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WILSON, CLARK OR HARMON

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912

Washington Gossip on the National Election

TAFT AND DEMOCRATIC CHOICE

President's Future Will Determine Whether Conservative or Progressive Candidate Shall Be Nominated.

During the abnormally hot weather, with reciprocity with Canada assured and little activity in Congress, the Democrats have been gossiping about the probable nominee of their party for the Presidency next year and his chances of success judged by the present time.

Without being at all partisan, it may be said that the Democrats in Congress are thoroughly optimistic regarding their chances of success. The victories of last year, culminating in the landslide of November, gave them the idea that nothing but internecine strife and rash activities on their part could prevent them from making their triumph complete by the election of a Democratic House in 1912. During the winter months when the Republicans still held entire control of the government and when President Taft had regained but very little of his popularity throughout the country, they conceded his nomination and figured that they could defeat him easily.

But at this particular juncture the unpopular Republican President has become far more popular than at any time during his administration because of the warm welcome with which his reciprocity and general arbitration treaties were received, and the popular Insurgents became unpopular because of their opposition to reciprocity. The Regulars in the Senate stuck by the President and emphasized this situation. The Supreme Court of the United States handed down two epoch making decisions upholding the Sherman antitrust law. The bill providing for the election of Senators was passed by the Republican Senate. The income tax amendment to the constitution, passed by a Republican Congress, ratified by nearly three-fourths of the states, would have become a part of the supreme law of the land, according to Senator Brown, its author, had it not been held up in the Democratic legislature of the State of New York. It was announced that the President would recommend to Congress a law providing for a parcels post. Then came the announcement of further attacks on the trusts on the part of the Administration. The President proposed to take up the vital problem of currency reform. All this happened in the space of a few weeks.

When the smoke rolled away it began to be seen that the political position of the Democrats in Congress and the party generally remained just as strong actually, but, as it has been quite generally conceded here during the past week, their position was much weaker relatively because of the substantial progress made by the Administration in obtaining results that strongly appealed to public opinion.

It is a part of inside political history that Bryan was knifed in 1905 by Sullivan, in Illinois, Murphy in New York, Guffey in Pennsylvania and McGraw in West Virginia. Those Democratic bosses thought that the country would be safer in the hands of Taft than the Democratic nominee. It was understood as early as the time of the last National Republican Convention that they would seek to bring about their practical control of the party through the nomination of Judson Harmon, of Ohio. The idea was to again turn the control of the Democratic party back to a conservative basis. At any rate the Harmon boom grew and expanded until it seemed last autumn that his nomination would be a certainty. It is not known that this expansion was caused by the bosses named, though it is known that they were friendly to him. It seemed at any rate that the popular governor of Ohio and logical heir to the conservative Cleveland support in his party had no rivals.

But six months is a long time in American politics. The election brought two new men to the front—Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, and Champ Clark, later elected Speaker of the House. With an apparently very conservative Republican President in the White House the Democrats in the National Capital reasoned that it would be best to nominate a man more radical in his ideas than Governor Harmon.

(Continued on page 3.)

WICKERSHAM SCANDAL

His Name is Associated in Alaskan Activities

COMMITTEE TO SEEK THE FACTS

Delegate Says Perjury Involving About \$50,000 Was Ignored Until Statute of Limitations Ran.

A wholesale investigation of the activities of the Department of Justice and its agents in Alaska is promised in a resolution offered by Delegate Wickersham, which the House Judiciary Committee has decided to report favorably. The resolution followed correspondence between Delegate Wickersham and Attorney General Wickersham in which the Delegate accused agents of the Alaska syndicate of a whole string of crimes—for instance, that a "Grand Jury was packed and a Deputy United States District Attorney was bribed."

Attorney General Wickersham is involved in a charge by the Delegate that he ignored plain evidence of fraud that cost the Government about \$50,000, until the statute of limitations had run, and evidence that an agent of the syndicate had tampered with Grand Jurors and Government witnesses in a murder case growing out of a clash of railway interests.

Delegate Wickersham's resolution calls on the Department of Justice for information and documents bearing on the string of cases. As a matter of fact, however, he has what purports to be proof of many of the itemized charges concerning the department's agents in Alaska, and the real object of the resolution is to draw forth an explanation of what he considers the inactivity of the department heads in regard to the matter.

BRYAN'S INQUISITION OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

Thirteen Questions He Would Have Answered by Aspirants.—Trust Decision Is Included.

William J. Bryan has injected himself into national politics by a series of questions he wants propounded to candidates for Democratic nomination. These are the questions:

Do you favor a tariff for revenue only?

Do you favor free raw material and the placing of a revenue duty on only manufactured goods?

Do you believe that in the revision of the tariff the element of protection should be given consideration?

Do you believe the three branches of the government are co-ordinate, and that each should keep within its constitutional sphere?

Do you approve of the recent Standard Oil decision where in the Supreme Court "legislated" the word "unreasonable" in the Sherman antitrust law?

Do you favor the repeal of the criminal clause of the antitrust law or believe Congress should make it clear that all restraint of trade is unreasonable?

Do you favor popular election of senators?

Do you favor the income tax?

Do you believe it is the duty of the American people to promise independence to the Philippine Islands immediately and give it to them the same way it was given to the Cubans?

Do you believe in publicity of campaign contributions?

Are you willing that the source of every dollar of the campaign fund, either before or after nomination, shall be made public?

Do you favor support of state government in all their rights?

Do you indorse the labor planks of 1908, strict regulation of railroads, the Aldrich currency scheme, asset currency in any form, establishment of a central bank and a law compelling banks to insure depositors?

Mexican Cabinet In Trouble.

A threat has been made by Jose Maria Gamboa formerly secretary of the Committee on Foreign Relations of Mexico, that he will ask for the impeachment of President Dela Barra at the present session of Congress. A revolutionary paper asserts that Madero, Jr., is a disappointment, and the numerous labor strikes combine to make political conditions in that country chaotic.

Gompers Failed to Apologize.

Justice Wright's time limit, within which he declares his willingness to receive apologies from President Gompers Vice-President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case, expired Monday. No apology was made.

Porfirio Diaz has been warmly welcomed in Paris.

SUFFRAGETTES BEGIN WORK

OPEN-AIR MEETING TUESDAY ON THE SQUARE

Large and Representative Gathering Listen to Three Excellently Prepared Addresses

MR. ELLICOTT WARNS VOTERS AGAINST GORMAN FOR GOVERNOR

First Meeting of Local Branch of League to be Held Next Wednesday Afternoon at the Home of Mrs. E. L. Annan.—Emphasis Put on Woman's Duty to Vote Rather Than on Her Right to Suffrage.—Where Her Influence is Most Needed.

Agreeably to the advertisement which appeared in last week's issue of THE CHRONICLE, representatives of the State Equal Franchise League of Maryland addressed at an open air meeting the people of Emmitsburg, on Tuesday evening. The audience that greeted the speakers was quite complimentary to Miss Trax who had spent several days in town working up interest in the subject that was presented to the people at this meeting.

Burgess Rowe acted in the capacity of chairman and the first speaker, Mrs. Elizabeth King Ellicott, of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, was introduced. Mrs. Ellicott spoke, as did the others that followed her, from her automobile which was standing by the curb in front of C. J. Shuff & Co.'s store. Shortly before Mrs. Ellicott arose, other ladies passed through the town giving a personal invitation to all they met to attend the meeting. After Mrs. Ellicott was introduced she said:

It may seem unusual to you to attend an open-air meeting and to hear women speak about suffrage. I hope before the meeting is over, both these facts may seem as natural to you as they do to us. In the first place, in summer it is a hardship to sit within four walls at sunset and to be crowded into a lighted hall with bad air and ventilation. So we come out in the open, in the heart of your beautiful town, to meet together as human beings to talk about matters of common interest.

Now this is just what women are doing: They are stepping outside of the artificial barriers and the exhausted air of surroundings which no longer fit the conditions under which we live, and we have come out into the pure fresh air and sunlight of a new civilization which God has ordained for His creatures, just as He has given us the beautiful surroundings and atmosphere under which you are living here.

I am not here to talk about women's rights. I want to talk about women's duties. It is our duties—our obligations—which are impelling women all over the United States to ask for the ballot. It is not essentially a right of any human being to vote—not even of women. The time was when men had no vote; and without a ballot the world went on and great deeds were done, and wonderful civilizations rose and fell, and great men (and women too) ruled their nations. Men did not begin to demand the ballot until conditions so changed, that they could not fit their lives advantageously into the existing state of governmental rule. They had to fight for others not themselves. They starved for others to grow rich. Their lands were taken from them, and their interests were destroyed without any means of a hearing.

Therefore, gradually the idea of individual representation was born and grew in men's minds, and the need, but not primarily the right, to have some share in their own destinies, and some means of protection against tyranny; and so by a long course of effort, too long to explain here, the ballot became the means for a human being to get justice done to him. But not for all human beings. While men were busy fighting and breaking new ground,

women were busy with a hundred important home duties of a quieter kind which did not then fit into any existing form of government. They spun, they cooked, they taught their children, they made their clothes; and no machinery, and no factories, and no public schools, and no state care of health and hygiene took away from the individual work of the busy woman in her home. Conditions did not exist which altered the individuality and isolation of family life.

All this has now changed. Every interest has hitherto been the occupation of women has altered in its relation to the town, to the state, and women are at a complete disadvantage, at every step, when they want conscientiously to do their duty at home and abroad.

She wants her children educated. They go to the public schools. What kind of a teacher have they? How was she trained and appointed? In what sort of a school house do they spend from six to eight hours a day? Is it clean and well ventilated and warm in winter? Are the children exposed to contagious diseases? She cannot control these conditions. They are all ordered by the school commissioners—and how happens it that they have the education of your children under their care? Either directly or indirectly by the ballot—and are you always sure that the right men are elected? The roads on which you depend for transportation, your postoffice facilities, the taxation of your property—a hundred other things depend on the representatives appointed by the voting population. The women are interested. They are dependent on all these conditions and they have nothing to say about the men who hold these positions.

In a true democracy every interest which affects a human being, whether man or woman, is represented in the government of the town, county, state or nation. Not only our material interests but our charities and efforts to help other people are now being assumed by government. The failure of people to realize that public charity is the collective duty of the individual has resulted in many disgraceful conditions. But I venture to say that when women wake up to the fact that their naturally charitable instincts should be employed, not only on personal amelioration of the conditions of one poor man or family, the perfectly disgraceful conditions of the almshouses of Maryland will no longer exist.

What I want briefly to make plain as possible is that women are waking up to these responsibilities. Five states give the full franchise to women. Kansas gives municipal franchise; and over fifteen states give women a voice on questions of education and taxation. England has had for seventeen years full municipal franchise. Australia and Zealand have full franchise; so have Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In all these states and countries, the influence of women has been felt on the side of legislation which helps and uplifts the people, and they have always voted for the best man, and their homes are still intact.

Are our eastern states to lag behind?

(Continued on page 2.)

FUTILE INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO LEE

He Is Out For the Nomination for Governor At This Writing and Is Not Considering Other Offices.

It is reported that "leaders" have offered Blair Lee the office of Attorney General. They may also have tendered him the presidency of the United States or may have asked him to become Prime Minister of England. The motive in the one case would fit all the others. Anything to get rid of him as a candidate for Governor. The same report declares that Senator Lee disarranged their plans by declining to stand aside.

"I went into this fight to stay," he said, when the accumulation of rumors had been dutifully retailed to him at his headquarters. "I have no intention of getting out now or at any time in this campaign. I am also a candidate for the nomination for Governor and will remain so despite any rumors

that I might switch to some other position on the ticket."

As a further promise of his intention Mr. Lee inaugurated his campaign at Hyattsville last Monday when he addressed an overflow meeting. It was a typical Democratic demonstration, and politicians from all over Prince George's and the adjacent counties were present. Milton E. Smith, of Hyattsville district presided.

When Chairman Smith introduced Senator Lee the applause lasted several minutes. After touching briefly upon his record and discussing the details of the Lee primary law, the Senator said: "The people are the state. The people support the state. The state constituted for the good of the people

(Continued on page 3.)

REPUBLICANS WAITING

Who Are They Looking to in Gubernatorial Contest

QUARTETTE OF VERY STONG MEN

Hanna, Goldsborough, Bartlett and Blakeney, the Last a Newcomer, Are Regarded Favorably.

Republican gubernatorial candidates seem slow seeing that the Primaries are only a little over a month from today. Up to this time there are three and probably four who are regarded with favor and one of whom will in all probability be the standard-bearer of the party. They are John B. Hanna, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, J. Kemp Bartlett and Albert A. Blakeney.

Mr. Blakeney's name has been presented during the past week, and it meets with considerable favor, although he himself has given no encouragement to the boom. Mr. Blakeney is a resident of Baltimore county and is now busy as chairman of the reorganization committee in placing the Republicans on a stronger footing, believing, as he does, that with united effort and effective campaign work the county can be redeemed and again swung into the Republican column. He has accomplished this performance on several occasions when the conditions were even less favorable than they are now, and those who have fought under his leadership before are confident of his ability to again lead them to victory.

Outside of this quartet no one named is being seriously considered. The rank and file who are expected to do the work have served notice that they will support only loyal and consistent Republicans, who are known to be party men and who can at all times be relied upon to uphold Republican principles.

MANY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Disease Gathers Strength But Health Officers Say There Need Be No Apprehension of Its Spread.

The cholera situation in the port of New York has become so serious that Marine Hospital experts from Washington are at the seat of trouble. There are many cases in detention and numerous deaths. The trouble comes from Italian immigrants.

The real danger comes from cholera carries, patients who retain the disease in the intestinal tract and fail to develop it within the ordinary time limit. The recent case at Auburn, N. Y., and the case of Watchman Cushing, who died Saturday, are declared by the experts to have been of that character. Because of this fact, it has been decided that, even though detained passengers appear normal, specimens shall be taken from their testinal tracts and bacteriological examinations made before they are finally discharged.

Following a conference with all of the heads of his department Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer, said there was no need of apprehension that the disease would get into this country.

PUBLICITY BILL ADOPTED WITH DRASTIC AMENDMENT.

Provides For Statements of Contributions and Expenses in Primaries as Well as in Elections.

The most drastic campaign publicity legislation ever passed in either branch of Congress was adopted by the Senate late Monday practically without a dissenting vote.

Using the pre-election publicity bill passed by the house of Representatives as a basis, the Senate constructed during the day a proposed law with the following important features:

No candidate for the Senate or House shall spend in the election more than a sum equal to 10 cents for each voter in his district or State.

No Senatorial candidate shall spend a total of more than \$10,000 in the primary and general election, and no candidate for the House shall spend more than \$5,000.

Publicity must be given to all primary campaign contributions and expenditures.

