th.

The eighteenth annual convention of the School Directors of Adams County was held in the Court House Monday and Tuesday, when the following program was rendered:

Monday, 9 to 10.30 A. M.—Enrollment of members in office of County Superintendent; Devotional Exercises; Address of Welcome by Dr. J. A. Clutz; Singing; Report of Delegates to the State Convention; Five-Minute Talks on the Public Schools, Members of the Convention.

Monday, 2 P. M.—Singing; Election of Officers; Election of State Delegates; "Waste in the School Room," Horace G. Comfort, Arendtsville, and Charles McIntire, Hamilton township.

Monday, 8 P. M.—Music by Arendtsville Glee Club; "Back to the Farm," Supt. E. M. Rapp; Music, Arendtsville Glee Club.

Tuesday, 9.30 A. M.—Devotional Exercises; Singing; "Proper Attention and Equipment of the School Room," Willie E. Thomas, Tyrone Twp., and Ernest E. Jacobs, Hamilton; "How Directors May Increase the Efficiency of the School," Supt. E. M. Rapp; "The Business Phase of School Administration," Hon. R. M. McNeal; "If I were a School Director and Could," Supt. E. M. Rapp.

Rev. Sherrick, of the U. B. Church, has been conducting evangelistic meetings during the past four weeks, with good results. More than forty conversions and a large number of admissions to the church speak well for his work. He was assisted by ministers and members of other denominations, as well as his own members.

FRIENDS' CREEK ITEMS

Mr. John Gallion, of Mason City, Iowa, and Miss Mary Gallion, of Broadfording, are visiting their sister, Mrs. S. A. Kipe.

Misses Rhoda and Ruie Kipe and Mr. Joseph Turner spent Tuesday evening at the home of Rev. Mr. S. A. Kipe.

Misses Mary Gallion and Ruth Kipe and Messrs. John and Orville Gallion, Joseph and Howard Turner and James Kipe spent Wednesday evening with Mr. W. H. Kipe and family.

Master Albert Kipe who was very ill, is improved slightly.

Misses R. S. and R. V. Kipe and Mr. Murray Turner spent Saturday evening at the home of Rev. Mr. S. A. Kipe.

Mrs. Howard Linebaugh and son, Lewis, visited Mrs. Amanda McClaine, of Pennersville.

Messrs. Earl Kipe and Paul Eyer, of Cascade, spent Sunday with Mr. W. H. Kipe and family.

Miss Lottie Kipe, of Highfield, visited Mr. Tilghman Alexander and family.

Rev. Mr. S. A. Kipe, who is holding a very successful revival service at Littlestown, is home for a few days.

Miss S. E. Hardman, who was ill last week, is improving.

Mrs. Amanda Carbaugh, Miss Carrie McClaine, and Messrs. Lewis and Clarence McClaine, spent Sunday with Mr. W. H. Kipe and family.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Naugle visited Mr. and Mrs. James Starner on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duffey, and the Misses Mary Gallion, Rhoda, Ruth and Ruie Kipe, Carrie Duffey, Messrs. Lewis Duffey and James Kipe, were recently entertained at the home of Mr. Jacob Turner.

Messrs. John and Orville Gallion spent Monday evening at the home of Mr. T. Alexander.

Mr. W. H. Kipe spent Thursday in Frederick.

Mrs. W. H. Kipe was the guest on Sunday of Mrs. H. W. Kipe, of Eyer's Valley.

Mr. Chas. Warren, of near Fountain Dale, visited Mr. E. C. Shriver.

Miss Nora Shriver and Mr. Milton Wetzel and family, of Ortanna, spent Sunday with S. H. Duffey.

GOVERNOR ON SCHOOLS

Outlines His Views To Unpaid Commission

BETTER EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK

School Appropriations And Teachers' Salaries Taken Up.—Work Done By High Schools In State.

The first meeting of the unpaid commission of Normal Education and Manual Training was held in Baltimore. Governor Crothers who created this commission, outlined his views urging the members to go into every phase of the educational system of the State, pointing out that it is an important field in which many reforms can be made. One of the suggestions made by Senator Linticum was for the purchase of uniform school books for the whole State, not by the Board of County School Commissioners as is now the case, but by a State board named for the purpose.

The Governor urged that the matter of school appropriations and teachers' salaries be taken up. He declared himself in favor of well-paid teachers, but urged that efficiency should be the first condition of adequate compensation and that the reward of better and more satisfactory pay should be held out only to those teachers whose work justified such pay.

In his remarks the Governor said—"The public school system has wonderfully developed. The high schools are doing great work, and so are the manual training departments. I do not say it as a fact, because I have no information to warrant it, but I feel that perhaps there are appropriations made to institutions in the same locality that are doing the same work that a high school is doing. If that should be the case, prudence and wisdom suggest that the appropriation to the private institution should be withdrawn.

"Where the high school is doing the same work and capable of meeting the requirements it is neither wise nor economical to appropriate money to private institutions in the same community doing the same work. This idea was suggested to me by some people at the last Legislature. The withdrawal of certain old academic funds to be applied to high school work was suggested. These are questions for you to pass upon, whether it is feasible and right. Any inequalities in the system or anything that takes the State's money not for public service, of course, is unwarranted.

"Public money is given for public purpose, and I think along those lines there is an opportunity to save a right substantial sum of money to the State. To save the State's money harms no one. Money wasted does no one any good, either as individuals or as institutions. It is a mistake. It enables you at all times to improve the very thing you are struggling to put upon an economical basis.

"Another matter: I have always believed that the public school teacher's salary ought to be looked into—not as a mere compliment to the particular teacher, but as one of the most important public servants that the State has. The idea must be the improvement of the teacher, not so much that they shall have more money for their services or that they are not worth any more, but you must have a corresponding improvement in the grade of the teacher, so that they will become above the average, and for that they will get an increase in their compensation. This is a department of our Government the opportunities of which are not exceeded by any other department. Improvements have gone along steadily in our State education until the system is a very creditable one."

LOYS AND VICINITY.

Mrs. W. L. Miller was the guest on Friday of Mrs. L. R. Miller, of Creagerstown.

Mrs. Mary Mort and daughter, Mrs. Harry Lohr, returned home from a week's visit to Waynesboro.

Mrs. Charles Currens, of Waynesboro, made a short visit to Loys.

Mr. Richard Miller and family, of Graceham, visited Mr. Michael Robinson.

The choir of Mt. Tabor Lutheran Church met for rehearsal at the home of Mrs. Jere Martin on Friday evening of last week.

Mr. William Eigenbrode and family spent an evening last week with Mrs. Frushour and family.

Mrs. Eva Wachter and son, Harold, of Baltimore, Mrs. Ella Neighbours, of Lewistown, and Mrs. L. R. Miller, of Creagerstown, were the guests on Tuesday of Mrs. Jere Martin.

Miss Emma Devilbiss, of Detour, visited Miss May Currens.

Mr. N. Mumma spent several days at the home of Mr. M. G. Robinson.

Mr. Charles Miller, the genial clerk in Ott Bros. store, left on Tuesday of last week for Littlestown, where on Wednesday at high noon he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Lindaman, of that place. The couple are now on an extended wedding tour. Mr. Miller's many friends in this place wish the bride and groom a happy and prosperous life.

The Antietam Paper Mills to the East of Hagerstown, were damaged by the high wind last Saturday.

ODDS AND ENDS

Captain Qualtrough of the Georgia, has been reduced ten numbers and suspended for being intoxicated at a banquet.

A tornado which passed over Louisiana and Mississippi on Friday caused the loss of eleven lives and valuable property.

The non-manufacturing bill against the liquor interests of Tennessee was passed over the Governor's veto for the third time last week.

Four hundred young ladies of Wurttemberg, Germany who are going to Oregon to hunt husbands, landed in New York on Saturday.

A bill authorizing the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for good roads has been introduced in Congress. The money is to be allotted to the States.

Caruso the celebrated tenor, refused an offer the other day of \$225,000 for two songs a week to be sung at the performances of a circus.

Mrs. J. B. P. Harding, wife of Bishop Harding of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington, died on Saturday after a long illness.

A \$75,000 fire destroyed the big steel axle and machine plant at Carlisle Pa., on Saturday. It took just 90 minutes to destroy the big factory.

Late last week the California Legislature passed a law compelling Japanese to attend separate schools. This week the act was reversed.

William J. Garland, the grafting Baltimore magistrate, was found guilty after his trial in Baltimore.

Fire destroyed the large factory of Safe, Padlock and Hardware Company at Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday night.

A rural mail-carrier residing at Hancock, Washington county, almost 100 years old, has been notified that he has inherited \$80,000 by the death of a relative.

Capland, the Summer home of George Alfred Townsend, the author better known as "Gath," near Hagerstown, may be purchased by a New York syndicate for a Summer resort.

Plans now under consideration will make it possible to ride by trolley lines from Harrisburg through Hagerstown to Berryville, Va., Three or four companies are interested in these connections.

A meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Frederick was held on Monday night at their headquarters in memory of Frances E. Willard. An address was made by Mrs. F. L. Stoner.

Rev. Russel of the Zion Watch Tower movement, has stirred up the clergy of Cumberland by his sermons published in the papers at his own expense. Rev. Russel's doctrines do not meet with their approval.

Hammerstein, the impressario, who made some slighting remarks about the reporters of a New York paper and was assaulted in consequence, has sued the New York Press and its editor for \$200,000 for alleged libel.

The fast mail train on the Western Maryland Railroad was derailed in the yards at Hagerstown early Saturday morning. The fireman of a yard engine had his foot mashed. The accident caused a delay of several hours.

Mrs. Lillian Koontz, of Hagerstown, was getting ready for bed last Saturday night and had removed her "rat," hanging it on the gas jet. Somehow or other it took fire and in her efforts to extinguish it her real hair caught. She was badly burned.

Representative Rainey's remarks about the Panama Canal scandal have no foundation said President Roosevelt to the Government of Panama. Rainey criticized Mr. Taft, President Roosevelt and President Obaldia of Panama.

Sixteen head of cattle and twenty hogs, a lot of valuable farm machinery and hay and grain were destroyed with the barn belonging to Mrs. Edward Keasy near East Berlin, Adams county, on Friday night by a fire of unknown origin.

After serving 43 years as cashier of the First National Bank, Hagerstown, John D. Newcomer has tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The directors then elected Mr. Newcomer vice-president. Harvey H. Heysler has been elected cashier.

Mr. Lloyd T. Magill, former State Fire Marshall during the administration of Governor Warfield and who had since been practicing law in Baltimore, purchased the Dill property in Frederick from Albert S. Brown and will return with his family to Frederick.

The annual exercises commemorative of the opening of the Johns Hopkins University will be held on the twenty-second of February. The address will be delivered by Arthur T. Hadley, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Yale University, his subject being "Two Sides of University Life."

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Frederick City Attorney Edward J. Smith and former Senator Jacob Rohrbach were authorized to go to Chicago in the interest of the trusteeship of the estate of the late Mrs. Margaret Artz, widow of C. Burr Artz, of Chicago. The amount of money involved is \$125,000.

MOUNT SAINT MARY'S

Mr. John Clark, who has been on the sick list is recovering.

Next week the members of the St. Anthony's Dramatic Club will begin practice for an entertainment which they expect to render before the Easter holidays. The members of this club will also learn with regret that their president is going to move to Green Spring Valley. Although being unable to hold the office of President of the association he promises to always have a warm feeling for the club and its members.

We are glad to make the report that Edgar Rosensteel, who some weeks ago, was taken to the hospital, is improving.

Miss Helen Oval, of Baltimore, who has been visiting relatives in this vicinity, has returned to her home.

Messrs. Joseph and Frank Hemler who have been visiting in Washington, have returned home.

Mr. John Hartman, of Frederick, made a business trip to the College Monday.

Miss Mary Althoff has been visiting her aunt in Hampton Valley.

At this writing the family of Mr. Spalding are all recovering.

HARNEY.

Mrs. John Sterner is seriously ill at this writing.

Mrs. Ott, who has been ill for some time is slightly improving.

The people of this community fully realized the great value the telephone service has been to them, when one of the wires was broken by the sleet and snow last Saturday.

Mr. Ernest Ohler's horses broke loose last Saturday afternoon and did considerable damage to the vehicle in which they were hitched.

Mrs. Julia Lynn and Mrs. James Kebl and daughter spent Tuesday at the home of Mr. George Shriver.

Mr. Boyer and another member of Gettysburg Seminary will address the C. E. S. meeting in the Lutheran Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Samuel Valentine entertained a number of friends at the home of Mr. George Shriver.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hess are now living in their new house which was built during the summer

John S. Jones vs. George J. Gould, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and William E. Guy for \$460,000 was ordered dismissed by the New York Supreme Court. The suit was over the purchase of the Little Kanawha Railroad in West Virginia, its extension to Ohio and the purchase of coal lands in West Virginia.

There's a Reason.

Little grains of sawdust—little strips of wood, treated scientifically make the breakfast food.—Toledo Blade.

In making room for an extension to a manufacturing plant at Ampere, N. J., full-grown trees were transplanted with a railroad crane.

A resolution has been introduced in the Iowa Legislature to prohibit the manufacture, and sale of intoxicant liquors in the State.

SALE REGISTER.

When the printing and advertising is done by this office, sale notices under this heading will be published free of charge until the date of sale. Under other conditions the rate will be as follows: Four insertions 50c., each additional insertion 10c.; entire term \$1.00.

FEBRUARY 20, at 1 P. M. Mary A. Sprinkle on road leading from Annandale school house to Mt. St. Mary's College, a lot of personal property.

FEBRUARY 23 at 10 o'clock, Ross E. Eyer, a mile and a half above Eyer's Valley store, live stock. Auctioneer William P. Eyer.

FEBRUARY 25, at 10 o'clock, Samuel Kugler on the David Martin place, 3 miles North of Emmitsburg and 8 miles Southwest of Gettysburg. Live stock and farming implements.

FEBRUARY 26, at 10 o'clock, J. H. Reaver, on the road between Harney and Mt. Joy, Live Stock and Farming Implements.

MARCH 2, at 10 o'clock, James F. Shriver 1 1/2 miles East of Mott's Station on the Michael Lingg farm, Live Stock and Farming Implements.

MARCH 4, at 10 A. M., Charles F. Hoffman, on East of Mott's farm, on road leading from Taneytown road to Harney, 4 head of mules, 1 mare, 14 head of Cattle, farming implements.

MARCH 5, at 10 o'clock, J. Rowe Ohler, on the Littlestown road, horses, cattle and farming implements.

MARCH 6, 1909, at 1 P. M., Mrs. John H. Hoke, will sell the Real Estate and personal effects of the late Mrs. Rose Shorb at her late residence near Mount Saint Mary's.

MARCH 8, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah W. Ovelman on the Keysville road one mile South of Tom's Creek Church, Live stock, farming implements, etc.

MARCH 9, at 10 o'clock, Jacob T. Benz, on the Bernard Welty farm 1 1/2 miles Southeast of Emmitsburg, Live stock and farming implements.

MARCH 10, at 10 o'clock, Eli Knipple, near Mott's Station, Live stock and farming implements.

MARCH 11, at 9 A. M., Harry B. Ohler, on Baumgardner farm near Taneytown, Live Stock and Farming Implements, Wm. T. Smith, Auctioneer.

MARCH 12, at 10 o'clock, W. H. Fuss, live stock and farming implements.

MARCH 13, at 1 o'clock, James A. Orndorff, near Mt. St. Mary's College, personal property.

MARCH 15, at 12 M., Allen G. Dorsey, on the Bird farm formerly the Shriver place 2 1/2 miles South of Emmitsburg horses, cattle and farming implements.

MARCH 17, at 10 o'clock, J. H. Reaver, on the road between Harney and Mt. Joy, live stock and farming implements.

MARCH 17, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Joseph Byers, about one mile West of Emmitsburg, horses, cattle and farming implements.

MARCH 17th, at 10 A. M., W. T. Grimes 1/2 mile East of Harney, 11 head of hogs, 35 head of cattle, 30 head of hogs and farming implements. T. J. Kolb, Auctioneer.

MARCH 19, at 10 o'clock, B. P. Ogle, on the farm near Lewistown to Creagerstown, near Black's Mill, horses, cattle and farming implements. T. J. Kolb, auctioneer. **

MARCH 20, at 11 o'clock, A. M., George V. Lingg on Old Frederick Road about a mile and a half from Emmitsburg, Live Stock and Farming Implements.

MARCH 24, at 12.30 P. M., Mrs. Mary A. Gillean at her residence in Emmitsburg, household goods and furniture.

GRACEHAM

Rev. A. L. Oerter and daughter returned home Wednesday evening from a visit to Philadelphia, Pa., and Riverside, N. J., having greatly enjoyed their stay there among friends.

We are glad to report that Mr. John T. Colliflower who about two weeks ago was operated upon at the Union Protestant Hospital, Baltimore, has much improved. His daughter, Mrs. Adam Zentz, was to see him recently.

Mrs. Wachter and Mrs. Zona Welty, of Frederick, Miss Ida Mae Colliflower, Mr. Robert Hacks, and Mr. Wm. D. Morrison, of Baltimore, Mrs. Carrie Snowberger, of Waynesboro, Pa., Miss Grace Hockensmith and Miss Mary Fuss, of Bridgeport, Md., were recent visitors among us.