All general election expenses must be made public before the election, beginning 15 days before the election, and publication each six days before election.

All promises of political jobs must be made public.

The bill further makes it illegal to promise political places in order to secure election support or to aid in influencing the election or any member of a State Legislature.

Twenty-one Victims of After-Damp

The bodies of twenty-one victims of explosion in a coal mine at Sykesville, Pa., have been brought to the surface. They died as the result of after-damp.

WILEY ATTACK

NOT POPULAR

WICKERSHAM SCORED

His Department Guilty of Some Technical Wrong

ANOTHER INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Case of Stimson and the Attack on Sugar Trust.—Calculation and Procurement Charged by Influential Paper.

The latest attempt to oust Dr. Wiley the pure food expert, from the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, is to be the subject of another inquiry. The technical matter of Dr. H. H. Rusby's salary, as published in the CHRONICLE of last week, has called forth the following editorial in the New York Times:

"The Federal service is a milch cow or a horned rhinoceros according to the way in which you approach it. The yield is richest and comes easiest in the Department of Justice, the head of which is Attorney General Wickersham who has reported to the President that because of some puttering about a nine-dollar-a-day salary, Dr. Wiley and Dr. Rusby of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture should be got rid of, one by resignation and the other by dismissal. Henry L. Stimson, as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, began certain proceedings against the Sugar Trust. As District Attorney he received \$10,000 a year. On April 1, 1909, he went to Mr. Wickersham with his resignation. Mr. Wickersham says in his testimony before the House committee:

"He came to me with his resignation, and said he was very anxious to go into private practice and was determined about it. I thought, and I told him I thought, he ought to undertake this special work for the Government. He was not very desirous of doing it, but finally consented to do so."

"This special work for the Government was the further prosecution of the Sugar Trust frauds as special assistant to the Attorney General. For these special services Mr. Stimson received, not \$60,000, as has been often published, but \$83,320, \$69,000 for services and \$14,320 for expenses. That is certainly better than \$10,000 a year. Frank B. Kellogg, the great prosecutor, is another favorite of fortune. According to Exhibit A, presented in the report of the House committee's hearings, Mr. Kellogg received as special assistant to the Attorney General in prosecuting the Standard Oil and the Union Pacific Railroad cases, \$41,000 for services and \$7,117 for expenses between the dates of March 5, 1909, and May 31, 1911. This appears to be only a part of the Kellogg milking, however, for the vouchers examined by the committee on Thursday showed that Mr. Kellogg had drawn about \$75,000 in salary and expenses. In his proceedings against the iniquitous bucket-shop keepers in the District of Columbia Mr. Wickersham testified that he had employed certain special agents. The largest salary paid to any of these agents, he thought, was \$12 a day. This is \$3 a day more than the services of Dr. Rusby were thought to be worth.

It is in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, it seems, that the patient toiler confronts the rhinoceros. Dr. Rusby is an authority on the nature and purity of drugs who stands so high that he is considered to stand quite alone. He was employed as an expert in the work carried on by Dr. Wiley for the protection of the American people against poisoners, misbranders, adulterators, and all manner of rascals who by their frauds and falsifications have long been permitted without much molestation to cheat or poison them. Dr. Rusby used to be paid \$20 a day for his services and \$50 a day for attendance in court. It would be of interest to know what influences secured the passage of the law which cut this compensation down to a maximum per diem compensation of \$9, less than Mr. Wickersham pays his first-class bucket-shop sleuths. The documents published in full in The Times Thursday morning showed why the services of Dr. Rusby could not be had by the bureau for \$9 a day. An attempt was made to arrange the schedule of payments so that, while paying to Dr. Rusby not a cent in excess of the sum at the disposal of the bureau for his compensation as pharmacognosist, he would nevertheless receive a different and higher rate of payment for his appearance as expert witness in court. The defenders of this arrangement say that, at worst, it

(Continued on page 7.)

Are we to wait while other countries adapt themselves to the needs of one half the population? If you, who are comfortable, feel no desire to enter on a new development, are you willing to turn aside from the women who need protection? Eight million women are now working in the United States on one half the wages for which men work, often under conditions which endanger their lives, health, and honor.

We women know that only legislation by women for women can avail to protect this enormous working class against the greed of corporations and trusts. It is no use to say "go back to your homes". They are protecting their homes and feeding their families by their work and so the woman with taxable property joins hands with the woman who toils for representation. Now here in Maryland we are preparing a bill for a qualified suffrage for women. Men have seen fit to give an unlimited suffrage to themselves, but in view of its abuses, we are asking for a sufficient qualification to give every woman who can show some intelligence and some character the right to be represented.

Montgomery, Talbot, Baltimore, Frederick counties have already active organizations. Will you not extend the work in this large and prosperous county and stand ready at the next legislature to prove that the women of Frederick county need the ballot to protect their homes and their children, and that they are real citizens.

Her remarks were attentively listened to and, from the applause which followed her speech, very much appreciated. Burgess Rowe then introduced Mr. William M. Elliott, who spoke of political conditions as they exist in this state and country. He said: "I am a woman suffragist because I have for years been in a position closely to observe a number of women who have been actively working for the public good. I have seen them carry beneficial measures which but for them would never have been made effective. They have shown themselves able and devoted and many of them have sacrificed their own convenience and interests to those of the people."

There is, of course, a large body of women as of men who have never shown any particular interest in the public welfare. But in all our large centers there are women, and many of them, who have made fine records as promoters of enlightened public service of one kind or another. These women are fitted in every way to lead their sisters and march side by side with men in carrying on the political life of the nation. As to their capacity there is in my mind no question.

And there is another side which must be considered: The exercise of the power which the vote carries brings with it a responsibility—and that creates character—it tends to moral growth and expansion—and surely the community has need of all the moral vigor that it can acquire whether it be in women or men.

Therefore, I say that, with or without their choice, women should be given the franchise for the moral good which it will bring to the whole community. I believe only in limited suffrage. Classes which are habitually for sale at the polls should be excluded whether women or men. A man who is known to have sold his vote even once should be excluded from the franchise. Maryland must contribute her full share to the great American experiment in government. That eastern state which first adops the Initiative will get the start of the others and will turn it to advantage.

Enlightened policies of internal development will be proposed and laid before the people at the polls. The people will no longer have their thinking done for them. We will not have to depend upon the integrity of Legislatures and the newspapers. Nor will we be at the mercy of party conventions and caucuses when our delegates go, uninterested, to form some surprising and perhaps mortifying combination of a party boss.

Since 1894 Oregon has voted under the Initiative on thirty-two measures, of which 21 have become law. The cost to the State has been only \$25,000.

There is no question that Maryland has suffered in past decades from what is known as Bourbonism. Leaders who never forget anything and never learn anything. And perhaps one of the injurious influences has been the political power of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Two of their directors are appointed by the Governor—why should their property be exempted from taxation? In the past they wanted to dictate the policies of our universities and hospitals. Baltimore City has been the victim of enfeebling influences and it is only in recent years that it has made a general survey of its needs and shortcomings. This unfortunate state of affairs is directly attributable to the political bosses. The people have been invariably flim flamed and have been deprived of their right to a voice in their own affairs.

Banking facilities in Maryland have until recently been poor. A man having a credit of \$25,000 at 5 per cent. could go to New York and get twice that accommodation at 4 1/2 per cent. That puts a heavy tax on business. We have a state corporation law which is designed to discourage commercial enterprise. Mr. Gorman and the other Howard county politicians are responsible for this and I hope that you will oppose Mr. Gorman's nomination for Governor.

The oyster packing industry in the Chesapeake Bay has been ruined for want of proper legislation. The pirates at Havre-de-Grace are ruining the supply of ducks by illegal shooting with swivel guns and with motor boats. The State went control them and they have burned the buildings and boats of men who have opposed them. The fishing laws have been so framed as to destroy the shad fishing in the Susquehanna river. All these things should be producing large revenues to the State. You know that stream pollution is common. You have no laws preventing the importation of diseased fruit trees and Maryland has been the dumping ground of infected cattle from states which have good laws.

Right here you could make out a list of needed legislation or laws which should be changed or abolished. In all this women are vitally interested. Now why should we not strike at the root of the matter and get the Initiative first. We have the Referendum already but that is not enough. We should be able to initiate laws. The initiative means

that the people take the right to propose laws by a petition signed by, say, 8 per cent. of the voters; then a general election is held and the measure becomes a law if carried by a majority. The Legislature enacts the majority of the laws, but in this way it is prevented from delaying or obstructing legislation. The Referendum means that the Legislature may, if it sees fit, have the people vote on a measure at an election. In Baltimore at the last election we voted for three large loans aggregating over \$15,000,000. It is hard to provide against a dishonest administration of laws. The trusts are now trying to defeat the purposes of the Pure Food Law.

Perhaps you have heard of the International Agricultural Bureau in Rome. It was suggested by Mr. David Lubin, of California, a philanthropic Hebrew. Its purpose is to gather accurate information about all crops throughout the world, so as to prevent manipulation by the wheat and produce operators who depress or raise the prices of grains, make corners and cause the community to lose enormous sums every year. All the important nations came into the arrangement and established headquarters in Rome.

For some mysterious reason Secretary Knox stopped the payment of salaries to the working force connected with the American bureau. How did it happen? Why, of course, Jim Patten, Gates, Armour or some of the great operators saw that, if the public had the information, they could not give out false rumors and would not be able to depress prices so as to buy at less than grain is worth, and then turn around and unload at more than it is worth, so they worked some kind of pull in Washington to prevent the operation of one of the best moves in the interests of the people that has ever been invented. I am informed that the losses through the dealings on the produce markets amount to more than the cost of a great war, every year to the farmers, the bakers, and the people.

We live in a time when community activity by the citizen body aside from politics is becoming more and more a force and when the individual can make himself heard with greater ease than has ever been the case in this country. The activity of societies and associations banded together for some cause beneficial to the people has never been so great and so effective as it is to-day.

Less than two years after Congress threw out Mr. Roosevelt's conservation policies there was created a National Conservation Association which has carried everything before it and brought about the political destruction of Richard J. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior.

Now as to the reasons why the people should have a direct voice in legislation and not mortgage their rights. We have, in the past twenty years, come seriously near losing our freedom as Rome lost hers. Up to the time of Julius Caesar the Roman Senate had been the most competent legislative body that the world, with possibly one or two exceptions, has ever seen. From the time of the Emperor Augustus this has all changed. It was a legislative body only in name though it existed after that for more than 500 years. The Emperor's power was despotic and absolute until he was killed. Had our great financial interests been allowed to continue their course of conquest and subjugation a few years longer a net would have been woven around the liberties of the people which it would have been impossible to destroy except through civil war and a reign of anarchy. The first trumpet was sounded when President Roosevelt forced the coal barons of Pennsylvania, after President Baer of the Reading railroad had said "that the miners must submit to the judgment of those whom God in his divine Providence had placed in authority over them" to arbitrate the causes of unrest in the coal regions. Remember that Roosevelt was (as far as human judgment can discern) an "accidental President" what would have been the result today of the steady advance of the old regime which had gone on without a break for years, no one can tell. After that came the exposure of the Beef Trust and many other matters which required a leader of the first order to put into operation.

So now you have the process of regaining the rights of the people steadily advancing and assured against any breakdown except by some unwise act of the people themselves. The Reactionaries of both parties are going to fight to the last ditch, however, and every astute newspaper man in the country knows that there will be no end to the obstructions and tricks which will be resorted to in the interest of the financial magnates. Already two thirds of the public domain have been stolen. All the great water power sites of the Pacific Coast are gone. Three fourths of the forests are in private hands through land frauds. The Northern Pacific Railroad has a land grant extending 40 miles on each side of its line through Washington, Idaho, Montana and some of the other States. The oil and gas deposits of West Virginia are in the hands of the Standard Oil Company—and oil, it seems to me, should not be a monopoly; for who knows where it comes from under ground into a well sunk at a given spot? It is the same with gas. The supply may be miles away.

Among the most active supporters and workers in such organizations as I have spoken of are the women suffragists. To them, as workers in many fields, may be ascribed an important share in the progress which has been made. Women are capable of great responsibility and most effective work and their judgment is in no way inferior to that of men. They have always been indirectly in politics. A man is not a statesman or a diplomatist because he is a man, but because he has certain qualifications which distinguish him from other men—qualifications inherited from both sides of the house—and he may owe his success chiefly to the moral support and intelligent cooperation of his wife. They say that women can't fight which is a mistake for women are prominent in all the great strikes,—in all philanthropic movements, and in all civic movements. Besides this the men themselves could not go to the front in time of war if the women didn't take their places, and only a small percentage of the male population are eligible for military service, and there is no work which cannot be done by women when men are away. If more women had experience of public affairs there would be a betterment in administration. They can't stand waste and bad service, and therefore

I say let them vote, or rather, make them vote.

The remarks of Miss L. C. Trax, the field secretary of the League, which followed Mr. Elliott's address, were as follows:

Government is the gathering together and administration of laws regulating the lives and habits of people so that they may live together peacefully, happily, and be of benefit to another. Politics is government; not necessarily bad government, but merely government. A politician is a person interested in government. Hence it would seem that every citizen should be a politician.

It is a very human thing to want good laws to promote the health and welfare of a race; and we have looked upon law making as masculine because men have assumed entire control in that domain. Since it is a human function, women as well as men should take part. Our laws deny that women are people; but they admit we are human beings.

Anti-suffragists tell women to keep their place. We are perfectly willing to keep our place, if we first have the right of human beings to choose that place. Mr. Wm. Kemp, of Easton, opposes the entrance of woman into politics because he says "woman's place is the home." He can't mean that, for every week the Star-Democrat publishes his advertisement:—"Bright girls wanted in my factory to sew on shirts. Good pay, good hours and good working conditions."

A man in your town told me that he thought woman was the household's queen; angel guardian of the children; man's divine helpmeet. He also said that woman's entrance into public life was as if a princess threw off her purple robes and went to cook in the kitchen; which seems to me a little hard on the cooks, since it is usually our Maryland mothers who do the cooking.

I wonder if any of you have ever read that charming book "Eve's Second Husband" Adam was in the habit of disappearing for several days, coming back bleary-eyed, ashamed, but steady. He made no apologies, but immediately began to tell Eve what a beautiful woman she was; how perfect; how superior in moral and general attributes; a gift of the gods; too good to mate with mere man. Eve was much flattered and pleased, and almost forgot the cause of her heartache. Finally she began to wonder what Adam had done that he should give her repeated doses of a rehearsal of her virtues, and came to the conclusion that the woman on a pedestal is a lovely and useless person; that so sure are men that she will stand there indefinitely and practice her virtues, that they go off and have a freer and better time; and that it is better for woman, perfect though she be, to climb from her pedestal and hike down in the dust of the road with her husband, imperfect though he be. She becomes at least a human being.