Selling Every Thing at Cost

Drills Harrows Plows and All Machinery

L. M. ZIMMERMAN.

ESTABLISHED 1882

Annan, Horner & Co. BANKERS

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

ACCOUNTS SOLICITE

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

Savings Department

Buy and Sell STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

July 13-14

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 13-14

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sundays STATIONS Daily Except Sundays

Table with columns for stations (F, M, P, M, A, M, A, M, Le, Ar) and times (4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50, 10.05, 10.20, 10.35, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 11.50, 12.05, 12.20, 12.35, 12.50, 1.05, 1.20, 1.35, 1.50, 2.05, 2.20, 2.35, 2.50, 3.05, 3.20, 3.35, 3.50, 4.05, 4.20, 4.35, 4.50, 5.05, 5.20, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.20, 6.35, 6.50, 7.05, 7.20, 7.35, 7.50, 8.05, 8.20, 8.35, 8.50, 9.05, 9.20, 9.35, 9.50,

The Weekly Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO ATTENTION whatever will be paid to anonymous contributions.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

THE CHRONICLE will be independent in politics, progressive in spirit and a champion of what it conceives to be right. Its columns will always be open for a dignified discussion by the people of any subject that may seem to them interesting, or that may in anywise be a benefit to the community at large.

[Editorial from The Chronicle, June 8, 1906.]

AN IMMENSE PERSONALITY.

To-day the whole country is paying tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, that sturdy man of the people, that paragon of rugged honesty, that disciple of child-like simplicity whose life was sacrificed for a principle from which he would not swerve. To-day, as if by common consent and prearrangement, the history of Lincoln's career from the log cabin to the White House is being read as perhaps the life of no other American has been read since the death of Washington, that other great lover of liberty and universal justice. Every legend, every story, every anecdote and tale of pathos associated with the first martyred president now finds a sympathetic hearing, is scanned by eager eyes and leaves its impress on the hardened as well as on the tender heart. And the average of citizenship the country over will probably be the better from this fact; for no one whose mind dwells for any length of time upon a character who is the personification of even a few of the noblest attributes, can fail to be noticeably affected by the process and become actuated by a desire to make one's life conform to ideals that are higher and better than before.

As is the case with most of history's heroes Lincoln has been surrounded by a halo of super romance and purely imaginative tradition, and, like others who have been misunderstood, whose motives have been misinterpreted, Lincoln has at one period or another been credited with opinions which he never held; with acts which he never performed. But happily Time has led Truth into the foreground and in the one instance the drapery of over-credulity has been laid aside; in the other it has worn down the keen edge of misapprehension and to-day we are beginning to know Lincoln as he really was—as; to use another's apt expression, "the friend of man." This is rather a broad characterization, but it seems to describe, as does no other term, the dominating quality of this unique type of civilization; that quality of broad humanity which all, no matter how they may differ among themselves in regard to other points, have been willing to ascribe to Lincoln. That is why we find it said of him that, "His career differed from that of many other heroes of history, in that he lived and strove for reforms that would benefit mankind." This tells the whole story of the life of this, the greatest of all commoners, and the facts of history bear it out.

About Lincoln's personality, his nature, his manner, his sentiments, his beliefs, his principles, his religion, his political aspirations, his ambitions, volumes have been written; yet, and a paradox it seems, so complex was Lincoln's simple make-up that

his many biographers have repeatedly failed in their attempts to satisfactorily analyze it and present it to the world. But do we of this day and generation need or crave a minute analysis of that "immense personality," as some one calls him, whose influence has and, in some indefinable way, is still moulding men's thoughts and gently but resistlessly forcing them to a deeper realization of their responsibilities and their duty toward mankind?

A TREMENDOUS FACTOR.

"I believe the thing the farmers most need is good roads," says John D. Rockefeller, and John's saying is full of good common sense. Let the government and the individual states build good roads, and plenty of them, and there will be little need for commissions to examine into the farmer's mode of living. Give him the easily traveled road by which he can economically reach prosperous and progressive cities and towns and rub elbows with modern civilization and the farmer and his family will very soon see what is lacking in their own homes. Moreover they will lose no time in supplying it, if they can. A good road is a tremendous factor for the uplift of the rural population.

Emmitsburg knows the handicap of bad roads not alone as this rests on farmers but its influence on the business of the town. Petitions are now being circulated asking the commission to "favorably consider and make provisions for a State Road, beginning at Emmitsburg" and following the pike to Frederick, then to Araby, Urbana and Montgomery county. If this appeal meets with the approval of the people the petition should bear their signature.

HIS STAR IN THE ASCENDENCY.

The interview with Mr. G. Lloyd Palmer, appearing in another column, shows that this aspirant for the office of Register of Wills has a thoroughly proper conception of the duties of that important position. He believes that every county officer should "be behind his desk;" should be accessible to all who have public business to transact; that system and modern business methods ought to be employed, and that partiality or favoritism should never be indulged in. Mr. Palmer's remarks are dignified and free from criticism or comparison. They contain no veiled insinuations, and they appeal to one as being only the frank statements of a man to whom the welfare of the county is his first consideration. Mr. Palmer is splendidly equipped for the position to which he aspires, and up to this time he has never been a candidate for a public office. These considerations are seemingly being weighed by the people, and as the demand seems to be for "new faces," Mr. Palmer's star appears to be decidedly in the ascendancy.

WHEN the people of the United States recall the marked honor shown the noted men of this young nation by England, and her appreciation of such American writers as Irving and Emerson and Holmes and Hawthorne and Poe; when they remember that Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg hangs in the University of Oxford as the finest specimen of English extant, they must have a feeling of close friendship as well as pride.

A LONDON letter to a Washington paper contains the news that some humane people on the other side are forming a society for the protection of pet animals from the overwhelming "kindness" of their mistresses. This is about the most practical and sensible animal-interest aggregation yet organized. It forcefully suggests the advisability of originating a society to protect human beings from the "kindness" of their "friends."

How over zealous some folks are for the "fitness of things!" "Dixie" must not be played or sung at the Lincoln memorial exercises in Chicago. And yet "Dixie" was the tune Lincoln loved and the first one he asked to be played by the band that serenaded him immediately after peace had been declared between the North and South.

LADY AUCLAND announces that she will "expose" New York society which she says consists largely of "women tipplers." This seems rather shabby in Lady Auckland whose art store in London is patronized by American women. And after all what is there left in New York society for Lady Auckland to "expose"?

CONGRESSMAN SHEPPARD, from Texas, wants to put the whole world on the water wagon. Think of it! And he from Texas, too! Just imagine the officers of the U. S. Navy on a diet of aqua pura! "That's all."

WOULD it be much of a wonder if the people living in lawless Pittsburgh would occasionally think of the advantages of the lynching habit just about now?

FIVE thousand pairs of shoes distributed to his Bowery followers by Big Tim Sullivan! Nothing bootless about that errand.

ABE LINCOLN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Written for Jesse W. Fell in the Campaign of 1860.

I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois.

My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later he was killed by the Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

My father, at the death of his father, was but 6 years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin', and cipherin'" to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education.

Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois, Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went into the campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the same year, (1832,) and was beaten—the only time I ever have been beaten by the people.

The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was once elected to the lower house of Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before.

Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said I am 6 feet 4 inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brands recollected.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN OHIO

The Solution by a Typical American Commonwealth.—Its Significance To Country at Large.

(Special Correspondence.)

CANTON, OHIO, Feb. 8.—Ohio almost perfectly represents the average of the United States. Whatever may be her future, Ohio to-day is a typical American commonwealth in which the pressure of the various forces which must form public opinion in this country operates with almost barometrical precision. Sectionalism cuts no figure; the people are intelligent, tolerant and progressive; material prosperity is so thoroughly diffused that, outside of the large cities, there are no violent contrasts of poverty and wealth; the population is native with a strong admixture, in certain parts, of the sturdy German strain.

As Ohio goes, so goes the nation. It has been always so. Therefore it is important and interesting to know what the Ohio people think about the public issues that are now critical and how they are trying to meet them. The trust, immigration, the negroes, socialism, the saloon; these are portentous questions and the solution of them will try out the very soul of the nation. Almost any one of them, before a settlement is reached, may prove as vital as slavery or States sovereignty.

Of these great issues, undoubtedly the liquor problem is of prime importance in Ohio at this time and it is rapidly approaching a final solution. Beginning with the agitation of the moral and religious side of this issue by the churches and their allies public opinion has been finally organized into an irresistible campaign against the saloon. It is not now, primarily, a religious or a moral issue. It has become a movement to abate an intolerable nuisance. Herein lies the strength and vitality of the Anti-Saloon Crusade in Ohio which has enlisted thousands of men who never go inside a church. The "man on the street," the business men, the mechanics, the farmers, the drummers, have lined up against the saloon, as an institution, because they have come to realize that it is the most dangerous factor in society and a disgrace to our civilization. It isn't a religious question with them; it is, rather, a question of common decency which doesn't even rise to the dignity of a moral issue. The average man has come to regard putting the saloon out of business about as he would the killing of a mad dog which has no moral aspects at all. Furthermore, the anti-saloon movement is not, in the minds of many of its supporters, a temperance movement. Without doubt a very large proportion of those who vote "dry" are moderate drinkers. They propose to have liquor in their houses and have no idea of becoming total abstainers. Their grievance is against the manner in which liquor is dispensed, against the saloon as an institution, against its unholy alliance with politics and the criminal classes. The liquor interests have put the issue fairly and squarely up to the decent elements of society: Is the law supreme or shall the saloon rule? That is rather a "Sporting proposition" than a moral issue—and the saloon has got the answer and has got to go.

This is not to say that the anti-saloon movement in Ohio has not a moral and religious inspiration. It could not be sustained if it were not so inspired. But it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the crusade is now rather more secular than religious. Herefrom springs the conviction that the movement is not transitory. Communities have been carried away on a wave of religious enthusiasm only to settle back to the old conditions when the emotional stress has played itself out. Moral uplifts have been followed by downward slumps. The movement in this State, however, has passed beyond the point where a retreat is possible.

On January 1, of this year, 62 counties in Ohio had voted "dry" and half the territory in the other counties was "dry" under other laws; 9 counties had voted "wet"; 17 counties had not voted. It is not a difficult matter to induce a majority of the electors in a town or county to vote out the saloons. Religious and moral enthusiasm contribute

very largely to such a result. But after the town or county has gone "dry" and the excitement of the campaign has vanished, the policy of prohibition must be justified by its fruits.

Getting down to cases let us see what happened in New Comerstown. Under the Beal municipal local option law, New Comerstown has twice voted "dry." This town of about 2,500 population, situated on the "Pan Handle," the Pennsylvania Railroad line from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Columbus, O., had 12 saloons and a local tax rate of 20.25 mills. After several years of local option the local tax rate is 15.75 mills a reduction of 22 per cent. Not every "dry" town in Ohio shows such a decrease in taxes but not one shows an increase in spite of the loss of revenue from saloon licenses. It was estimated that the saloons in New Comerstown took about \$90,000 a year from their customers who were mostly mechanics and mill hands. A leading merchant there told your correspondent that business was almost universally conducted on the installment plan, when the town was "wet," small payments being made each week on the store bills. The saloons and their following ruled the town. There was nobody to oppose them but the women and the preachers. The business men were all retailers and of course, afraid to come out openly against the saloons lest they should lose trade by doing so. Disorder and crime were rampant. The merchants had to employ night watchmen at their own expense to guard their property as the town could not afford protection. The streets were not even lighted with oil lamps—the town couldn't afford it. Yet it was receiving its share of the saloons' receipts in the form of a license tax. If I remember correctly this revenue amounted to \$1,700 a year, which does not go very far in taking care of the crime and poverty caused by the sale of \$90,000 of liquor.

The saloons being, practically, unrestrained finally brought matters to a pass where the decent and law abiding people in New Comerstown had to fight. The issue was made by the liquor dealers themselves—they forced the people to say whether they wanted anarchy and confusion or law and order. After a desperate struggle the town went dry by a majority of 41 out of about 800 votes. The law was strictly enforced. After a few ex-saloon keepers had been heavily fined for operating speakeasies they all concluded that the law was meant to be obeyed and most of them left the town and went where it was "wet." Many of their followers went with them and New Comerstown was rid of a bunch of most undesirable citizens. After two years experience under the Beal law as a "dry" town another election was held and again the people voted "dry" by over 80 majority. The results of the change were now beginning to be felt and it was about this time that I first saw New Comerstown. The business man who gave me the information here repeated had been a leader in the anti-saloon fight. He had been boycotted, threatened with violence to his person and property and I believe his store was actually dynamited by the "wet" partisans. He said in the course of an interview:

	Saloons per 100,000	Men per 100,000	Boy per 100,000	Credits per Capita	Dollars per Capita	School Attendance	Divorces per 100,000	Taxes per \$1,000	Inane per 100,000
Harrison County	0	0	0	54.24	41.73	86%	45	19.76	28.8
First Division	69	9	5	28.88	21.02	80%	73	23.80	52.3
Second Division	159	21	11	24.06	18.34	77%	92	28.12	65.3
Third Division	335	26	18	21.07	16.78	67%	120	35.39	73.5
Four Large Counties	540	30	31	5.30	4.68	51%	168	39.23	91.8

You could not realize the difference in this place unless you had been here when the town was wet. Business is now conducted on a cash basis. When the saloons were open we had to give credit for everything and the women every Saturday night would pay 25 cents or 50 cents on their bills or whatever they could get from their husbands. We had to be content with what the saloon keepers didn't take and it wasn't much. Now all the bills are paid up and the mechanics and mill hands pay cash for everything. We figure there is nearly \$100,000 a year now going across the counters of the business men in New Comerstown which formerly went into the tills of the saloon keepers.

"We have dismissed our night watchmen—there is no need for them now. The town couldn't even afford to light the streets with oil lamps when the saloons were open; now we have electric lights. In the last six months the town has spent for the relief of its poor about \$17—no more was needed. No doubt some liquor is still drunk in New Comerstown, and always will be, but we have got rid of the saloons. Looking back we all wonder how we tolerated the conditions which used to exist here. Now that the saloons are gone, forever, we believe, we realize, as we could not when they were with us, that they were simply a nuisance and a curse and we wonder how we endured them so long."

I have talked with scores of Ohio business men, in the towns and smaller cities, in the last two years, and have yet to find one who would say that driving out the saloons hurt business. No doubt there are some who think it has, but I have not chanced upon them. The experience of New Comerstown is confirmed in every "dry" town I have visited. It is the vital practical issue in the anti-saloon campaign. If the merchants can be convinced that voting the town "dry" will not hurt business the battle is half won. For a long time they were deceived by this plea of the liquor interests but they are coming to realize that the truth had been turned hind part before and instead of hurting business the effect of a "dry" regime is the reverse. As a leading merchant in New Philadelphia, which has recently "gone dry," said to me the other day, "It is d—n nonsense to say that putting the saloons out is going to hurt trade. The people, in this little town, spent \$400,000 every year in the saloons. Now they can't get liquor without going to a lot of trouble and expense and nobody can supply them without becoming liable to fine or imprisonment. Nearly all of the money spent in the saloons is now available either for saving or for purchases at the dry-goods stores, the groceries, the hardware stores, the clothing stores and so forth. How is that going to hurt us merchants?"

Plainly this good citizen was more impressed with the secular benefits of local option than with the moral aspects but he brings out a point that cannot be too strongly emphasized: A moral cause is invincible when it is backed up by enlightened self interest. And it is because I find everywhere the business men are more than satisfied with local option after it is had a fair trial, that I believe the anti-saloon movement in Ohio is an irresistible force which will never stop until the last saloon has been driven out of the State.

Fine spun theories about personal liberty cannot survive a collision with hard facts. Getting drunk is not a sacred right guaranteed by the Constitution or any of its amendments. Here is a table compiled from the Ohio State Auditors Report for 1906 which is more eloquent than all the orations on personal liberty that were ever spouted. It is a veritable sermon in statistics. Harrison county was dry for many years prior to 1906. The other counties are grouped into three divisions according to the number of their saloons per 100,000 of population, except the four largest counties which are placed in a class by themselves at the bottom of the list.

	Saloons per 100,000	Men per 100,000	Boy per 100,000	Credits per Capita	Dollars per Capita	School Attendance	Divorces per 100,000	Taxes per \$1,000	Inane per 100,000
Harrison County	0	0	0	54.24	41.73	86%	45	19.76	28.8
First Division	69	9	5	28.88	21.02	80%	73	23.80	52.3
Second Division	159	21	11	24.06	18.34	77%	92	28.12	65.3
Third Division	335	26	18	21.07	16.78	67%	120	35.39	73.5
Four Large Counties	540	30	31	5.30	4.68	51%	168	39.23	91.8

Cadiz, in Harrison county, is a town of 1,500 population. Two of its four banks had as much money on deposit as all the banks in Portsmouth, O., a city of 24,000 population, when Portsmouth had saloons.

Perhaps the third column of figures in the above table is the most interesting and significant. It shows the rapid increase of crime amongst the boys as the number of saloons increase. In the first and second divisions about 35 per cent. of the felons are boys; in the third division 41 per cent. and in the fourth division 50 per cent. Here we have the moral issue with a vengeance but that and other aspects of the subject must be reserved for future communications.

TOLLIVER.

Rumors of Another Cardinal

The death of Cardinal Cretoni last week reduced the Sacred College to fifty-three. Commenting on this fact the Tribuna, of Rome, says there is a great desire for another cardinal in the United States and mentions two prelates who might be raised to the purple, Archbishop Ireland and Farley.

Nothing Lacking.

A Highland minister, who was rather a pompous gentleman, came to a shepherd's house to baptize a child. "Are you prepared?" he asked the fond parent.

"Oy ay, munnister; I have got a grand ham for tea."

"I mean spiritually prepared," thundered the cleric.