Corrupt corporations and corrupt politicians are loudest in their cries, "Woman's place is the home." Their position is analogous to that of the three little boys who were playing together, and secretly decided to steal watermelons. Their sister asked to play with them. The leader said: "Sissie's place is at home to play with her dolls. You know if we take sissie along, sissie will tell."

Woman's work is to take care of her home and her children. This she has done for thousands of years, and this she will continue to do. Women want for all children good air, good houses, pure food, good clothes and healthful surroundings. In attempting to take care of these things, we are balked at every turn by politics. Politics enters every department of our homes; and if we are to attend to these matters, we must help elect the officials whose duty it is to take care of affairs of this kind. There are times in the history of a town or county when the mere casting of a ballot, requiring 10 minutes a year for registration and 10 minutes for voting, will determine the welfare of our children and indigent poor.

Men tell us they do not want women to mix with all kinds of people at the polls. They do not object to their wives doing the buying on a crowded market day, or going to the postoffice, to a moving picture show or to a school entertainment. Here they meet and touch elbows with the voting population. In Baltimore city the polls are sometimes in the parlors of private homes, a policeman is on guard, and the election officials are usually lawyers or prominent politicians. Under the circumstances it is an insult to Maryland men to assume that women will meet with discourtesy at the polls. A man in your town told me that women could have what they wanted just for the asking. Evidently he has never been with us when we have interviewed legislators concerning a raise in the age of consent for girls, a ten-hour work day for women, or a compulsory school education law.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, who has given her life working for women, was asked by a New York legislator why she wasted her time every session interviewing committees on protective legislation for women and children; that she couldn't expect to be listened to because she had no vote.

Voting is the quietest, easiest, most dignified and least conspicuous way of influencing public affairs. It takes less expenditure of time, labor and personal presence to go to a polling booth, drop in a piece of paper and then go away, than to influence a mass of miscellaneous voters how to vote.

Miss Hanaw, welfare worker at the Sonneborn factory, was much interested in the milk ordinance that gained the attention of the Baltimore public about three years ago. Miss Hanaw told us that she spent hours writing to legislators and interviewing politicians to present the case. After six weeks of such humiliations on her part and on the part of other settlement workers, the ordinance was passed. Now it is not enforced; and those women lack the power to compel its enforcement. In this instance politics is not outside the home, but inside the babies' stomach.

Women are not represented at the polls, and they are not adequately represented in the laws. Men understand men best; they appreciate their needs, and because men are voters those needs are taken care of. Thus the matters of ship-building, road-building, finance, and the business part of government are well administered; but the humanitarian measures are sadly neglected.

Miss L. L. Dock, a nurse of international reputation, was chairman of a

committee of investigation of almshouse conditions. After years of work with very poor results, she sent in her resignation stating: "I am tired of working for nothing. Just as a good nurse will temporarily leave her patient in all his filth and wretchedness to go get towels, soap and water for a bath, so will I give up all ameliorative and charitable work and get the vote before I attempt to get politicians off of hospital, health and almshouse boards where they are so firmly entrenched." Emmitsburg mothers may not know that the law does not consider them guardians of their children. The father may sell the child if he likes and the mother has no redress. Maryland has no co-guardianship law.

The laws need more of the mother's side of the question. Women bring children into the world through pain and suffering that men cannot understand. They know the joy of life and the sorrow or life. It was not mother love that locked 600 girls in the Triangle Factory in New York, during work hours; it was not tender care that abolished adequate fire escapes; it was not sympathetic interest that allowed the building to be tenanted; it was not overwhelming thoughtfulness that allowed a cigarette to be lighted in the place. It was carelessness and slovenliness on the part of the men officials whose business it was to look out for the helpless. New York would have hesitated to burn 150 voters. And a mass of voters could have averted the catastrophe.

The measure of our civilization is the measure of the degree of intelligence and welfare of the lowest classes. While Maryland allows 10,000 children and 18,000 women to work long hours for less than a living wage; while Maryland permits the economic pressure on its women wage earners to be acute enough to drive them to lives of shame; while our State legalizes prostitution; while our illiteracy percents, infant mortality and preventable disease rates are so high, we cannot call ourselves progressive. These are matters of vital interest to women.

A Democratic government such as ours assumes that we are capable of self government; that those who are taxed shall be represented; that we shall have a government of the people; that our government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. Every human being needs self government in order to build character. Think of women as human beings; don't forever remind them that they are only mothers, or wives, or sisters. We are proud to be all these things. You make people capable of self-government by making them exercise self-government. If you want to teach a boy baseball you don't put him off at one corner of the field and forbid him to touch the ball. You let him pitch into the game.

Right here is the heart of the matter. If you deny women the ballot, you deny your belief in your own form of government. You deny your belief in the very reason for making a vote,—the getting at the will of the majority. When you men were 21 and thinking about voting people didn't ask you to prove that all men wanted to vote; they didn't ask if you expected to marry; if you would be a kind father; if you expected to neglect your wife and family. Nobody asked if you were going to make the laws better, if you thought you would be degraded by voting or if you would duplicate the vote of your father. No one asked if you feared you would lose your charm of manner or would be less attractive to women. Yet all these issues are brought forth when women ask to vote.

Wherever women have voted politics have been cleaner and better humanitarian legislation has been put through. Don't get the idea that I think votes for women will correct all evils or even a few of them right away. I think it will work this way. When men know they will be more interested in government and Maryland will turn out more than 63 per cent. of its vote. The majority of people are good and not bad; and when the majority of people want good government we'll have good government, for then legislators will do their whole duty and not their half duty.

Summing it up, there are six reasons why women should vote: 1. Because they are American citizens, and the Constitution of the United States declares, that a citizen's right to vote shall not be abridged or denied because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 2. Because women are tax payers; and it is a principle of our government that taxation and representation should go together.

3. Because every citizen should help select the officials who make the laws that he or she must obey. 4. Because every citizen is entitled to representation; and no person having a vote can represent himself and another person, even with that person's consent. 5. Because a vote means power; and women need that power to protect themselves, their children, their homes, and society. 6. Because politics needs the combined influence of men and women. Woman's influence is now negative, indirect, irresponsible. Votes talk. Votes count. Votes compel respect. Votes decide every question.

In every county in the state a systematic campaign for woman suffrage is being waged and leagues are being formed. Votes for women is a question which legislators must face this Autumn, and which the voters must face later on. Woman Suffrage is coming, whether you want it or not. Woman Suffrage is now a fact. The only thing for you to do is to decide your own attitude; to decide whether you will help, or be a stumbling block in the road of progress. I think Emmitsburg will help. When you hear your friends say they are opposed to woman's enfranchisement, remind them of the story of the kitten who was owned by a girl of 8 years. The child's parents, aunts, uncles and grandparents were all suffragists. An aunt in going through the room where she was playing, heard her call her kitten "Anti-suffrage." Her aunt asked: "Why child, why have you named it Anti-suffrage?" "Oh aunt, don't you understand? It hasn't its eyes opened yet."

At the conclusion of the speaking the various members of the League distributed cards and literature and informally discussed the subject with any who appeared to be interested. The ladies of the town who have signified their intentions of joining in this work have arranged for a parlor meeting to be held next Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock at the home of Mrs. E. L. Annan.

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Satisfactory Hosiery
For Men, Women and Children
By Mail From Baltimore's Best Store
The Hochschild, Kohn & Co. store is noted for its hosiery. It has been our policy, ever since the store opened, to pay the makers top prices for every pair of stockings we buy—and to insist, in return, on getting every possible advantage in the way of quality.
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Any of the hosiery listed here can be purchased by mail. In ordering be sure to mention size.
WOMEN'S HOSE
AT 12 1/2c. Women's Lightweight Seamless Cotton Stockings; black, tan and balbriggan; also black with white feet.
AT 15c. Women's Mediumweight Cotton Stockings; full, regular made; fast black.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Women's Very Sheer Silk Lisle Stockings, seamless; black and tan.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Women's Lightweight, Plain or Silk Lisle Hosiery, full, regular made; black, tan and white.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Women's Lightweight Cotton Stockings, full, regular made; black, tan and white.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Women's Extra-size Lightweight Cotton Stockings; all-black, or black with split (half-white) sole.
AT 35c. 3 PAIR FOR \$1.00. Women's "Duro" Stockings—guaranteed to give proper service; in lightweight silk lisle; black and tan; full, regular made.
AT 35c. THREE PAIRS FOR \$1.00. Women's Sheer Cobweb Gauze Silk Lisle Stockings, in black, tan and white; full, regular made; with extra splicing at toe, heel, top and seams, giving additional strength at the points of wear.
AT 50c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$2.25. Women's Boot Silk Stockings; full, regular made, with fine gauge silk boots measuring 13 inches; lisle top, toe, sole and heel, in black and tan.
MEN'S HOSE
AT 12 1/2c. Men's Lightweight Lisle Socks, with linen splicing at toe and heel to insure wear. Black and all colors.
AT 12 1/2c. Men's Black Cotton Socks, with all-white feet.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Men's Lightweight Cotton Socks, full, regular made; black, tan or unbleached.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Men's Gauze Lisle Socks, full, regular made or seamless; black and colors.
AT 50c. AND 50c. Men's Pure Thread Silk Socks; black and colors.
CHILDREN'S HOSE
AT 12 1/2c. AND 15c. Children's Black Ribbed Lisle Stockings; seamless; light or medium weight. Sizes, 6 to 8 1/2, 12 1/2; sizes 9 and 9 1/2, 15c.
AT 25c. SIX PAIRS FOR \$1.38. Infants' and Children's Fine Ribbed Lisle Stockings; full, regular made, black, tan and white.
AT 12 1/2c. Infants' Lightweight Cotton Ribbed Stockings, in black, tan and white.
AT 15c. Infants' and Children's Full-fashioned Socks, imported; black, tan and white.
AT 25c. Infants' and Children's Imported Lisle Socks, in plain white, black, pink sky blue and red; also in fancy all-over designs and fancy tops.
FREE DELIVERY OF Purchases of \$5.00 or over
Where the goods are available in one package, they will be sent postpaid to any part of the United States.
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MANUFACTURED IN
Frederick City, Frederick County, Md.
We are close to you which makes the freight very low on the Economy Silo as compared with others. The Economy Doorway is a Marvel of simplicity and Perfection. Any boy can take them out or put them in, and yet they are perfectly air-tight, entirely preventing possibility of spoiled ensilage.
The Economy is the best hooped silo that is manufactured. Easy to put up. The best of material used in its construction throughout.
Every silo fully guaranteed.
Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue with proof of claims from delighted users.
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REV. T. H. LEWIS, D.D. LL.D., PRESIDENT
For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments
LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.
EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern Buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant,
CURRICULUM up-to-date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.
Preparatory School for those not ready for College.
Send for Catalogue and Book of Views.
June 20-41s

SOLID SILVER
American Lever Watches,
WARRANTED TWO YEARS,
ONLY \$6.
G. T. EYSTER
TELL THE PEOPLE
—that you are going to make reductions in certain stocks you desire to close out. Name the original and the reduced price, you won't have those stocks long—if you ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE.
There are 24 hours in a day.
This is not news.
If there were 36 hours I would be able to get to these jobs that are on my waiting list somewhat sooner.
J. THOMAS LANSINGER,
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 Fine Horses and First-Class Carriages.
 Teams for Drummers and
 Pleasure Parties a Specialty
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Surety Bonds
 FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT
 COMPANY OF MARYLAND

This Company, the oldest and the largest surety company South of New York with a

CAPITAL OF - \$2,000,000
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furnishes bonds for Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Etc.

No individual should be asked to go on a bond, now that there are corporations furnishing bonds.

MR. JOHN S. NEWMAN, Agent in Frederick, will furnish bonds promptly on application.

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Aug 12-10-1yr

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INSURES ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY
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HAVE your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by George T. Eyster who warrants the same and has always on hand a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware.

Furniture Wall Paper Glass Cut in Any Size

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EMMITSBURG
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Every Two Months

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EMMIT HOUSE

Paint---Drouth

The longer the drouth the more rain is required to water the earth. The longer a building goes without painting the dryer it gets and more paint is required to keep water out.

A ten gallon Job this year is a eleven gallon Job next year—you will save money by using the best paint.

DEVOE'S

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april 24-1y

Dukehart's Carriage Shops

I am now located in my
New Shops

Where I have every facility for doing

The Very Best Work

Vehicles of All Kinds
 Built to Order.

Repairing, Refinishing, Repainting
 Agent for the Celebrated

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All work Guaranteed.

J. J. Dukehart.

Feb. 10-11 1yr.

WILSON, CLARK OR HARMON

(Continued from page 1.)

hence they began to give particular attention to the sayings and doings of Woodrow Wilson. The new Governor of New Jersey began to clean things up with such assiduity that they were more than ever impressed with his availability as a candidate. Former Senator Smith, of New Jersey, had given his support to Wilson in the convention that nominated him and expected that the Governor would return the compliment by assisting him to a seat in the Senate. Wilson did nothing of the kind and because he did not his stock went up several points higher. He was asked to speak outside the state. Invitations came pouring in from everywhere. Democratic members of the House prepared to get on the band wagon. Politicians declared that he had no money at his disposal and that he could not be nominated because he could not make a sufficiently active campaign. But even they began to think there was a big chance of his carrying the convention with the probable assistance of Bryan.

Now the situation is changing again. With Taft becoming more aggressive in his progressiveness, the Democrats are taking a new tack and think more favorably of putting at the head of their ticket next year a more conservative Democrat who might gain the support of business men at the same time appeal to the people generally through a strong attitude in regard to the tariff revision. This accounts for the fact that the Harmon boom has gained much support here in Washington. There is a consequent reaction against Wilson, and now that the situation many of the Democratic members of the Senate and House are complaining that the Governor of New Jersey made a mistake in leaving his duties and making a political tour of the country, that he talked too much.

Champ Clark is looming again also, and it is likely that he will have votes in the next National Democratic Convention just as speaker Cannon had them in the last Republican convention. It is considered at the Capitol that he has a chance of securing the nomination but not so good a chance as Harmon or even Wilson. Several speakers of the House of Representatives have been aspirants for the Presidency but none of them has ever attained it. It is pointed out that Clark is in a better position than most speakers who have sought the Presidency because he is not in a position to make so many enemies. The Ways and Means Committee and the Rules Committee exercise much of the enemy-making power formerly held by the Speaker. At the same time it is contended that he has not a position to make him stand out as a leader, as in the case of Harmon and Wilson.

Mayors Gaynor, of New York, and Harrison, of Chicago, are regarded as only remote possibilities.

STATE WATCHING NEW YORK'S HANDLING OF INEBRIATES

Question of Founding Colony in This State Where They Can Be Treated for Diseased Appetites.

Dr. Arthur P. Herring, secretary of the Maryland State Lunacy Commission, is interested in the announcement from New York that Mayor Gaynor has appointed a Board of Inebriety as provided by an act of the Legislature of New York.

There is a committee of physicians appointed by the Medical and Surgical Faculty through the instrumentality of Dr. Herring to study the question of founding a colony of inebriates in this State. Dr. G. Milton Linthicum is chairman, and the committee is now engaged in making an investigation of the work of the Massachusetts inebriety colony. It is gathering data as to the number of habitual inebriates in Maryland and the cost to the State of establishing a colony where they can be treated.

The report of the committee will be ready by October 1. From the data collected the committee will draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature at the coming session.

FREDERICK MUST RAISE MORE MONEY FOR WATER

Experts Say Repairs on Reservoir Will Require Greater Expenditure Than Contract Calls For.

After an examination by an expert engineer it has been discovered that the expenditure of considerable more money than the contract price will be required to put the new reservoir in proper condition.

For some time it has been leaking at the rate of about 90,000 gallons a day, and the Alderman contracted to have it repaired at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The engineer, however, said, in order to guarantee the reservoir to hold water, more extensive repairs will have to be made than was at first thought.

Congressman Lewis to Address Welsh.

Our Congressman, David J. Lewis, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the annual Welsh Day celebration at Scranton, Pa., to-morrow. Mr. Lewis lived in Clearfield county, Pa., when a lad.

FUTILE INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO LEE

(Continued from page 1.)

must always be subject to their interest in legislation and the selection of public officers. It has been found under the convention system that those nominated for public office are too often not the choice of the people, for the party convention system does not allow the direct participation of the public, and the people are thus confined on election day to a choice between the candidates selected for them and who are generally of the same political type or faith in reality. Under such conditions party principles are lost sight of, public progress ceases, and the government fails to be in the best interest of the people.

"Under the party convention system we have had two classes of politicians, one dominated by a selfish interest and willing to misrepresent or ignore the welfare of the people, and the other regarding the people as a direct source of power and anxious for public office as an opportunity to serve the people as an obligation of first importance and of highest political honor. The leader of the latter class is sometimes called a progressive, but he is in reality the advocate of popular rights and a representative of true democracy. With the state primary law giving to the voter of each party the right to directly nominate candidates for public office, with the people's vote at such elections safeguarded by such a law, the government must be responsive to the popular will.

"Here in Maryland this progressive idea is not a promise, but a legal reality for the primary law is now on the statute books that gives the people the right to name their own candidates. Indifference upon the part of the people or a failure to discriminate between their true and false friends who aspire to leadership has through all the ages tended toward absoluteism and arbitrary power, so the people must be ever vigilant in both possessing and using the power given of reminding political leaders that the people are the state and that their good is the object of all government. Military experts admit that no fortification can be built that cannot be taken unless the defenders are equal in courage and spirit to those who attack. Our free institutions depend upon the genius and capacity of our people to carry on and defend a government by the people. This primary election law is on the statute books, but unless the law is used and appreciated it will be of no good effect.

"The true home of political progress and genius in this country is in the local self government of the smaller political units—towns and counties. In them the ambitions of candidates and the interest of citizens in the good government of their homes will awaken political activity and stimulate patriotic public thought."

WIRELESS APPARATUS ON AUTOS THROUGH FREDERICK

Four Machines On Way To Washington Also a Balloon-Destroying Machine With Colt Guns.

Four automobiles from the Northwestern Military Academy, Chicago, known as the wireless automobiles, passed through Frederick bound for Washington. The trip is being made to demonstrate to the War Department the advisability of providing a wireless telegraph plant in the field of active service. Of the four machines two were equipped with wireless apparatus and two with balloon destroyers.

The trip was arranged by Major H. P. Davidson, of the Northwestern Academy, who is in the party. The wireless automobiles are equipped with masts, which are telescoped in moving and which may be extended to a height of 45 feet. From this point messages are sent and received, and a radius of about 50 miles in all directions can be covered. The battery for sending the messages is stored in the engine. The machine also carries an electric searchlight. Each automobile is equipped with a Colt automatic gun, with a range of about two miles and capable of firing 480 shots a minute. The wireless apparatus may be enclosed in a box 30 by 18 by 12 inches. A balloon about 12 by 8 feet is carried and may be sent up several hundred feet and messages received from almost any distance.

The balloon-destroying automobiles also are equipped with Colt automatic guns and may be turned at any angle. The start from Chicago was made a week ago with a stop of three days in Dayton, Ohio. Last night the party camped on Antietam battle field and a trip was made over the fighting ground before leaving.

Don't forget the game of baseball on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock between Emmitsburg and the champions of Carroll county, New Windsor. Good attendance means better playing.

Revenue From Drink Increased.

The official report of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the past fiscal year, shows that more than 3,500,000 barrels of beer were manufactured and sold last year than during the preceding twelve months, while the increase in the revenue from distilled spirits aggregated nearly \$8,000,000.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts
 Compounded Every Six Months

The Emmitsburg Savings Bank
 WILL PROVE TO BE THE
IDEAL BANK FOR YOU

—regardless of the size or nature of your account. You will find satisfaction in its sound and liberal policies, and you will be assured of courteous and competent service at all times.

The Emmitsburg Savings Bank is Growing Every Day Why Not OPEN AN ACCOUNT AND GROW WITH IT

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Under Supervision of The State Banking Department
Open Saturday Nights from 7 to 9

THE UNINSURED HAS 99 CHANCES AGAINST HIM

The Maryland Insurance Agency Company are experts representing a score of absolutely reliable insurance companies

GOOD INSURANCE MEANS PROTECTION

After you state your case to them this Agency Company gives you the benefit of their advice.

EVERY MAN'S INTERESTS NEED PROTECTION

Like physicians they diagnose your case and suggest from their extensive experience what will be best for your interest

PROPER INSURANCE MEANS PROPER PROTECTION

The all important point to be considered is buying the right kind of insurance. It is to your advantage to consult

Maryland Insurance Agency Co.
 OF BALTIMORE, MD.

HALLER & NEWMAN, Managers, 12 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md.
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We Handle Every Known Branch of Insurance.

June 26 '10-1yr

The Citizens' National Bank
 OF FREDERICK, MD.

CAPITAL \$100,000
 SURPLUS \$300,000

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NOTICE.

On November the 1st, 1909, this Bank increased its interest rate to Four (4%) per cent. per annum on all its special interest bearing deposits, said deposits to remain in all other respects subject to the provisions of the contracts under which they were made.

Referring to the above notice, it is not necessary for any depositor to present his or her book to have any change made. The 4% rate, will, of course, be paid on new deposits made of the same class.

This bank offers first-class facilities for the transacting of your general Banking business.

July 3 '10-1y

VACATION TIME IS HERE!

You May Need a Nice Suit
 and Suit Case and Many Articles in Furnishings.

Therefore, for economy sake visit our store and compare prices.
 POST CARD VIEWS OF EMMITSBURG.

CHARLES ROTERING & SONS PUBLIC SQUARE
 EMMITSBURG, MD.

STRICTLY CASH

Feb 26-11-1y

The Weekly Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE PROPRIETOR reserves the right to decline any advertisements which he may deem objectionable.

NO ATTENTION whatever will be paid to anonymous contributions.

MANUSCRIPTS offered for publication will be returned if unavailable, when accompanied by stamps.

CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC PHONE.

Entered as second-class matter January 1, 1893, at the post office at Emmitsburg, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1911.

THE CHRONICLE will be independent in politics, progressive in spirit and a champion of what it conceives to be right.

[Editorial from The Chronicle, June 8, 1908.]

Calendar for July 1911 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

Communications intended for publication in this paper, letters of a business nature in relation to the Chronicle, and all orders for Job Printing to be done at this office should be addressed to THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick is next to the largest of the counties of Maryland. In population and wealth it ranks next to Baltimore county.

MORE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Nothing indicates civic pride quite as much as property improvement, and Emmitsburg has a right to feel proud of the substantial improvements that have been going on both within and near the corporate limits ever since the beginning of Spring.

In what way can a man more satisfactorily conserve his own interests than by keeping his property in repair? And by what means may he and his family derive as much comfort at home as by making that home attractive? Every addition to one's building is an asset; every cement sidewalk laid is an asset to the property to which it belongs.

with these repairs, with this painting and with these improvements. And, judging from the outstanding orders on the books of local business men, there will be no cessation in the good work until Winter sets in.

THE "GANG."

Does big old "Sonny Mahon" care a small tinker's d—n what the people of the counties have to say? Do Kelly and the "gang" list to any old harangue that may come along from up the country way?

ANY KIND OF ROOF IN FREDERICK.

With all the good movements that have been inaugurated and carried to a successful issue by the authorities and by the go-ahead citizens of the County Seat, it seems rather strange that a community of approximately twelve thousand people is without an ordinance regulating the material to be used in constructing or repairing roofs.

BALTIMORE, OF COURSE.

We never for a moment considered that there was any doubt about Baltimore getting the 1912 Convention. How could it, with any degree of reason and regard to fitness be held anywhere else? Especially in this political era it is meet that the Monumental City be chosen.

ADVICE to government office holders, with special reference to the assistants of heads of departments: Allow routine duties to go to mischief; brow beat every one under you; do the "dirty work" of your chief, even to the extent of lying and swearing to it and "losing" certain troublesome documents.

AND Blair Lee, being for the people and having a splendid record behind him, of which the people thoroughly approve, is growing stronger and stronger every day.

in front of your name, and you will not only draw your regular salary, (which you do not earn,) but also an additional fee for services to which your conscience tells you you are not entitled.

Does the United States Senate really want more decorum in debate? Senator Bacon, of Georgia—a gentleman, a scholar and a courtier at that—thinks that there is room for it and has introduced an amendment to insure a little more of it.

WHATEVER may be the outcome in Emmitsburg of the efforts of the State Equal Franchise League, it cannot be said that the representatives of that organization who held a public meeting here on Tuesday did not have an attentive, courteous and interested audience.

The Druids were evidently of very great antiquity, for there cannot be much doubt that it was one of their customs that Virgil had in mind when he wrote in the "Aeneid," vi. 142, that the "only means of access for a living mortal to the world of spirits was the carrying of a golden twig which grew in a dark and thick grove."

"If a man stopped you in the street and began babbling of a Mexican rubber plantation, green fields in Florida, a gold mine in Oregon, an oil gusher in California, and asked you for \$200 to float and exploit his whim, you might not hand over the money," says Collier's.

EVERY county in Maryland should strive to nominate and elect its best equipped men for local office, and it should be the desire and the pride of the voters of both parties to nominate none but the cleanest, the ablest and most progressive men as candidates for the governorship.

NOWADAYS it has gotten to be that when a man in government employ is particularly alert and efficient he is fired on some technicality trumped up by those who "stand in" with interests that are bleeding the people.

SOME folks are wondering if there are to be any more candidates from Frederick county and also how many candidates already announced are to withdraw by August 29th.

AND Blair Lee, being for the people and having a splendid record behind him, of which the people thoroughly approve, is growing stronger and stronger every day.

HOKE SMITH is once more on top, but what has become of his old friend Dink Botts?

Forecasting the Weather.

Of all the scientific departments the weather bureau was started with the least amount of knowledge of its particular subject. Independent observers had gathered a small amount of disassociated facts and based conclusion as it suited them upon the facts.

Not to Be Deceived.

"John," she asked after she had finished packing her trunk, "will you remember to water the flowers in the porch boxes every day?"

The Druids.

The Druids were evidently of very great antiquity, for there cannot be much doubt that it was one of their customs that Virgil had in mind when he wrote in the "Aeneid," vi. 142, that the "only means of access for a living mortal to the world of spirits was the carrying of a golden twig which grew in a dark and thick grove."

Catching Speed.

Two wild eyed horses, wearing dilapidated harness and drawing a battered delivery wagon, stopped at the stable door.

Nature's Rifle Bullets.

What man has learned by dint of thought and experiment some of the lower animals appear to know through instinct. An instance is furnished by what is called the "spiral swimming" of certain organisms, such as the spherical shaped volvox and several elongated infusorians.

Deep Mourning.

The manager of the theater racked his brain in vain. "We must do something," he repeated bitterly. "People will expect us to do something to show respect to the proprietor now that he is dead."

A Virginia Dish.

In a baking dish place alternate layers of sliced apples and sliced boiled sweet potatoes, each layer sweetened and flavored with nutmeg. Add a lump of butter, pour over a little water and bake slowly until the top is nicely browned.

Friendly Candor.

"Is he a friend of yours?" "Well, he seems to think he is. He never meets me without feeling that it is his duty to tell me something that will leave me unhappy for the rest of the day."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Loyal.

"I have no patience with Dubbins. He sneers at Velasquez." "Well, I don't care much for foreigners myself, but if Velasquez is a friend of yours I don't blame you for getting sore."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Too Willing.

Tramp—Mister, would you give me a nickel for a meal? Pedestrian—For a glass of beer, more likely. Tramp—Whatever you says, boss; you're payin' for it.—Exchange.

Mislaid.

"I mislaid \$50 last night." "Hard lines! Can't you think where you put it?" "Yes, I put it on the wrong card."—Toledo Blade.

Charles Lamb's Excuse.

Leadenhall street, London, was for many years the scene of the daily labors of Charles Lamb. That Lamb, despite his many complaints, appears to have had a fairly easy time at the East India house is evident from a story told by Algernon Black in Macmillan's Magazine for February, 1879.

"Lamb died from the butcher and, in dread of his pursuit, dared not remain for the rest of the day at the India house. This story was accepted as a humorous excuse for taking a holiday without leave."

Superstitions of Scalping.

Indians believe that scalping is annihilation of the soul; hence the eagerness of the Indian to secure the scalp of his enemy and save his own scalp. Deprived of the scalp the body becomes mere carrion, not even worthy of burial.

His System.

"Percy," said his father sorrowfully, "Percy, you have been fighting again." "Yes, father," said Percy. "And you have lost the fight, Percy. That is worse than anything. When I was a boy, Percy, I always won. I had a system by which I always contrived to get in the first blow."

Modern "Dew Ponds."

The ancient "dew ponds" of England have their modern counterparts on the rock of Gibraltar, where drinking water is obtained by the condensation of the abundant dew in especially prepared basins.

Electric Centipedes.

Least attractive among the insects which give light are the so called "electric centipedes," black crawlers with many legs which have been likened to serpents' skeletons in miniature.

Made the Cannon Balls Fit.

The first battle of the war of 1812 was fought at Sacketts Harbor, July 9, 1812, and consisted of an attack made upon the village. The inhabitants had but one gun of sufficient size and strength to inflict damage, a thirty-two pounder, for which they had no shot.