"Af course I am; oh, yes. I got twa bottles o' first-class whisky for the inn," replied the imperturbable Celt.—Tit Bits

"When you get to Washington, son, don't you be afraid to work for the public service." "No, dad. Its the Secret Service I'm afraid of."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New York Should Let Maryland Deal With Child Stealer.

(New York Morning Telegraph)

The worst charge that could be brought against Joseph Janier, who lured 11-year-old Katherine Loerch of Brooklyn away from home, in this State is kidnapping; and as there seems to be some doubt about being able to prove that, New York should make no demand for his extradition. He took the child to Baltimore, mistreated her in an outrageous manner in the State of Maryland. That sovereign Commonwealth provides the death penalty for Janier's alleged offense, and the mildest punishment there is a long term, perhaps for life, in the State Penitentiary.

If the charge against Janier be true, Maryland is the State to deal with him. No punishment can be too severe for this man. Already the wheels of justice have begun to move in his case, and it will not be long before his fate is settled. If by some mischance justice should miscarry, it will then be time enough for New York to ask his extradition.

Lincoln Bibliography.

Lincoln's complete works, edited by Nicolay and Hay; Life of Lincoln by the following: O. J. Victor, L. P. Brockett, H. J. Raymond, J. G. Holland, W. O. Stoddard, I. N. Arnold, Nicolay and Hay, Carl Schurz, J. T. Morse, N. Brooks, N. Hapgood, I. M. Tarbell; Reminiscences of Lincoln, A. T. Rice, W. H. Lamon; Lincoln: Master of Men, Alonzo Rothschild; The Death of Lincoln, Clara E. Laughlin; Abraham Lincoln's Religion, Madison C. Peters; Life of Abraham Lincoln, C. W. Moores; Lincoln Tribute Book, G. P. Putnam's Sons; Lincoln's Love Story Eleanor Atkinson; The True Abraham Lincoln, W. E. Curtis.

Airships.

I hold it true, with him who sings, to one clear harp in divers tones, that men who'd fly ere they have wings, are apt to break their blooming bones. The birds may think it full worth their while to soar from tree to tree, but while I live this good old earth is plenty smooth enough for me.—Emporia Gazette.

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A PAGE FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

CUT THIS OUT EVERY WEEK AND AT THE END OF THE YEAR YOU WILL HAVE A COLLECTION WELL WORTH PRESERVING

Small miseries, like small debts, hit us in so many places, and meet us at so many turns and corners, that what they want in weight they make up in number, and render it less hazardous to stand the fire of one cannon ball, than a volley composed of such a shower of bullets.—*Colton.*

The Blessings of an active mind, when it is in good condition, is, that it not only employs itself, but is almost sure to be the means of giving wholesale employment to others.—*Anon.*

The greatness that would make us grave, Is but an empty thing. What more than mirth would mortals have?— The cheerful man's a king. —*Bickerstaff.*

If you wish success in life make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.—*Addison.*

Knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire, which must be first kindled by some external agent, but which will afterward propagate itself.—*Jonson.*

As the human countenance smiles on those that smile, so does it sympathize with those that weep.—*Horace.*

Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse on all inaction.—*Goethe.*

Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt; And ev'ry grin so merry, draws one out. —*Dr. Wolcot.*

FROM THE CHRONICLE EMMITSBURG



FEBRUARY 12th — 1909 —

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

March 4, 1865.

"Fellow-countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

"On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

"One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces: but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose American Slavery is one of those offenses

THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

November 19, 1863.

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so far nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion,—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain,—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom,—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another draw with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

The management of this Bank is in the hands of men of integrity and financial standing, and who act on the principle that the first obligation of this Bank is to its depositors, and who are entitled to the highest rate of interest on their money consistent with safety,

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E. L. ANNAN, AGENT, EMMITSBURG, MD. 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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Jan 26-1y

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10-11-07

WINDS CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE

Straw Stacks, Roofs, Trees and Big Flag Pole Go Down.—Narrow Escape at St. Joseph's.

The two wind storms in the last six days did a good deal of damage in this vicinity. On Saturday the roof of Mr. David Guise's silo was torn off; several straw stacks were blown down; a tree at the Emmet House was broken off and the porch of the house on Mr. John Long's farm was ruined.

On Wednesday night the 75-foot flag pole at St. Joseph's Academy was broken off close to the ground. Several of the Sisters made a narrow escape early in the evening. The large front door was opened to admit several people from the evening train and the wind blew in the large transom over the inner doors. The heavy frame struck one of the Sisters stunning her.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Harry Hopp is in Philadelphia on business.

Mrs. Cecilia Reifsnider visited in Baltimore.

Mr. Raymond Sebald left on Wednesday for Baltimore.

Mr. B. P. Ogle, of near Creagerstown, was in town on Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Gluck left on Wednesday for Baltimore. He expects to be away for ten days.

Mrs. R. G. Felty and Mrs. Dr. G. Jordy, of Hanover, Pa., spent several days with Miss Fannie Hoke.

Mr. Roger Smith, a student at St. Vincent's College, Germantown, is home for a three week's vacation.

Messrs. James Arnold, Edward Dukehart, Joseph Topper and Robert Kerrigan spent Sunday afternoon in Thurmont.

Mrs. H. W. Eyster, Mrs. J. E. Payne and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gingell attended the funeral of Mrs. L. M. Smith in Lancaster on Thursday.

The Misses Sara Lawrence and Rosella Burdner and Messrs. Robert Topper and Joseph Elder spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Classon of Taneytown.

SISTER MARIA DEAD.

Sister Maria, who for 51 years has been a member of the Order of the Sisters of Charity and who for 45 years had been connected with St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, Baltimore, died at Saint Agnes' Hospital a few days ago. Sister Maria was 76 years old. When she was 25 years of age she joined the order, studying at the mother-house of the Sisters of Charity in this place.

She was a life-long friend of Sister Catherine, who died on Tuesday last at Mount Hope Retreat. Both of them entered the order the same year, and both were sent to Baltimore on their first mission.

Travelling Institute for Farmers.

The Travelling Farmers' Institute will meet next Wednesday morning and afternoon in the Court House at Frederick. The subjects under discussion will be: "Typhoid Fever, Causes and Prevention," Augustus Stabler, M. D.; "Principles of Soil Building," Joseph E. Wing; "Co-operation between Physician and the Public to Prevent Disease," Dr. Stabler; "Alfalfa Culture," Joseph E. Wing.

Mr. Beachley for Treasurer.

Prof. H. D. Beachley, head of the Thurmont High School, has announced that he will try for the nomination for Treasurer of Frederick county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. Mr. Beachley is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and for many years has been the able principal of one of the county's leading high schools.

Rev. Craig's Hymn Sung For First Time

Last Sunday the choir of the Methodist Church sang the hymn recently published by Rev. Mr. K. M. Craig. Mr. Craig is the author of both the words and music. The choir and congregation were delighted with the composition. It is called "The Bright Bright Home" and this was its bow to the public.

Frederick Farmers May Build.

Mr. Louis F. Kefauver, of Middle-town, has arranged for a meeting of farmers to consider the building of a horticultural hall or farmers' headquarters in Frederick. Mr. Kefauver is president of the Farmers' Midwinter Exhibit Association. Guy K. Motter, Esq., is secretary of the association.

The case of Jacob G. Matthews vs. John G. Forney, suit for \$5,000 damages for alleged seduction by the defendant of Sarah Ellen Matthews, was decided in favor of the defendant.

Beginning to-day Lincoln centennial stamps are on sale at the post office. These are of the two-cent denomination.

WANT STATE TO BUY PIKE.

Petition Circulated Bears 500 Signatures of Leading Men of County.

About 500 citizens of Frederick county, including five bank presidents and many of the leading business men of Frederick, have signed a petition to the State Road Commission, asking the commission to take over and make a state road of the turnpike extending from the Montgomery county line in the vicinity of Hyattstown to Emmitsburg, according to George R. Dennis, who has had charge of the petition. Speaking of this proposed state road Mr. Dennis suggested that its adoption by the state would aid the movement to have the proposed Lincoln Memorial Highway run by this route, since the state would then be in a position to offer to the federal government a road free of toll rights, and in the acquisition of which no condemnation proceedings would be necessary.

EMMITSBURG'S BLACK HANDS

Local Society Decides to Quit After Few Meetings.

There was recently organized in Emmitsburg a black hand society which proposed to hold its meetings nightly during the winter in the basement of the Public School Building. Although it had no secrets each new member (and every one coming into the place of an evening was forced to join) was subjected to take an oath to keep inviolate the "secrets" of the society, while two of the charter members stood by with raised clubs. Then came the initiation, which consisted in each one present giving the initiated a specified number of blows.

It seems that one of the first to be induced into the Lodge didn't overly enjoy the treatment he received, and caring not so much for his "oath," told some of his older chums of the proceedings.

The next night the gang went down and sent a boy in, while they waited on the outside to watch results. There was nothing doing; the society had gotten wise. Since then no meetings have been called.

February Meeting of the Q. R. S.