The Retort Caustic.

Artist's Friend (patronizingly)—I think those thistles in your foreground are superbly realistic, old chap! 'Pon my word, they actually seem to be nodding in the breeze, don't you know? Ungrateful Artist—Yes, I have had one or two people tell me they would almost deceive an ass!

The Greatest Social Force.

The middle classes are the preponderant social force of today in republics as well as in monarchies, in Europe as in America. Everything is everywhere subordinated to the necessity of satisfying them as speedily and as thoroughly as possible.—Ferrero in Paris Figaro.

Two of a Kind.

Polite Neighbor—Everybody says your husband is such a wide awake man. Mrs. Jobbles, Mrs. Jobbles (with a sigh)—Yes, and the baby takes after him!

Considerate.

Miss Antique—I don't believe you could tell my age. Miss Caustique—I could, but I wouldn't be so mean.—Philadelphia Record.

Shooting Stars.

Astronomers estimate that about 150,000,000,000 of shooting stars reach this earth in the form of meteorites or dust every year. Of course shooting stars in reality are not stars at all; they are little cosmic particles, often weighing much less than one ounce and composed mostly of iron and carbon.

Train Your Breathing.

"If one learns to breathe properly when young he finds the benefit of it in middle and old age," said a physician. "You will notice that when a middle aged man gets into a train he holds his breath and then grunts loudly as he sits down. This is a stupid practice. It throws a terrific strain on the heart and may even burst a blood vessel in the lungs or the brain.

A Heartless Father.

"I need some help with my household duties," announced a Maiden woman when her husband came home the other night.

"What's the matter with our daughter?" the husband wanted to know. "Our daughter? The idea! Why, Jim, you know she's awfully delicate, and she would die if she had to do any household work. She has her school, and—"

"And what? Her teacher's report shows that she isn't doing a bit of school work."

"But she is the star member of her basketball team, and you know she is eager to take the prize at the gymnasium contest. But that's just like a man—wanting a delicate girl to engage in rough, hard labor. Be ashamed of yourself, Jim Jenkins! You have no feeling."—Boston Traveler.

The ancient "dew ponds" of England have their modern counterparts on the rock of Gibraltar, where drinking water is obtained by the condensation of the abundant dew in especially prepared basins. The primitive process consists in making a hollow in the ground and filling the bottom with dry straw, over which is placed a layer of clay. On a clear night the clay cools very rapidly, and the dew is condensed into water in the basin.

Least attractive among the insects which give light are the so called "electric centipedes," black crawlers with many legs which have been likened to serpents' skeletons in miniature. They move in a snakelike fashion, forward or backward, leaving behind them a bright track of phosphoric light. However, they are most accustomed to appear in the daytime, when the illumination they afford is not visible.—London Times.

The first battle of the war of 1812 was fought at Sacketts Harbor, July 9, 1812, and consisted of an attack made upon the village. The inhabitants had but one gun of sufficient size and strength to inflict damage, a thirty-two pounder, for which they had no shot. This difficulty was overcome by the patriotism of the housewives, who tore up carpets from the floors and with strips wound the small balls to fit the cannon.

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TWENTY-NINE YEARS

We are nearing the 29th milestone in our existence as a Bank in Emmitsburg. During this time we have grown from a small beginning to a large and successful business.

We have endeavored to keep abreast of the times, providing for our selves every modern appliance and up-to-date system to facilitate our office work; providing for our depositors every safe-guard known for their protection and security.

We enjoy the confidence of the people of this community, and take this opportunity to thank our customers for their patronage.

Accounts Solicited.

ANNAN, HORNER & CO., Bankers

Oct 8-09-11

DRESS FABRICS.

Are in such an endless variety this season that almost every individual notion has a fabric of its own.

CREAM SERGES.

Are here to stay and will be wanted all Summer. We have strong values at 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Hair lines will be equally popular. Cream ground with black hair lines, blue and black ground with white hair lines, 50c to \$1.25 a yard.

FOULARDS.

And similar Silks are holding high carnival. Many new designs to select from a 50c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00.

Buyers tell us our patterns have much individuality.

MARQUISETTES

of Cotton that shimmer like Silk and give nearly the same results and Cotton Voiles in this season's best shadings at 25c per yard show fine for the money. White Voile you know is just right for Dresses and Waists that are to be embroidered. Fancy Marquissettes in solid colors with stripes, are wondrously effective and make handsome Gowns, 50c a yard.

These gauzy fabrics will be in great favor this season.

BORDERED BATISTES

Are great sellers with us. You'll see here some very fetching color schemes. The printings are exquisite and the side bands are true types of the designers' good taste, 12c to 18c a yard.

WHITE FABRICS.

Will ever hold their place in the hearts of the ladies. You'll find in our Pure Linen Stock about everything wanted for Waists and Suitings, from the splendid quality at 25c on up to the Sheeting, the very best values ever offered. Then all the Sheer Cloths like Flaxons, Lingeries and Batistes. Flouncings and all of the good things at best prices.

Trimmings in Every Variety.

Chiffons and Mousselines in all Colors.

Beautiful Fancy Ribbons.

THOS. H. HALLER,

Central Dry Goods House

17 and 19 North Market Street

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

March 27-11

You are Invited to Inspect My

1911 NEW LINE OF 1911
SPRING FOOTWEAR

Lot of Sample Shoes and Boots

Latest Styles. Moderate Prices.

M. FRANK ROWE,
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

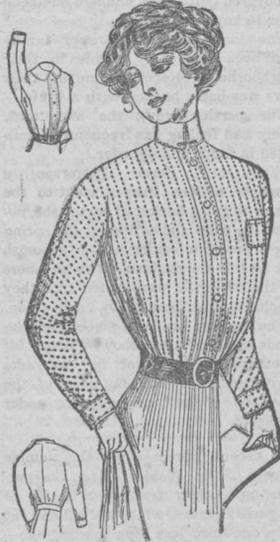
GOOD TASTE.

Flat Hats Are Sometimes Lined With Cotton Crape.

The newest sailor collars are deep in the back and very brief in front.

Large flat hats are lined with colored cotton crape, sometimes stenciled in pale blues and pink.

Quite fixed among fashions are berthas, fichus and large flat embroidered



PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

collars that round very short from the front, deepening to below the shoulders in the back.

Many tailor jackets have a little finish of white inside the collar to break the hard line of the cloth and to act as a protection for the fine lace of the bodice.

The plain shirt waist illustrated here is simplicity itself, for the only seams are the underarm ones, where a gore is fitted into the waist. This not only makes it fit, but gives great freedom of movement for the arm, so that the pattern is especially suitable for golf or tennis wear. This model was made up in striped percale. It can be finished with a round collar of the goods or with a neckband to which any kind of stock may be affixed.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for a thirty-four to forty-four inch bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 707, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

FASHION'S CAPRICES.

Floral Fabrics Combined With Plain Materials Are Popular.

Girdles of strands of beads are much seen.

One of the new sleeves is about three-quarter length and is as wide at the bottom as at the top.

The veillings for blouses show decorative designs in Greek key, in lozenge



FLOWERED VOILE FROCK.

shapes or in dots which carry out the design, the figures growing small as they descend toward the waist line.

Floral effects are very popular, and the design illustrated shows a pleasing way of making up such fabrics. The gown in this case was of voile trimmed with messaline, the silk matching the pale green of the leaves. Any thin material might just as well have been adopted. Lawn, batiste, marquisette or flowered net might be used. A cord or sash, may be worn around the waist. This makes a charming dancing frock and is suitable for small women as well as young girls.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

These May Manton patterns are cut in sizes for misses fourteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age. Send 10 cents to this office, giving numbers (699) for the blouse and (681) for the skirt, and either pattern will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. Send 20 cents and both will be forwarded. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

HOW HE WAS EXECUTED

By OSCAR COX

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

We may dress up a man in uniform, toot a horn, a rattle, a drum, in his ear and he will shoot down his fellow beings with great zest. But try to make him kill even one of them in cold blood, then you will see what a difficult matter it is.

There was once a kingdom not as big as Monaco, and that is small enough in all conscience. Little Sonneshou was but five miles in circumference. Yet it was a perfect kingdom, for King Shandigrab was a real royal personage, five feet high, five feet around the girth and wore a crown that weighed pretty nearly as much as himself. He had a cabinet, masters of the robes and hounds and courtiers galore. There were 5,000 commoners, with a number of horses, mules, cats and other animals. The general of the army of forty men (mostly effectives) was a terrible fellow, with fierce mustachios as pointed as his sword.

But the army and the general were both for show, for the kingdom was under the protection of its neighbor, the emperor of Hollibag, who had been paying it a stated sum ever since the principal part of the territory had been lopped off many centuries before for the benefit of the empire. Besides, the little Sonneshou were the most peaceful people in the world. So tender hearted were they that once when a musquito flew over there from what is now New Jersey they refrained from killing it, so that it planted all the pools with musquitos.

Nevertheless there was once a murder committed in the kingdom by a man named Hans Gotterman. But that was an exceptional case, for he killed his wife, who was a nagger. Perhaps for this extraordinary incitement to murder he might have gone scot free had he not been lazy and generally worthless. So he was convicted and sentenced to have his head chopped off.

But here arose a difficulty. There was a royal executioner, but, like the general of the army, he was for show. He wore tights, a mask and all that, constantly carrying an ax on his shoulder. But the ax was wooden and its bearer so tender hearted that when he had fried chicken for breakfast his wife was obliged to cut off his head.

At a meeting of the cabinet the matter of Hans Gotterman was discussed, and it was agreed that the royal executioner wouldn't do for the job at all. So it was decided to send a request to the emperor of Hollibag for the loan of his headsman. Unfortunately there had been a revolution in the empire, and the royal executioner was so busy cutting off the heads of rebels that he could not be spared.

At another meeting of the cabinet it was decided to offer a hundred pieces of gold to whomsoever would execute the murderer. The offer was posted everywhere throughout the kingdom, and the king and his cabinet waited for some one to step forward, accept it and put an end to Gotterman. But no one was willing to kill a man at the price, and as no other expedient was suggested Gotterman still lived.

One day a mosquito bit him and impregnated him with bacteria that caused a terrible fever. The court waited expectantly, thinking the man would die, but he disappointed them by getting well, and since it cost considerable to keep him the cabinet decided to let him out on his promise to return when an executioner could be found to behead him. He rather objected to this, but his keeper stopped his food and thus forced compliance.

Every few days he would pretend he had heard that an executioner had arrived and go back to the jail, demanding food ad interim. Thus he got to be an insufferable bore. No one could be found to kill him, he wouldn't die.

One day it was reported to the king that fifty coal miners had been buried in a mine. These were citizens the state could not afford to lose. The cabinet ordered a hundred men collected at great expense to dig the miners out. They dug a month, when one day, hearing a voice, they made their way with pick and shovel toward the sound. After several days' hard work they broke into a compartment and there found Gotterman.

He said he had gone into the mine for work, but when asked how he had lived so long without food pointed to fifty empty dinner pails. He had gone into the place where the entombed men had placed their dinners. None of the laborers was ever got out alive. Gotterman alone survived the catastrophe.

The king was much incensed when he heard the story of Gotterman's rescue and renewed his efforts among the neighboring states for the loan of an executioner, but without success. Then came a written offer from the murderer to cut his own head off for the promised reward. The cabinet could not accept it, because there was a law of the kingdom against suicide.

One day when the cabinet was in council a member presented an offer from a woman who was known to be a frightful shrew to marry Gotterman if she were paid as a dowry the hundred pieces of gold for his execution. The cabinet decided to accept the offer. As soon as Gotterman heard that he must marry the shrew all his courage left him. He had got rid of one nigger and dreaded to be tied up with another. A law was passed compelling him to marry the woman, and she talked him to death within a month.



We started the advance in interest rate to 4 per cent., and feel entitled to a share of your deposits.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK,
MIDDLETOWN, MARYLAND.

THE BANK THAT PAYS 4 PER CENT.

The Emmitsburg Realty Co. Real Estate Brokers

Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland.

Farms, County Residences, Houses and Business Property for Sale or Lease.

J. ROWE OHLER, Manager.

Aug 19-11.

THE STAFFORD

Perfect Service.
Finest Location.
Excellent Cuisine.
Liberal Management.
Fireproof Construction.

WASHINGTON PLACE

BALTIMORE,
MD.

June 28-11

EMMITSBURG

GRAIN ELEVATOR

BOYLE BROS.

—DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Rye, Bran, Chop, Clover and Timothy Seed, Chicken Feed, Horse and Cattle Powder, Maryland Portland Cement, Terra Cotta Pipe. A Full Line of

MACHINERY

And Repairs for same.

Coal in all Sizes

Call and get our Prices before you buy.

BOYLE BROS.

Apr. 2-09

—CALL ON—

GEO. T. EYSTER.

—AND—

See his splendid stock of GOLD & SILVER Key & Stem-Winding WATCHES.

Snowball

Is a Strictly High Grade Flour,

made from Select Wheat, by Scientific Methods. No Chemicals Used in the Manufacture of this Flour.

Ask Your Dealer for It

H. K. MARTIN.

Telephone 28-5. Emmitsburg, Md. Oct. 21-11

R. Q. TAYLOR & CO. HATTERS

Umbrellas, Canes, Hand Bags, Steamer Rugs, Rain Coats, Men's Walking Gloves, AGENTS FOR

Dunlap & Co., New York. Christy & Co., London.

11 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD. Jan. 6 1912.

OUR LINES OF

Summer Wear Will Please You

Everything in Men's and Young Men's Clothing and Furnishings for Comfortable Summer Wear

Featherweight Two-Piece Suits, Light Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Hosiery, Neckwear, Cuffs and Collars, Etc., A dandy line of Straw Hats. Also Shoes for every member of the family and a complete line of Traveling Goods.

PRICE-RANGE AS LOW AS GOOD GOODS CAN BE SOLD.

LOWENSTEIN & WERTHEIMER

HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

11 N. Market Street, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Jan 24-11

A FAIR EXCHANGE

MAN Y people have things that they no longer have use for, but keep them in the house taking up room and doing no one any good.

Better sell or trade off things you don't want. Advertise them and you will find that there are people ready to take them and pay cash, or trade for them. You will find it easy through the Columns of

THE CHRONICLE

MOTTER BROS. & CO.,

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
FREDERICK, MD.

We own and offer subject to sale and change in prices:

\$15,000 Consolidation Coal

1st & Refund. 5's. 97

10,000 Tri-City Rwy & Light 1st & Refund. 5's. 95

10,000 Nevada-California Power 1st 6's 100

10,000 Frederick & Middletown 1st 5's 93

10,000 Iowa Central 1st & Refund. 4's 68

State Bank of Maryland (Baltimore) stock \$ 31.25

Post Publishing Co. (Frederick) stock 25.00

Can promptly supply securities of any kinds at market prices and at regular commissions.