Mrs. W. C. B. Shulenberger and the Misses Shulenberger very delightfully entertained the Q. R. S. on Tuesday evening. The house was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The subject under discussion was "Bells," and the decorations were in harmony with the subject. The usual programme was given consisting of music, readings, and a paper, which on this occasion was prepared and read by Mrs. J. Henry Stokes.

Quite a number of people were present who are not members of the society among them were Miss Hollinger, instructor in the Public School, and Mr. Weaver, of Gettysburg.

MRS. I. M. SMITH.

Mrs. L. M. Smith, widow of the late Joseph Smith, formerly of this place, died at her home in Lancaster on Monday morning. The funeral services were held Thursday morning at nine o'clock in Lancaster. The deceased is survived by four children, Mrs. Elmer Derringer, of Lancaster, Mrs. John I. Lilly and Mr. J. Annon Smith, of Hanover, and Eugene B. Smith, of Westville, N. J.; and by the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. H. B. Grothey, of York, Mrs. J. E. Payne and Mrs. H. W. Eyster, of this place, and Mr. George E. Gingell, of Zora, Pa.

Dispute Over \$2 Costs \$239.

It has cost this county \$239 to settle the dispute over a piece of property valued at two dollars. The case of Peter S. Hemp vs. James L. Wallace was settled on Monday night after a trial before a jury. The trouble was over a strip of land about 698 feet long and varying in width from twelve to nine inches. Thirty-five witnesses were called and it took three days to hear the case.

Juror Dies on Street.

Mr. Thomas J. Cannon, a member of the petit jury of this term of court, was stricken with apoplexy on the streets of Frederick last Saturday. Mr. Cannon was 73 years old and was a resident of Brunswick. He is survived by five children. Another juror, Wilson L. Pryor, was taken ill in the judges chamber, but recovered under medical attention in a few hours.

DIED.

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

SMITH.—At her home in Lancaster, on February 8th, 1909, Mrs. L. M. Smith, widow of the late Joseph Smith, formerly of this place. The funeral services were held on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock in Lancaster.

MR. PALMER INTERVIEWED

Gives His Ideas Of The Duties Of A Man In Public Office.

Mr. G. Lloyd Palmer, of Lewistown, the urbane and very popular candidate for Register of Wills, was questioned a day or two ago by a representative of THE CHRONICLE about his ideas concerning the office to which he aspires. "First of all," said Mr. Palmer, "I believe, as Mr. Cleveland did, that a public office is a public trust. This means that any man holding a position under National, State or County government is a public servant who is responsible to the people for the proper performance of his duty."

"Have you any statement to make, Mr. Palmer?" asked THE CHRONICLE man.

"No, I have no formal statement to make," answered the candidate, "outside of what I said in my letter to the voters of the county; but I will say that the people have a right to expect a public officer to be behind his desk, as your paper put it in an editorial some time since. I think he ought to keep in touch with those whom he is to serve and that under no circumstances ought he to show the slightest partiality to any one."

How about the management of such an office as you seek, Mr. Palmer?

"I think that every department or office in the State should be economically administered and that system and modern business methods should be insisted upon."

Asked what were his chances for success, Mr. Palmer modestly answered, "I have never been a candidate for public office, but I feel confident that my friends—and I never knew I had so many before—and the people who know me feel that if elected I will give the county the best that is in me. I stand ready to serve them, I think I have a good following and when these things are considered I feel confident of meriting support enough to win."

BAND CONCERT MONDAY NIGHT

Delightful Open Air Musicals Are Greatly Appreciated.

The Emmet Cornet Band gave a concert on the Square on Monday evening. These informal musicals are delightful to a large majority of our citizens.

The Band although as an organization is strictly a private concern, yet its functions are such that in reality it is a public institution and as such a credit to Emmitsburg. The improvement it has made is the fruit entirely of its own efforts and the community owes a certain debt of gratitude to each individual member. The more of these public concerts that are given the better. They are exceedingly popular.

Candidate for County Treasurer.

Peter N. Hammaker, of Thurmont, formerly president of the Board of Charities and correction of Frederick county, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for county treasurer. Mr. Hammaker, who had been mentioned as a possible candidate for register of wills, states that he is not a candidate for that office but would gladly accept the nomination for the treasurership.

Senator Knox's Trouble Removed.

In order to allow Mr. Knox to become Secretary of State the Senate yesterday hastened to remove constitutional obstacles by repealing the law calling for an increase in the salary of that office so that it will not go into effect on March 4 next.

Eastern Shore Against Amendment.

To-day the leading Republicans of the Eastern Shore are meeting at Easton with the intention of concentrating their efforts against the suffrage amendment. It is decidedly not wanted on the Eastern Shore.

The suit of the Emmitsburg Water against the Burgess and Commissioners of this town will come up for trial in Carroll county this term of court. The case was removed from this county.

Last Saturday while Mr. Harry Bolinger was busy loading cattle at the depot his horse became frightened and broke away. Mr. Harry Hepp stopped the animal at the creamery.

The ladies of the M. E. Mite society will hold their annual chicken supper at the home of Mrs. E. E. Zimmerman on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 22. Feb. 12-2t.

In the case of Bert Hospelhorn vs. David Reesman, a suit on a note, the court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Reesman failed to appear.

Rev. Mr. M. H. Sangree who a short time ago resigned his pastorate at Sabillasville, will leave that place on Saturday.

Hoke and Rider, marble dealers, will build a shop on the Misses Smith property on West Main street.

Last Friday John Agnew killed a small copperhead snake on the pike near Prof. Ryan's home.

Good clover seed for sale, apply to Feb 12-1t CHAS. F. SMITH.

My closing out Sale is still going on, Feb 12-1t. P. F. BURKET.

PEARRE WANTS TO BE JUDGE

Judge Worthington And Hammond Urner, Esq., Will Probably Be Opponents This Fall.

It is said that George A. Pearre, satisfied that as a congressman his days are numbered, desires to take the place now occupied by Judge Boyd in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Boyd's term expired in 1908 but he was reappointed to serve until the next general election. Previous to this he had been appointed chief judge to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge McSherry. When Judge McSherry died Governor Warfield named Glenn H. Worthington, of Frederick as his successor. Mr. Worthington comes up for election this Fall. He is a Democrat, and his circuit includes one county that is strongly Republican and one that is staunchly Democratic. It happens, however, that the Republican majority in Frederick is generally greater than the Democratic majority in Montgomery, so the result will depend largely on Mr. Worthington's personal strength. The Republicans will, it is thought, name Hammond Urner of Frederick as his opponent.

ACCUSED OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT

New Yorker May Be Hung For Serious Crime on Young Girl.

Joseph Janer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested in Baltimore on the charge of felonious assault on a little girl eleven years old, also of Brooklyn. Janer's trial will take place at Towson on March 1. The penalty for the crime of which Janer stands accused is death, and he fully realizes the gravity of his position.

HE HELPED TO NAME LINCOLN

Only Survivor Of Delegates That Renominated Great President.

William S. W. Seabrook, of Westminster, was one of the delegates to the convention in Baltimore which renominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Mr. Seabrook says of that occasion, I am the last survivor of the fourteen delegates who represented the states on the occasion. These delegates were elected at a state convention, held in Baltimore in February, 1864.

"As one of these—I represented Anne Arundel county in the convention—I assisted in the preparation of an ironclad resolution binding the delegates to vote in the national convention for Lincoln first, last and all the time."

Letters To The Editor.

[The Editor would have it understood that he is not responsible for the views expressed in communications addressed to him and published in THE CHRONICLE.]

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

I have just been reading the February number of Van Norden's Magazine. The exact title is "Van Norden—The World Union." This magazine makes a specialty of reviewing the leading events of the month prior to publication and I have been impressed with the almost complete identity of the matters treated in this department of the magazine and those touched up by the CHRONICLE. Within the past two months your paper has summed up the following subjects which are treated in a similar manner in the February number of Van Norden, the latter publication adding practically nothing to what the CHRONICLE said: The Panama Canal. You gave a clear explanation of the doubts which have arisen in regard to the type of canal which is being constructed and the necessity for President-elect Taft making an investigation in person. The sentencing of the labor leaders, Mitchell, Gompers and Morrison for contempt of court in the famous Buck Stove and Range Company case. The significance of the dismissal from office of Yuan Shi Kai the progressive Chinese statesman and soldier and the foreign complications which might result. The Pittsburg graft and exposures and their connection with the San Francisco graft cases. Roosevelt's controversy with the New York World in regard to that paper's charges in connection with the Panama Canal purchase by the government. The conviction of the night riders at Union City, Tenn. The earthquake in Italy. The Roosevelt-Tillman controversy. These topics of national interest were all treated weeks ago in THE CHRONICLE more adequately than in this magazine which I would not have bought if I had known that it trailed so far behind my home paper.

—SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Cutshall Would Remain In Office.

Mr. Cutshall, the present register of wills, whose successful administration closes this year, will not refuse the renomination if such is the desire of his party. Mr. Cutshall says he can carry his own district without the least trouble.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, house and Twelve acres of land north of Rocky Ridge. Apply to MRS. JULIA MILLER, Jan 29-3ts. Thurmont Md.

FOR SALE valuable land on Gettysburg street containing 30 acres and 8 building ots. Apply to MRS. H. G. BEAM. Jan. 8-6ts.

Fire destroyed \$220,000 worth of property in Charlottesville Va., last Monday.

Several telephone wires broke under the heavy snow of Tuesday.

State-wide prohibition was defeated in the Texas Legislature last week. The bill that was voted down was to grant the people of the State a chance to vote on the subject.

Commercial paper falling due to-day will be payable next Monday.

HERBERT COHEN. Sight Specialist of Baltimore. Will be at the following places on days as below stated: Westminster, Every Monday; Taneytown, Every Tuesday; Union Bridge, Every Wednesday; HOTEL SLAGLE, Emmitsburg, Every Thursday; Hampstead, Every Friday. MY EXAMINATIONS ARE FREE!

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.

Snider's Bargain Store IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS AT ALL TIMES. Cut Prices for 2 Weeks from Feb. 13 to 27. A full line of Ball Band and Gum and Felt Boots always on hand and sold on a guarantee. Every pair Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, Lap robes and Comforts, Men's and Boys' Cord Pants, Men's Cord Coats all to be closed out at cost and when we say cost that is just what we mean to do and we do it. Clothing and Overcoats. An extra fine line to select from and every one at cost and less. Don't miss this clothing sale. Ladies' gum boots \$1.60 now \$1.09, Misses \$1.45 now 89c., Men's Full Duck Gum Boots, guaranteed at \$3.00, Boys' \$3.00 Gum Boots, size 3 to 4 \$1.79. Men's 75c. Rubbers, size 9, 10, and 11 at 37c., Ladies' 45c. Rubbers, size 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 at 12 1/2c. a pair, Men's \$1.00 Sweaters at 75c., Men's Extra Heavy 50c. Underwear at 37 1/2c., 100 packages Magic Poultry and Stock Food regular 25c. size at 12 1/2c., Men's \$3.00 Mackintoshes with Cape, size 36 only, now \$1.29, 25 Men's good style Stiff Hats, regular \$2.00 now 25 and 50 cts. each, 100 Men's Dress Shirts and Extra Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts regular 50c. now 35c. A Full Line of Fresh Groceries always on hand, an extra fancy Peach 3 lb. for 25c., Raisins 5c lb., Prunes 5c lb., sugar 4 1/2 and 5c. lb., coffee 12 1/2c. and up, 100 lb. Oyster Shells at 50c., Gum Drops 7c. lb., 4 lb. dandy French Mixture for 25c. FINE LINE OF DRESS GOODS. A full and complete line of Queensware and Glassware always on hand, also Paint and Oil and Wire Fence at extremely low prices. We always have lots of goods in each department too small to advertise that will save you money when you call at M. R. SNIDER'S HARNEY, - - - MARYLAND

Mutual Fire Insurance Company OF CARROLL COUNTY. HOME OFFICE, - - - WESTMINSTER, MD. PROPERTY INSURED - - - \$4,358,785.00. PREMIUM NOTES - - - 399,692.00. SURPLUS - - - 47,000.00. Was chartered in 1869—one of the strongest Mutual Companies in Maryland. Special attention is called to our low rates on Farm Property. We collect annually instead of the 3-year term, thereby leaving 2/3 of the premium as collected by Stock Companies in the hands of the insured. OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY. DR. J. W. HERRING, President. C. GLOYD LYNCH, Sec. and Treas. E. OLIVER GRIMES, JR., Counsel. DIRECTORS. DR. J. W. HERING, FRANK L. HERING, E. E. REINDOLLAR, DR. J. J. WEAVER, JR., LOUIS E. SHRIVER, J. OLIVER WADLOW, SAMUEL ROOP, ELIAS O. GRIMES, DR. CHARLES BILLINGSLEA, JOHN N. WEAVER. AGENTS. J. Oliver Wadlow, Freedom, Carroll Co. L. W. Armacoost, Thurmont, Frederick Co. M. A. Zollicoffer, Uniontown, Carroll Co. E. L. Annan, Emmitsburg, Frederick Co. E. E. Reindollar, Taneytown, Carroll Co. George P. B. Englar, New Windsor, Carroll Co. Louis E. Shriver, Union Mills, Carroll Co. Wm. H. Shower, Manchester, Carroll Co. Louis E. Shriver, Union Mills, Carroll Co. Fenby L. Hering, Finksburg, Carroll Co. T. J. Kolb, Detour, Carroll Co. W. U. Marker, Tyrone, Carroll Co. Dr. M. M. Norris, Union Bridge, Carroll Co. Wm. A. Abbott, Hampstead, Carroll Co. jan-29-1f

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VALUABLE LITERATURE FREE TO MAKE A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE

Various Farmers' Bulletins Issued by United States Government on Live Subjects.

The following is a list of the Farmer's Bulletins available for distribution, giving the title and number of pages in each. Copies will be sent free to any address in the United States on application to a Senator, Representative, or Delegate to Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- 22. The feeding of Farm Animals. pp. 32.
- 24. Hog Cholera and Swine Plague. pp. 16.
- 28. Weeds and How to Kill Them. pp. 32.
- 29. Souring and Other Changes in Milk. pp. 23.
- 32. Silos and Silage. pp. 32.
- 33. Peach Growing for Market. pp. 24.
- 35. Potato Culture. pp. 24.
- 41. Fowls: Care and Feeding. pp. 24.
- 42. Facts about Milk. pp. 32.
- 43. Sewage Disposal on The Farm. pp. 20.
- 44. Commercial Fertilizers. pp. 24.
- 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens. pp. 48.
- 77. The Liming of Soils. pp. 19.
- 86. Thirty Poisonous Plants. pp. 32.
- 91. Potato Diseases and Treatment. pp. 12.
- 95. Good Roads for Farmers. pp. 47.
- 106. Breeds of Dairy Cattle. pp. 48.
- 112. Bread and Bread Making. pp. 39.
- 113. The Apple and How to Grow It. pp. 32.
- 123. Eggs and Their Uses as Food. pp. 32.
- 132. Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat. pp. 10.
- 136. Earth Roads. pp. 24.
- 141. Poultry Raising on The Farm. pp. 16.
- 142. Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food. pp. 48.
- 154. The Home Fruit Garden: Preparation and Care. pp. 20.
- 170. Principles of Horse Feeding. pp. 44.
- 173. Primer of Forestry. pp. 48.
- 192. Barnyard Manure. pp. 32.
- 196. Usefulness of The American Toad. pp. 16.
- 199. Corn Growing. pp. 32.
- 200. Turkeys. pp. 44.
- 203. Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies. pp. 32.
- 205. Pig Management. pp. 40.
- 235. Preparation of Cement. pp. 32.
- 241. Butter Making on The Farm. pp. 32.
- 245. Renovation of Worn-out Soils. pp. 16.
- 253. The Germination of Seed Corn. pp. 16.
- 255. The Home Vegetable Garden. pp. 47.
- 257. Soil Fertility. pp. 39.

Dirty Pots and Stale Water Not Part of This Receipt.—Proper Proportions and The How and Why.

Nine tenths of American grown ups drink coffee and may be one half of these don't know why one cup tastes good while the others are taken because they are hot and for no other reason. The proportions of coffee, whether by the drip or boiled method, are the same—one heaping tablespoonful of coffee to one cupful of freshly boiling water. One half cupful of coffee (one gill) to one quart of boiling water will make sufficient beverage for five persons; but for one person, there must be the old rule—one tablespoonful of coffee to one cupful of water, and one tablespoonful of coffee for the pot. Water for either tea or coffee must be used as soon as it reaches a rapid boil; prolonged boiling disseminates the gases and gives to the water a flat taste. Good, well-flavored coffee or tea can not be made in a dirty pot, and many housekeepers neglect the coffee or tea pot when washing dishes. The coffee pot is oftener neglected than the tea pot. The teakettle, too, must be kept clean. Usually, the kettle is kept on the stove from morning to night, with water boiling or simmering, and as fast as emptied, refilled, with no thought of washing out or cleaning. Many times the water used for making tea or coffee has been boiling away furiously for an hour or more before using. When the coffee berry is brought from the grocer's, it should at once be put into some self-sealing vessel—a half gallon glass fruit jar is excellent—and kept sealed until used. It is better to grind as it is used, as ground coffee, no matter how carefully kept, generally loses its strength. No matter how good a grade of coffee is used, the best can be spoiled in the making, and only experience can give the proper skill, as coffees vary in strength and flavor, as well as grades. For an infusion, use pulverized coffee; for a decoction, it should be more coarsely ground. Even "boiled" coffee must not boil too long; one minute of boiling is enough, and it should then be drawn off the heat and left to stand for ten minutes.