Interest Allowed On Daily Balances.

Correspondence solicited.

Aug 13-09-11

WHEN IN

Frederick

—even between trains—be sure to visit the

Diamond Alleys

The Finest in the State

Something Going On All The Time

Finest Brands of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars

SHERWOOD A SPECIALTY

Match Games of Duck Pins

EVERY WEEK

JOHN H. FRAZIER

Feb 17, '11-11

PERSONALS.

It is the aim of THE CHRONICLE to publish as many personal and social items as possible, but it frequently happens that those who have guests visiting them, and those who entertain, fail to send a list of their friends, or an account of these events, to this office. Readers who live at a distance are always interested in what is going on "at home," and for that reason, if for no other, this column should be filled every week. It is of course understood that anonymous contributions will not be published. Names of persons furnishing items will be withheld.

Rev. Father Neck, of Baltimore, spent several days here.

Governor Crothers and two members of his staff were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Kerschener and Miss Constance Kerschener left on Saturday for Hagerstown and Pittsburg.

Miss Mary Shuff of Secaucus, N. J. is home for her vacation. Mr. Joseph H. Shuff was out of town several days last week.

Miss Elizabeth Welty, of Brooklyn, is here.

Dr. Joseph E. Rowe spent several days in Baltimore.

Miss Marion Hoke has returned from a visit to York.

Miss Ruth Patterson has returned from an extended visit to Montrose, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Murray Galt Motter, Miss Margaret Motter, and Masters Vial and Jamie Motter, of Washington, D. C., are the guests of the Misses Motter.

Mr. Edgar Moser and son Allan, were in Frederick on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Kaplon and two children of New York city, are on their annual visit to Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Harry Rowe, who was operated on at the Frederick Hospital returned home on Monday evening and is rapidly convalescing.

Miss Belle Rowe has returned from a visit to Baltimore.

Mr. John D. Elder, of Pittsburgh, is here.

Miss Veda Eiler and Miss Luella Eiler of Hagerstown, are now visiting their aunt and uncle. Mr. and Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Four Points.

The Misses Veda and Luella Eiler and Addie and Edith Baumgardner spent Friday with Miss Carrie Fuss, of Emmitsburg, Md.

Miss Valerie Welty is visiting Miss E. E. Eader, of Liberty.

Miss Bessie Motter, of Frederick, is visiting in town this week.

Mr. Robert Horner, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. Charles Reilly, whose home is in Wheeling W. Va., is here.

Mrs. Mary C. Titzell, of Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. James B. Allison, of Westminster, are visiting their brothers, Robert B. and John G. Allison, of "Locust Dale" farm, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rosensteel and children, of Baltimore, are spending some time with Mrs. Rosensteel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke.

Mr. J. Felix Adams and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Edward Adams in Harney.

Mr. J. W. Hayward, of Washington, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bache.

Mr. Luther Weikert, of Waynesboro, and his brother and wife spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bache.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Annan have returned from their wedding trip.

Special sale of Linen Table Damask at 75c and \$1.00—regular value \$1.00 and \$1.40. Napkins to match at special values. We have never given such values in Damasks before, and as it will not come again, this is an opportunity worth coming miles for.

7-14-2c G. W. WEAVER & SON.

Don't forget the game of baseball on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock between Emmitsburg and the champions of Carroll county, New Windsor. Good attendance means better playing.

FREDERICK RAILROAD CO.

Round trip tickets on sale daily. Thurmont to Frederick 50c. Lewis-town to Frederick, 30c. Tickets good for continuous passage on date of issue only.

7-7-5t G. E. F. ANDERSON, Supt.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

All communications intended for publication in this paper and all business letters should be addressed to THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, or to STERLING GALT, EDITOR, otherwise they will be considered personal and in the absence of the Editor will remain unopened.

J. B. Johnson, of New York, a solicitor of the Navy Department, was killed by lightning while playing golf at Chevy Chase.

General Clearance Sale all through the store, of all Summer Goods at 7-14-3t G. W. WEAVER & SON.

WANTED.—Salesman and collector at Emmitsburg. Apply at once to SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

7-14-tf Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE.—Goat, Harness and Wagon. Apply to ROY GELWICK'S 2ts. Emmitsburg, Md.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending Friday July 21.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	—	81	85
Saturday	78	86	86
Monday	72	80	83
Tuesday	73	78	81
Wednesday	68	79	82
Thursday	70	82	86
Friday	80	—	—

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending July 22, 1910.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	—	87	88
Saturday	78	87	91
Monday	67	75	78
Tuesday	68	77	80
Wednesday	72	78	82
Thursday	70	78	83
Friday	73	—	—

Master Eddie Hopp fell from a ladder while playing in the yard of Mr. L. M. Zimmerman and broke his arm. This is the second misfortune of the kind to this lad.

Mr. Harry Hopp is having a concrete pavement laid in front of his property occupied by Mr. C. T. Zacharias.

Three ornamental awnings have been placed above the door and windows of the first floor of the Horner building.

During the rain and thunder storm Monday morning about 6 o'clock lightning struck the large bank barn at "Penola," the home of Mrs. C. M. Welty, and scattered the timber all around. Fortunately the building did not ignite.

Miss Tabitha Beam entertained at her home "Rose Hill" on Monday evening. The following guests were present: Mrs. Howard Waddles, Misses Helen and Ruth Shuff, Edythe Nunemaker, Rev. A. M. Gluck, Messrs. William and Charles Rowe and Clay Shuff.

Mr. Elmer Turner met with another painful accident this week when he fell and broke his right arm. Some time ago Mr. Turner accidentally shot two fingers off the hand of this arm.

Mr. E. E. Zimmerman is having his property containing the Postoffice repainted.

Arrangements having been completed with the property owners on Frederick street, an extensive stretch of concrete pavement will shortly be laid to the Depot.

Mr. Edgar Annan is having the new porch of his residence painted.

Quite a number of young folk—ladies and gentlemen—have been taking advantage of the delightful weather the past few days to indulge in horseback riding. Nearly every evening a party or two pass through town on their mounts.

Messrs. Frailey Brothers have presented to the CHRONICLE museum a large shell which was picked up on the Battlefield at Gettysburg.

NOTICE.

The Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg will sit at Firemen's Hall on Tuesday, August 8th, 1911, from 8 P. M. until 9 P. M. for the purpose of revising the assessment of the real and personal property within the corporation and person or persons feeling aggrieved at the present assessment or desiring to make any transfer or change in his, her or their assessment are invited to come to said meeting and can be assured of a respectful hearing and fair adjustment of their assessment.

By order of the Burgess and Commissioners. EDWARD H. ROWE, Clerk.

Sudden Attack Of Appendicitis

Miss Bessie Byrne, of Baltimore, who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rider was taken suddenly ill with an acute attack of appendicitis on Wednesday. She was hurried to St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore, where she was immediately operated on. Miss Byrne will recover. Dr. Jamison had charge of the patient. Her friends lament the fact that her visit was terminated in this way.

REWARD FOR RECOVERY OF BRASS KNOCKER.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return to the CHRONICLE Office of the brass knocker, engraved "L. M. Matter"—at one time on the front door of the residence formerly owned and occupied by the late Lewis M. Matter, Esq. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the knocker will be greatly appreciated.

CHURCH NEWS

Regular services in the Emmitsburg Churches are as follows:

CATHOLIC
Mass, Sunday 6 and 9 a. m.
Mass, Daily 6 a. m.
Vespers, Sunday 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN
Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 7:00 p. m.
Wednesday Prayer Meeting 7:30 p. m.

LUTHERAN
Sunday, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 1:45 p. m.
Senior " " 6:45 p. m.
Wednesday, Prayer Meeting 7:30 p. m.
Saturday, Catechetical instruction 2 p. m.

REFORMED
Sunday, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.
Wednesday Service, 7:30 p. m.
Saturday Catechetical Instruction at 2:00 p. m.

METHODIST
Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.
Service, 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.

Rev. L. L. Sieber, D. D. superintendent of the Western District of Maryland for the Anti-Saloon League, will present the work of the league in the Lutheran Church, this place, on Sunday morning at 7:30. The other Protestant denominations will unite with the Lutherans in this service.

The program for the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Lutheran churches of Maryland and adjoining States at Pen-Mar on July 27 has been arranged. The exercises will be held in the Tabernacle and will be preceded by a half hour concert by the Pen-Mar Orchestra.

The devotional exercises will be conducted by the chairman, Rev. Dr. George W. Enders of York, chairman of the committee, who will deliver the address of welcome.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, of New York, President of the General Synod of the United States, will preside.

Rev. Dr. H. H. Weber, of York, will make the Quarto-Centennial address and give a history of the Pen-Mar Lutheran reunions.

Former Senator George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, will speak on Martin Luther's influence in the sixteenth and in the twentieth centuries.

Music will be rendered by the Beehive Orchestra and Lutheran Reunion Choir, both of York.

THURMONT LOSES SECOND GAME WITH LOCALS

Double Plays and Good Batting Feature in The Work of Emmitsburg on Tuesday.

There was a general fattening up of averages in Tuesday's game of baseball with Thurmont in which the visitors were defeated by the score of 8 to 1. The game was a disappointment to both teams from the fact that Thurmont was not represented by her regular players, many of whom found it impossible to come for the game. The substitutes did fairly well but a better game would have been witnessed had the old players been in their accustomed places.

Dr. Rowe was there with the stick, opening up the hit column with a sizzler through short. He is familiar with "Quartic Curves" and Creager found this out before the game was over. Mondorff, too, connected and Sebald delighted the natives with a three-bagger in the third inning.

As will be seen by the appended score Emmitsburg had but two-earned runs. The others just happened. In one inning Frailey drew his base on balls and Sebald and Mondorff were hit, the latter on the Kopf. Topper then made a hit

and all three scored. The fielding of both pitchers was sharp especially of Creager who had seven assists. The error given Fleagle was for a bad throw to first in the sixth inning. The same reason added an error to Kerrigan's record in the eighth. Neither was costly. Double plays in the fourth and seventh prevented a possible score for Thurmont.

So far Emmitsburg has won eight games out of twelve played. The weakness at the bat so distressing in the early part of the season is disappearing. The record as it stands today for the leaders is as follows: Rowe, J. .384; Sellers, R. .333; Cook, .300; Sellers, C. .256; Frailey, .244; Sebald, .240 and Kerrigan .239.

Every man on the team has managed to strike out with more or less frequency except Dr. Rowe. In fielding the boys have shown themselves very proficient.

The detailed score of Tuesday's game is as follows:

	AB	R	H	SH	SO	BB	SB	O	A	E
Emmitsburg	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	1
Kerrigan, ss	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0
Sellers, C. p	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rowe, J., lf	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	11	1	0
Sellers, R. 1b	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Frailey, rf	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	5	1	0
Sebald, c	3	1	2	0	1	0	2	7	3	0
Mondorff, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Topper, cf	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Morrison, 3b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	31	8	9	1	4	3	10	27	17	2

	AB	R	H	SH	SO	BB	SB	O	A	E
Thurmont	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	1	0
Eyler, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Fleagle, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Demuth, c	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Root, ss	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Creager, R. lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Rocks, 2b	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	7	0
Creager, E. p	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Moonshower rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
McCord, cf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	32	1	5	0	5	0	2	24	14	2

Summary: 3-base hit, Sebald. Hit by pitched ball—By Creager, Frailey, Sebald, Mondorff, Morrison. Earned runs, Emmitsburg 2. Double plays, C. Sellers to Mondorff to R. Sellers, Morrison to Mondorff to Sellers. Left on bases, Emmitsburg 7, Thurmont 5. Wild throw Creager. Umpire Mr. Green. Time of game 1.40.

PARIS GREEN DUMPED IN A CATOCTIN WELL

Placed There During Night But Discovered Before Family Drew Supply.—Enemy Supposed Guilty,

Some one dumped paris green in a well on the farm of Mrs. Mary Draper, of Catoctin district, this county, possibly with the intent of poisoning members of the family. The poison was discovered before any damage had been done to any persons.

For some time the Draper family have been annoyed by enemies in their neighborhood. Recently one of their cows was badly hacked with a knife. The parties live in the mountains, where bad feeling has frequently culminated in feuds and disorder.

When Mrs. Bessie Patterson, a daughter of Mrs. Draper, went to the spring to get a bucket of water she noticed the sides and bottom of the spring were greenish looking and a greenish tint was on the surface. The members of the household were called and they concluded it was caused by paris green.

The matter has been placed in the hands of State's Attorney Williard for investigation. As yet no warrants have been sworn out, but some of the members of the community are under suspicion.

A recent purchase of the sample dresses of the Waldorf Mfg. Co. permits us to offer fresh new styles of Lingerie Dresses, white and colored, at fully one-third less than a week ago—over 100 dresses to select from—all sizes.

7-14-2ts G. W. WEAVER & SON.

THIS IS ADDRESSED TO YOU, MR. MERCHANT

Advertising is news—Merchandise News. If you advertise properly, i. e., make your ad. newsy, people will read what you have to say—and they will buy your goods. That's what you want, isn't it?

If you are anxious to test the pulling power of an ad. in THE CHRONICLE let this office write a snappy and attractive ad. for you. You can very soon tell whether or not you are getting results.

Bear in mind that the dullest time of the year is the very time to go after business. That time is here, isn't it?

Don't try to put everything in one ad. It will not be noticed. Advertise one line or one article at a time—have white space around it to attract attention—and what you have to say will burn itself into the notice of the buying public.

And remember it does not cost you extra to CHANGE YOUR AD. every week in

THE CHRONICLE

ENCAMPMENT AT FREDRICK VISITED BY THOUSANDS

Maryland's Embryo Fighters at Work. Hard Campaigning and Discipline in Making Soldiers.

The practice of the arts of war and the encampment of Maryland's National Guards has attracted thousands to Kemp's Farm near Frederick during the past week. The Governor and other leaders of our state have at various times been on the ground to review the work of our potential soldiers. Over fifteen hundred men make up the encampment.

Imaginary enemies have been repulsed, the arduous drills and guard duty, all necessary in the making of soldiers, have been gone through with in regular military style, and the discipline of army life, and some of its hardships of wind and rain and sun have given the boys a foretaste of what may be expected when the country finds a need of repulsing an armed enemy.

Next Sunday Cardinal Gibbons will be seventy-three years old.

GUY K. MOTTER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Will be in Emmitsburg Tuesday of each week from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office at Public Library Room. Frederick office telephone number 30. June 3-10-tf

FINE NOTE PAPER

One pound of Fine Linen Note Paper—eighty odd sheets—with envelopes to match

50c

CHRONICLE OFFICE.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the office of State's Attorney of Frederick county to be voted for at the next Primary.