Vitality in Seeds Especially Corn.

Alva Agee in the National Stockman and Farmer says: The last ten years have brought better knowledge of the value of vitality in seeds. We cannot control all soil conditions; the weather is uncontrollable. But the public is awakening to a realization of the extent of poor stands in corn, potato, clover and grass fields, and we do know that high vitality in seeds is a prime consideration. I learned the value of this in the last ten years of my potato growing—it seems a queer thing that one would not realize it the first year he grew a crop of any kind, but that is not so. We incline to accept all missing and weak plants as necessary evils. It took our stations to awaken us on this point, and especially in corn production a great good has been done. I meet successful corn growers who tell me that as a result of station teaching, they have recently been roused to careful germination test of every seedcorn ear, and they are surprised to find how great a number of ears show weak germs, and how many fail to germinate at all. Vitality counts, and high vitality counts for much in an unfavorable season. It is one of the best lessons we are learning.

Where Economy Is Necessary

The girl who cannot afford silk embroideries on her frock, and yet wants to have this new touch as girls with heavier purses do will be interested in the suggestion made by the Philadelphia Ledger. "Bands of natural colored file net are bought in the lovely colors of the Empire period, which are deep pink, bright green, and peacock blue. A touch of bright yellow may be added.

"The design may be entirely haphazard. The more it looks like darning the more stylish it will be. All one needs to do is to blend these colored silks into harmony and run them in and out of the open file mesh.

"Some girls run straight lines through the net alternating the colors. The effect of this is very good. Others make a distinct lattice work, darning the silks in and out of each other in a pleasing color scheme."

Almond And Celery Soup

Cut in small pieces a bunch of celery using the leaves and carefully scraped root; add six peppercorns, two bay leaves, one tablespoonful of onion juice, a thin slice of lemon, one teaspoonful of salt and a stick of cinnamon; cover with one quart of water, and cook an hour; strain and reheat, stirring in one cupful of rich milk (cream is better), one teaspoonful each of flour and butter blended together, and one fourth of a cupful of blanched almonds that have been pounded to a paste, allowing soup to boil for a moment or two after the nuts are added. Serve very hot with cheese crackers.

WHY SPAIN SUED FOR PEACE

Interesting Fact of the Late Unpleasantness Brought Out.

Following the publication of certain cablegrams exchanged between the Spanish government at Madrid and General Blanco, at Havana, to the surrender of Cuba to the United States, in 1898, it is now learned that fear of an American attack upon the coast of Spain and a subsequent revolution in that country was the official reason for Premier Sagasta's decision to make peace with the United States. Moreover, this decision was reached before the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago were concluded.

These facts have been disclosed by the further publication of the correspondence between General Blanco and Premier Sagasta, at the instigation of Blanco, as a defense against the charge of cowardice made against the Spanish army in Cuba, by a Catalonian deputy. A dispatch received by the Spanish government on July 9, 1908, from General Blanco, insisted that the army, although crippled by the loss of Cervera's fleet, was ready and anxious to continue the war, but both the minister of war and Premier Sagasta replied on July 11 that as the Americans were masters of the sea and were preparing to attack the Balearic Islands and the Spanish coast, which would be certain to produce and uprising in the interior, peace was imperative. General Blanco, protesting to the last, finally agreed to obey orders and surrender.

NEW MEXICO'S NOVEL PLAN.

"Booze Histers" Must Have a License Before They Can Soak Up.

New Mexico is on the way to solving the liquor problem. A bill has been introduced before the Legislature making it necessary for every man who desires to drink anything stronger than pop to procure a license. This permit to soak will cost the soaker the sum of \$5.

The bill, it is said, is aimed at drunkards, with the hope of generally increasing the "blacklist" making it prohibitive for them to secure liquor.

On account of the recent death of his daughter and the fatal accident to his son, Col. Henry Watterson will never again appear before an audience. His losses have left him "stranded and helpless and wholly unequal to any kind of publicity."

Citizens National Bank of Frederick

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 Wm. G. BAKER - - - - - Vice President.
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July 8 '08-1y

Select Sensible Silverware
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A set of triple plated knives and forks makes a sensible present, and if they bear this trademark



are as serviceable as they are sensible. A complete line of spoons, forks and fancy pieces are also made in the "1847 ROGERS BROS." brand. They are handsomely put up in cases for presentation purposes.

Your dealer can supply you. Send to the makers for catalogue "C-L" explaining all about "Silver Plate that wears." It is beautifully illustrated and sent free.

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July 8 '08-1y

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FOR A MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
Honored With Lincoln's Name It Should Be Heavily Endowed.

A centennial committee was recently organized in New York city favoring an endorsement of the Lincoln memorial university as a national monument to Abraham Lincoln. This committee consists of Frederick Townsend Martin, chairman, and many prominent citizens of New York City, including Senator Elihu Root, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracey, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Gen. Leonard Wood, Henry Clews, Isaac N. Seligman, George R. Sheldon and Charles H. Young. Other committees are being formed in several cities for the same purpose.

It seems that this action of the New York committee will receive the endorsement of the people at large and this is fitting. First, because the institution is located among Lincoln's own people, at Cumberland Gap, cornering on the three states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia; second, because the institution is nonsectarian and non-sectional; third, because it was chartered on Lincoln's birthday, 1897, is now well established, has 600 students, 600 acres of land, \$150,000 worth of buildings and \$100,000 endowment. Its work will be perpetual and far-reaching, and will be helpful to a class of people who need this educational opportunity.

In a recent letter from President Roosevelt to Gen. Howard, the President says: "There could be no finer memorial to Lincoln than this university, placed just where you have built it. I hope the 100th anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's birth will see you with a full endowment, which you so much need, and which in the interest of the people at large is so desirable." President-elect Taft has also recently given this movement his endorsement.

All subscriptions and checks may be sent to A. S. Webb, Jr., treasurer, Lincoln trust company, 208 Fifth avenue, New York city.

LINCOLN.

A Peaceful life:—toil, duty, rest—
All his desire:—
To read the books he liked the best
Beside the cabin fire—
God's word and man's;—to peer sometimes
Above the page, in smouldering gleams,
And catch, like far heroic rhymes,
The onmarch of his dreams.

A peaceful life:—to hear the low
Of pastured herds,
Or woodman's ax, that, blow on blow,
Fell sweet as rhythmic words.
And yet there stilled within his breast
A fateful pulse that, like a roll
Of drums, made high above his rest
A tumult in his soul.

A peaceful life:—They nailed him even
As one was hailed
Whose open palms were hailed toward
Heaven
When prayers nor aught availed.
And, lo, he paid the selfsame price
To lull a nation's awful strife
And will us, through the sacrifice
Of self, his peaceful life.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

The Friends Meeting House at Monrovia, this county was burned last week.

LINCOLN THE TRUE AMERICAN.

(Continued from page 1.)

ceasingly beset by the need of attending as best he could to a multitude of small tasks."—President Roosevelt in *Review of Reviews*.

In this connection the President quotes the following letter as one that "has always appealed to me particularly." It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1864.

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass:

DEAR MADAM—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

To-day one hundred years ago this highest type of pure Americanism was born in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky. At seven he was taken by his parents into the wilderness of Indiana. When nine his mother died. He was little indebted to anyone save himself for the education he had. The school he attended was reached only after a nine-mile walk. In 1829 his father and step-mother moved to Illinois and he with them. The same year on a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans he first saw a shackled Negro slave. The sight left an impression.

The next seventeen years saw him working in a store, captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk War, defeated for the legislature, postmaster, surveyor, elected and re-elected to the Illinois Legislature, law student at Springfield, Presidential elector and member of Congress. At this time Lincoln's name became a part of American history. Thirty-seven years brought him from the wilderness to Washington. Shortly after he took part in the celebrated Douglas debates. James G. Blaine says of him at this time that "he was calm and philosophic. He loved the truth for the truth's sake. He would not argue from a false premise, or be deceived himself or deceive others by a false conclusion. He had for himself marked out a path of duty, and he walked in it fearlessly. He wished nothing to appear white unless it was white. He would not close the book; he would not shut his eyes; he would not stop his ears. He avowed his faith, and stood firmly to his creed."

So successful did the backwoodsman prove that in 1860 he was declared to be the choice of Illinois for the Presidency and this choice was seconded by his nomination at Chicago as the Republican candidate for President. In November he was elected. And "when Southern confidence was at its height, and Northern courage at its lowest point, Mr. Lincoln began his journey from Springfield to Washington to assume the government of a divided and disorganized Republic." He was President of the divided States for four years and a few days.


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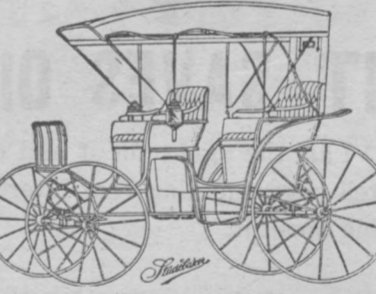
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