I respectfully solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

GEORGE R. DENNIS, JR.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

At the request of my friends I am a candidate for the Republican nomination, for the office of State's Attorney of Frederick County, by popular vote at the next Primary Election throughout said County. Your earnest support is respectfully solicited.

JESSE F. R. HEAGEY.

Office: No. 112 Court St., Frederick, Md.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of State's Attorney for Frederick county, to be voted for at the next primary.

I respectfully ask the support of my friends throughout the county.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

As a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of State's Attorney for Frederick County, I earnestly solicit the support of my friends in the coming primaries.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY K. MOTTER.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Orphans' Court for Frederick county, to be voted for at the next primary election, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

WILLIAM H. HORMAN, Urbana District.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court for Frederick County on the Republican ticket.

I earnestly solicit your support in the coming primaries.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE T. RODERICK, Frederick District.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Republicans of Frederick county. At the request of my friends I hereby announce myself for nomination as a candidate for Sheriff at the coming primaries, and respectfully solicit your support.

SCOTT S. WELTY.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Democrats of Frederick county. As a candidate for the nomination for the office of Sheriff of Frederick county on the Democratic ticket, I most respectfully ask the support of my many friends in the Primary.

CHAS. T. FAGAN, Frederick District.

GETTYSBURG

Last Saturday the Y. M. C. A. baseball team defeated the York Springs team at the latter place by the score of 5 to 4. They were worsted by the visitors here on Wednesday 6 to 1.

The High School team defeated the Furniture Factory team on Nixon Field Friday evening. Score 5 to 4.

The Citizens Band gave another of their enjoyable concerts on the Prep campus Wednesday evening.

About one hundred and fifty delegates to the National Christian Endeavor Convention, held in Atlantic City last week, came this way on their return trip and took in the Battlefield.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church held a festival on the lawn of A. Danner Buehler, corner of East Middle street and East Confederate avenue last Friday evening, at which the net receipts, from sales and contributions, amounted to \$64.60.

Announcement has been made that Burton L. Rockwood, State Prohibition Chairman, will bring the "Prohibition Tent" to this place on July 26th and 27th. It will be located on the Prep campus, where public meetings will be held.

Rev. T. E. Taylor, formerly of Greenville, Tennessee, recently elected pastor of the Presbyterian church here, has moved his family to the manse and has begun his work as pastor of the congregation.

C. A. Heiges, of Cashtown, was recently elected clerk in the First National Bank and entered upon his duties Monday.

W. M. Seligman, of the firm of Seligman and McHenry has purchased the interest of Mr. McHenry, in the tailoring and gents' furnishing business conducted by them. Mr. McHenry will devote his time to the warehouse business conducted by him and his brother under the firm name of McHenry Bros.

The Good Samaritan Camping Club will go for their annual outing from July 27 to August 8.

An alarm of fire was sounded at noon Monday, due to a small blaze at the stable of W. F. Penn, West High street. The fire company quickly responded, but their services were not needed, the fire having been extinguished before it gained much headway.

George Scheaffer was arrested on Sunday evening by Officer C. H. Wilson, charged with the larceny of some hose from the Western Maryland Railway Company. Monday he confessed to stealing the hose and also to stealing a blanket from the livery stable of Holtzworth Brothers.

Miss Lena Stone, of Middletown, and Miss Edith Hanen, of Ottana, Ill, spent several days last week at the home of Mr. W. H. Kipe.

Mrs. E. C. Shriner and Miss Annie Eyer visited at the home of Mr. Isaac Hailley, of Fountain Dale, recently.

ROCKY RIDGE.

Mrs. Emma Biggs, Mrs. John Snook and son Carl, and Miss Margaret Shorb spent Saturday at Pen Mar.

The Misses Dorothy Biggs, Irene Snook and Elinor Robinson, who have been in Hagerstown, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Valentine visited Messrs W. H. Fox and Ira Valentine on Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Boone, who was thrown out of her buggy sometime ago, is still seriously ill. Her father and mother returned home last Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Martin's condition remains unchanged.

Mr. Ed. Diffendal, of Westminster, went to see his uncle Mr. Martin on Saturday evening.

Miss Edith Black, of Baltimore is visiting at the home of Mr. George R. Geiselman.

Mrs. Hyder and Mrs. Wentz are boarding at Mrs. Ogle's.

Mr. J. B. Black attended the meeting of the League of Postmasters at Frederick on Tuesday. Mr. Black is secretary and treasurer of the league.

Mr. Howard Miller, of Washington, D. C., is spending his vacation at the home of his father, who has been sick the last week.

Messrs. Elmer Anders and William, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. Calvin Anders.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Barrick spent Wednesday evening in Thurmont.

Miss Adelaide Leber and brother, Charles, who are boarding at New Windsor, spent Saturday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leber, who are staying at Mr. Ogle's.

Mr. Ernie Wood and family spent a few days at Key Mar.

Mrs. W. A. Heird returned on Tuesday from Linwood, Md.

Miss Pansy Tressler, of Westminster, spent several days at Mr. Charles Long's.

Miss Dupele, of North Carolina, who has been visiting Mr. Schildt's has returned to her home very much pleased with this part of the country.

Miss Elinor Robinson, of Hagerstown, is spending sometime with Mr. J. Snook.

A marriage license has been issued to Harry T. Lawrence, of Rocky Ridge, and Edith Bell Morrison, of Thurmont.

Mrs. Annie Pittinger and son, Harvey, were visitors at Rocky Ridge on Monday of last week.

Mr. George S. Ramsburg, of Creagerstown, was in this place on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dora Martin and family, and Mrs. Hattie Eyer and son, Albert, spent Tuesday with friends here.

Mr. Charles Gruber, of near Johnsville, spent Tuesday evening with his uncle, Mr. G. W. Pittinger.

Mr. Howard T. Martin and daughters, Ida and Catherine, are spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Hunter, of Westminster.

WILEY ATTACK NOT POPULAR

Continued from Page 1.

was only a technical failure to comply with the strict letter of the law, while it is notorious that such things are continually done in many of the departments at Washington. In the view of the stern censors of the Committee on Personnel, however, of which Mr. George B. McCabe, well known for his active hostility to Dr. Wiley, is a member, and in the judgment of Attorney General Wickersham this arrangement concerning Dr. Rusby's compensation "merits condign punishment" and accordingly the Attorney General indorses the Personnel Committee's recommendations for ridding the Bureau of Chemistry of the men whose immensely valuable services have made it an effective safeguard against the poisoners, the misbranders and the adulterators.

"Mr. Wickersham, it seems to us, has been led like an unresisting babe to lend himself to what there is much reason to believe is a plot to get rid of Dr. Wiley and Dr. Rusby, to the end that the rascals may continue without molestation their fraudulent career. Condign punishment is to be meted out to these two malefactors, but Mr. Stimson, who left a Federal office at \$10,000 a year and very quickly earned \$69,000, besides expenses, under Mr. Wickersham's appointment to precisely the same service he had officially performed, gets the nomination of his party for Governor of New York and then becomes Secretary of War. Suppose there had been a Democratic President and the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York had been one of Mr. Murphy's men, and suppose he had done as Stimson did. Every Republican in the land would have shuddered at the awful scandal on the Administration. But Mr. Wickersham testified before the committee that he thought the fee paid to Mr. Stimson was a reasonable fee for the service performed. We have no doubt of it. It is not to pass censure on the Stimson incident, but to point out the extraordinary contrast between Mr. Wickersham's procedure in his own department and the austere view he takes of the nine-dollar-a-day salary matter in the Bureau of Chemistry, that we have presented the two in this relation. While \$33,000 goes to Stimson and \$75,000 to Kellogg almost unnoticed, a prodigious fuss is raised and dismissals are recommended because of the little nine-dollar-a-day salary affair in Dr. Wiley's bureau.

"Such things do not happen without calculation and procurement. There was a time, years ago, at the beginning of the inquiry into the Star Route frauds, when the Post Office Department was sentinelled all over with spies. A sub-officer or employee who was disliked, distrusted, or feared by the thieves was apt to find the place where he sat mined, as the places of Dr. Wiley and Dr. Rusby appear to have been mined. There were dismissals and transfers and sudden changes, all with the purpose of shielding the thieves. It was a conspiracy of great power, reaching up to the Senate of the United States and including prominent officers of the Government. This attempt to get rid of Dr. Wiley and Dr. Rusby somehow recalls the organization of the Star Route thieves in the Post Office Department."

Waterspout in Baltimore. A waterspout that broke all records in size, shape, and movement in Maryland waters, formed off the great steel works at Sparrows Point during a storm Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and caused consternation among the hundreds of small craft on the Patapsco River. It swept with fearful velocity out into the Chesapeake Bay.

Power boats in the vicinity sped to either side. It passed near several large steamboats. Had it struck any of the small craft it would undoubtedly have swamped them.

As seen from the marine department of the steel works, the engineers say it appeared to be 100 feet in diameter and 300 feet high, connecting the waters with the heavy lowering storm cloud.

Farmers To Build Telephone Line. An independent telephone company, composed of farmers southeast of Frederick, has been organized with George L. Kauffman, president; Harry B. Witer secretary, and J. Travers Thomas, treasurer. The line will connect with the Chesapeake and Potomac at Grove's Lime Kilns and will run in a southeasterly direction. The plan is to have its own officers, build its own lines and get a 15-year lease has been entered into with the Chesapeake and Potomac company for service over the latter's lines.

SPECIAL NOTICE! All communications intended for publication in this paper and all business letters should be addressed to THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, or to STERLING GALT, EDITOR, otherwise they will be considered personal and in the absence of the Editor, will remain unopened.

Keep Mar College No More Trustees on the Washington County Hospital Association closed a deal for the purchase of the Kee Mar College property, Hagerstown, for hospital purposes. It is said the price agreed upon was \$60,000. Several days ago the hospital trustees submitted a proposition to the owners of the college and it was this offer that was finally accepted.

Judges of Election For This District. The board of Election Supervisors have appointed William M. Morrison and W. D. Colliflower judges of election in the first precinct of Emmitsburg and James M. Kerrigan and James O. Harbaugh in the second. The additional judges in this district are No. 1, Clarence Rider and Charles S. Zeck; No. 2, John W. Riegler and Morris Gillelan.

There are now more than 400 cholera suspects at New York quarantine station. Eight of the patients at Swinburne Island died.

Capt. Charles Williamson is preparing to recover the \$2,000,000 in bullion that went down with the liner Merida off Cape Charles on May 11 last.

Frederick's New High School.

Lloyd C. Culler has been awarded by the County School Commissioners the contract for building the new Frederick high school to cost \$44,615. An additional \$2,700 will be used to make the building fire-proof. It will be erected in the northwestern section of the city and work on it will begin at once.

RUBBER STAMPS.

Rubber Stamps for all purposes. The kind that lasts. Stencils, brass and enamel signs, seals, pocket punches, ink and ink pads. Leave your orders with THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

Notice To Taxpayers.

The tax books are now ready, and the County Treasurer would call the attention to taxpayers for 1911 to section 46, Article 81, Revised Code of Maryland. All persons who shall pay the STATE TAXES on or before the

FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER of the year for which they were levied shall be entitled to a discount of 5 PER CENTUM

on the amount of said taxes; all who shall pay the same on or before the first day of October, of the said year, shall be entitled to a discount of 4 PER CENTUM

and all who shall pay for the same on or before the first day of November of said year shall be entitled to a deduction of 3 PER CENTUM

Taxes on the income of mortgages become due September 1, 1911 for said year.

DANIEL Z. PADGETT, July 21.-2ts County Treasurer.

ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF EMMITSBURG. Ordinance No. 142.

PASSED JULY 11th, 1911.

An ordinance levying Taxes for the use of the Corporation for the fiscal year ending the first Monday in May, A. D., 1912, and providing for the future manner of levying taxes for the uses of said Corporation of Emmitsburg.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg, That a tax of thirty cents on every one hundred dollars worth of assessable property within the limits of the Corporation of Emmitsburg, according to the valuation thereof made by the last assessment with such additions, changes, transfers or modifications as may be made by the Burgess and Commissioners, be and the same is hereby levied for the fiscal year ending the first Monday in May, A. D., 1912, the same to be collected according to law.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Burgess and Commissioners shall pay to The Emmitsburg Water Company out of said levy of thirty cents the amount named in the present contract with said Company for the use of water by said corporation.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted and ordained, that all future levies of taxes shall be made by the Burgess and Commissioners of Emmitsburg by a resolution instead of by an ordinance, that said resolution shall be recorded in the Minute Book of the Corporation and shall be approved by the Burgess, and Public Notice shall be given of the amount of said levy in the manner provided for the publication of ordinances.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That this ordinance shall take effect August 1st, 1911.

Approved, S. L. ROWE, Burgess, EDWARD H. ROWE, Clerk.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Country Produce Etc. and Live Stock. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Potatoes, etc.

River Power Now in Baltimore

Power from the Susquehanna River is now being used to run the street cars of Baltimore. The current was turned on last Tuesday.

SOUVENIR VIEWS OF EMMITSBURG AND VICINITY. An Attractive Booklet. 10 Cents. Postage Prepaid. THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE. Send One to Your Friend.

F. A. D. CIGAR 5c. IS GOOD. june 16-8ts

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED ANNUALLY ON COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER BY THE USE OF CRIMSON CLOVER.



BOLGIANO'S "GOLD" BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER

BOLGIANO'S Crimson Clover Seed is exceptionally fine. It has large, well matured, plump, bright golden berries. Crimson Clover saves fertilizer bills and increases farmers' incomes millions of dollars.

We Offer Enormous Stocks of Winter Vetch, Timothy Seed, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Pure Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Fancy Seed Wheat, Fancy Seed Rye, Va. Gray Winter Oats, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, Millet, Permanent Pasture Mixtures, Dwarf Essex Rape, Cow Horn Turnip, Seven Top Turnip and Onion Sets.

NOTICE:—Send 2c stamp and name of this paper for a 10c packet of King of the Mammoth Pumpkin Seeds, Free.

If your local merchant does not sell Bolgiano's Trustworthy Seeds, write us direct, we will tell you where you can get them.

J. BOLGIANO & SONS, Established for 83 Years. BALTIMORE'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE. Pratt, Light, and Elliott Sts., BALTIMORE, MD., Jan 11 12

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FRANKLINVILLE NEWS.

Mr. Robert Eigenbrode and three daughters spent Wednesday with Mr. Ross Eigenbrode.

Senatorial Deadlock in Georgia

Following the refusal of ex-Gov. Joseph M. Terrell to serve longer as United States senator and the announced determination of Gov. Hoke Smith not to qualify as senator until the regular session of Congress in December, but to remain governor in the meanwhile, resolutions were introduced in the legislature asking Governor Smith to resign the executive office at once and go to Washington and qualify as United States Senator, to which position he was chosen last week, defeating ex-Governor Terrell, who was filling the seat of the late Senator Clay.

Farm and Garden

A JERSEY PRIZE WINNER.

Mr. Widener's Gentle Little Lady Isabel Has Many Blue Ribbons.

Little Lady Isabel, whose picture is shown here, is one of the most beautiful and best producing Jerseys on this side of the water, and she is the pride of her owner, P. A. B. Widener, at his show farm, Elkins Park.

She has won enough blue ribbons to decorate her stall all round its top railing, and the fancier whose money could take her away from the Widener stables has not yet come into public prominence.

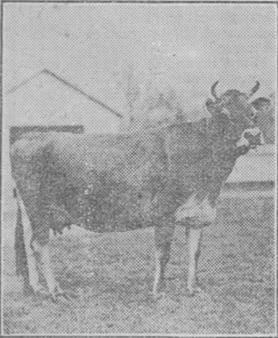
She is as gentle as she is pretty, and her butter average is more than fifteen pounds per week.

The Jersey cow is a highly specialized product of centuries of breeding for the primary purpose of the economical production of butter, says the Breeder's Gazette. The intelligent breeder will hope to produce butter-making function by reproducing this form. There is a fascination in watching a lot of beautiful, fawnlike Jersey heifers as they are developing into cows, especially if their breeding is such as to give promise of unusual excellence. There is enough of chance in it to satisfy in some degree the gambling spirit that we mortals are cursed with.

The science (or lottery) of breeding has such a charm for the amateur that many formulas of inbreeding have been experimented with to the detriment of some families of Jerseys. To be sure, a few remarkable freaks have resulted, but these are of questionable value, since they never reproduce themselves. The phenomenal results of mating the St. Lambert herd with Stoke Pogis III, have been the inspiration that has resulted in inbreeding.

"There is no place for a dog on the same farm with a Jersey cow. Decide which you prefer to keep and then either kill the dog or sell the cow. I once sold two fresh heifers to a friend at a modest price," says H. S. Chapman.

"They were gentle pets, kind to milk and giving eleven pounds of but-



P. A. B. WIDENER'S PET COW.

ter each per week. My friend took them home and turned them into a woods pasture. At milking time the big black dog was sent to the woods to drive up the heifers. When the heifers saw that dog coming at them they went up all right as high as they could go without climbing the trees. They did climb the fences. The dog was a 'good' dog and kept on in line with his instincts, chasing the frightened heifers till finally the two together, my friend and the dog, got the poor little cows into a fence corner, where my friend milked them. The big black dog watching the while to keep the heifers in that quiet, peaceful condition of mind so imperatively necessary to a normal flow of milk.

"A few weeks under this system and the heifers were nearly dry, when my friend wished me to take them back, which I did. The next year they made recorded churn tests of over fourteen and a half pounds of butter each in seven days, and at five years old the two were sold to satisfied purchasers for \$400."

General Farm Notes.

No man who thinks anything of a tree will ever make a hitching post of it.

There is a little mint of money saved in buying feed in the fall of the year and holding it till spring need comes.

One of the best tools a farmer can have is a good riveter for mending leather straps of all kinds. One of these will save a good many trips to town and maybe more than one runaway.

Keep a blank book and jot down the mistakes you make this year as things to be avoided next year. It is easy to remember what you made money on, but it makes a pretty smart man to see his own failures.

A good many farmers are getting so they would rather sell their potatoes in the fall right from the field and not have to bother with storing them and running the risk of low prices next spring. The shrinkage, too, is a big item to be figured on.

To get the best results from the agricultural paper it should be read and discussed by every member of the family. A discussion upon subjects relating to the farm and the home will interest the younger members of the family and give incentive for more thoughtful reading.

AUTO VALUABLE AS PLOW.

North Texan Farmer Finds That It Also Speedily Pays For Itself.

I can tell you seven reasons in seven seconds why the automobile is an absolute necessity to the farmer, says a contributor from North Texas in the Farm and Ranch. Here they are all neatly jotted down for your perusal:

First.—My automobile put me on the scene at critical times when an hour meant profit or loss.

Second.—My automobile is a great factor in establishing good will and co-operation between my renters and me.

Third.—It has made possible the development on my farm of a social center, from which it has resulted that I have secured my pick of farm renters for my land. It has enabled me to go in for scientific agriculture, long sighted methods and prizes which will mean a still higher reputation for my acreage.

Fourth.—Day and night errands and the delivery of products on schedule time have resulted from the possession of a machine.

Fifth.—My family, my renters and I now enjoy the advantages of both city and country life, with very few disadvantages of either.

Sixth.—My automobile has brought about great improvement in our roads, which is an asset to our whole community.

Seventh.—It enables us to care for our sick and wounded safely and promptly with surgeons and physicians when the emergency demands.

Before I bought my automobile nobody loved a horse better than I did. Since without prejudice I had been



AUTO AS DAIRY WAGON.

(By courtesy Kansas State Agricultural college.)

kicked and bitten by favorite horses, had gone through runaways and discussed situations with balky animals I was quite sure that nothing could break my attachment for a good driving horse.

When it came to the automobile I did not have much faith in my experiment. I had made up my mind that it was liable to break down at any time; that all my neighbors would be set against me because their horses would be afraid of the machines; that altogether the outcome could scarcely be pleasant.

Here's my experience. The automobile never complains nor fails to respond, except when abused by reckless driving over rough places, while it delights in going at high speed where the roads are good.

Many farmers suppose that the automobile is for the wealthy man, when it is really the friend of the poor man—much cheaper than horses and good vehicles if managed with the same care. I believe that it is a valuable investment, just as is the plow or mower.

Let me illustrate how auto owning works. One day I was in Sherman when a phone message came that something had gone wrong with the cattle and no one knew what to do. It was up to me to be on the ground immediately. With a horse this would have required at least an hour, and I probably would have had to hire a rig in the city and pay \$5 for it. Instead of that I answered "Coming," clapped the receiver up, ran out, cranked the machine, jumped in and well within half an hour was working with the cattle.

That one instance was worth a great many dollars, and I could cite twenty like it of quick trips about the farm. That is one reason why I say that in three months last winter my machine earned enough to pay for itself in ways not expected by me when I bought it.

The average landlord sets down his renters in their little shacks on this and that hilltop, sees them once a month and allows a spirit of misunderstanding, envy, distrust and ignorant farming to "take" his farm. Although I use the greatest care in choosing my renters, this would have been my fate but for my automobile.

GROOM YOUR STEED.

Grooming the horse every day not only cleans the skin, but prevents parasitic diseases as well. The modern horse is an artificial product living under artificial conditions. In order to do his best he needs the care of man.

A Rockefeller Rotation.

The more corn the more stock, the more stock the richer the land, the richer the land the more corn, and there you have the secret of a rotation that is sure to bring success.

Dollar a Bushel or Word?

Most farmers are content to raise corn at \$1 a bushel, but there are a few who would rather write about how to raise two ears where one grew before at \$1 a word.

Pickled Steel.

"To keep the iron and steel used in building big ships from rusting," said an engineer, "is a matter of supreme importance. The admiralty is very particular that every piece shall be painted the moment it is ready for building purposes. But the steel plates form a hard black surface, called 'mill scale,' in the process of manufacture. This clings tenaciously to the plate, and if it is covered with paint and afterward the plate gets damaged then the scale peels off, taking the paint with it, and leaving the steel bare. The plate is then liable to rust corrosion, a serious danger to the ship.

"We therefore remove every trace of scale before painting the steel plate. It is put into a bath of dilute hydrochloric acid for a few hours, which loosens the scale. The plate is then brushed with wire brushes and washed with a hose. This is what we call 'pickling steel.'"—London Answers.

The One That Chose to Pay.

Three men had been out on a spree, and on the way home late at night they made a wager that the one who did not do as his wife told him should pay for a champagne supper the following night.

The first one returned home, and his wife greeted him thus: "Hello, you beauty! That's right—knock all the ornaments off the mantelpiece!"

He knocked them all off. The second returned and on going into his house fell against the piano, whereupon his wife said: "Go on; get a chopper and smash it up!"

He did so. The third returned, and on going upstairs his wife said: "You miserable wretch, fall downstairs and break your neck!"

Needless to say, he paid for the supper.—London Spare Moments.

The Antiquity of Man.

It has been known during a long time that in western Europe man existed during the glacial epoch. We now know that the great ice age consisted of different glacial times separated by interglacial times. In glacial times the snow line dropped 3,000 or 4,000 feet below its present level in the Alps, whereas in interglacial times it lay about 1,000 feet higher than at present. Thus the temperature seems to have been higher in the interglacial periods than it is now. There is abundant evidence, in the opinion of Penck, that man existed during the beginning of the last glacial epoch. There is some reason for thinking that at least 20,000 years have elapsed since the last glaciation and that the man whose jawbone was found in 1909 near Heidelberg lived 200,000 years ago.—Scientific American.

Improving on Shakespeare.

"In a Jacksonville court," said a Florida congressman, "a lawyer quoted Shakespeare—'Who steals my purse steals trash'—to a deaf judge.

"'What's that?' the judge demanded. "'Who steals my purse steals trash,'" the lawyer repeated. "'Twas something, nothing; 'twas mine, 'tis his and has been slave'!"

"'Louder! I can't hear you!' said the judge irritably.

"'Who steals my purse,'" repeated the unfortunate lawyer, "'steals trash.'"

"'Can't you speak up?' growled the deaf judge.

"'At this point the crier thought it time to interfere. He bent over the judge and shouted in his ear:

"'He just says, sir, that anybody what steals his pocketbook won't get nothing.'"

Cromwell and the Specter.

The stories of the "white lady" that periodically visits the German royal family and of the "little red man" that frequently paid his respects to the great Napoleon are tolerably well known, especially that of the former. But few perhaps are familiar with the story of Cromwell's "giant specter." It appeared to him one night when he was wide awake and quietly resting in his couch. In appearance the apparition was a woman of gigantic proportions. Approaching him, she announced in tones like thunder, "Within the year you, my son, will be recognized as the greatest man in Britain."

Insects That Use Rubber.

When para trees are tapped after the gum has run into receptacles and stiffened a species of large black ant is accustomed to cut out pieces of the rubber and carry them away. Bees also find uses for India rubber, and some species in South America actually cut the bark of trees that produce resinous substances in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees as a ready made wax for their nests.—Harper's Weekly.

The Gilded Man.

At the headquarters of the Orinoco Spanish traditions located the land of El Dorado, "the gilded man," a potentate whose country was so rich in gold dust that he had his body anointed with oil and sprinkled with gold every morning, so that he shone in the sun as though gilded.

An Old Story.

"She tells me that there is a platonic love. What does that mean, hubby?" "Means that we'll have to dig up for a wedding present in about two months."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

That Would Do.

"If you want to find out who is boss here start something." "All right. I see your clock isn't going."—New York Press.

Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.

—Garrison.

Gems In Verse

THE STREET FIDDLER.

HE stood alone where pave and sidewalk meet, Ragged, unshaven, thin of form and face.

A tall old man clothed with a nameless grace, And o'er the hurried clamor of the street His old cracked fiddle with his effort made A haunting story of the tune he played.

The crowd passed by unheeding, save to mark His old hat laid upon the curb to take Whatever gifts might fall for pity's sake,

And some made offering. There came the dark, And all the street with twinkling lights was lined, But he caught not their glitter, being blind.

But one there was who came and passed not by, Nor paused to drop a coin—a pale faced youth

In ragged garments, seeming in all truth Too poor himself to offer aid. His eye Quickened with passion. Drawing softly near,

He whispered "Master!" in the player's ear. The old man's face lit up; he stayed his hand;

A moment's space he raised his old gray head With its poor, sightless eyes and slowly said, "My friend, I play for you—you understand!"

Then with his bow slow drawn across the strings He loosed his soul and gave it spreading wings.

Then I heard sounds as make the stricken sore With poignant yearning yet unsatisfied, And tumult over far flung plains and wide,

And honor bugling in the ruck of war, The clang and crash of life, its hopes and fears, And purpose surging up the hill of years.

But through the music one strain held its way, Softly insistent at the first, it grew And swelled in volume until 'e'en I knew The one great master motif—yes, I say, I saw Life rising to its highest height, With Beauty changing darkness into light! —Charles C. Jones.

I AM NOT WISE.

The wise forget, dear heart— They leave the past And play the hero's part, Brave to the last. They weep not nor regret; Calm are their eyes. Dear heart, the wise forget. I am not wise. —Anonymous.

FOR A CHILD.

HIS mind has neither need nor powers to know The foolish things that men call right and wrong;

For him the streams of pleasant love wine flow, For him the mystic sleep compelling song.

Through love he rules his love made universe And sees with sight by ignorance made keen

The fauns and elves whom older eyes discern, Great Pan and all the fairies with their queen.

Kind gods, I pray, bestow on him this dole, Not wisdom, wealth nor mighty deeds to do,

But let him keep his happy pagan soul, The poet vision, simple, free and true, To hunt the rainbow gold and phantom lights

And meet with dryads on the wooded heights. —Joyce Kilmer.

DEAD AND FORGOTTEN.

THERE is a grave, neglected, bare, To which no pilgrim ever goes; No stone has been erected there, And there no blossom ever blows.

YET he who lies within that grave Was worthy of all good men's praise; He was high minded, famous, brave, A man who walked in wisdom's ways.

HE was a man who dared to stand With one or two for what was right, He lent new glory to his land, He prized his honor more than might.

'TIS long since he through darkness groped, Long since his proud lips have been dumb, He was the man that once I hoped I should have courage to become. —S. E. Kiser.

FAR AND NEAR.

SO close we are and yet so far apart— So close I feel your breath upon my cheek, So far that all this love of mine is weak

To touch in any way your distant heart; So close that when I hear your voice I start.

To see my whole life standing bare and bleak; So far that, though for years and years I seek,

I shall not find thee other than thou art. So while I live I walk upon the verge Of an impassable and changeless sea, Which more than death divides me, love, from thee.

The mournful beating of its leader surge Is all the music now that I shall hear! O love, thou art too far and yet too near! —Philip Bourke Marston.

HOPE.

ALL wantonly in hours of joy I made a song of pain; Soon grief drew near and paused to hear And sang the sad refrain Again and yet again.

THEN recklessly in my despair I sang of hope one day, And joy turned back upon Life's track And smiled and came my way And sat her down to stay. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE ETHEREAL ESSENCE.

Go not too near the rose; The deprivation of a breeze Or inundation of a dew Alarms its walls away. Nor try to tie the butterfly, Nor climb the bars of ecstasy. In insecurity to lie, Is joy's insuring quality. —Emily Dickinson.

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