

The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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VOL. XXXIII

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912

NO. 49

PARTIES PICK CANDIDATES

STATE CONVENTIONS

Roosevelt Supporters Sanguine of Success

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AGREE

David J. Lewis Will be Opposed Either by Blair or Wagaman.—For Judge: Willard, Eichelberger, Norwood, Rohrbach and Worthington.

The following candidates for delegates to the State conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties filed their nomination papers with the Board of Election Supervisors Monday. Democrats—W. J. Grove, E. C. Coblenz, Lee Ranneberger, Abraham Hemp, Frank R. Sappington, Edward Fink, J. E. R. Wood, John H. Frazier, Guy K. Motter, C. H. Eckstein. Republicans—Garret S. DeGrange, Lincoln G. Dinterman, Lorenzo D. Gardner, George W. Hoffman, G. Lloyd Palmer, Edward A. Gittinger, Leo Weinberg.

Candidates for other offices follow: For Congress—Charles D. Wagaman and Gist Blair, Republicans; David J. Lewis, Democrat. For Judge, Arthur D. Willard, Frank C. Norwood and Edward S. Eichelberger, Republicans; Jacob Rohrbach and Glenn H. Worthington, Democrats.

The Frederick correspondent for the Baltimore Sun says "A solid delegation of Roosevelt supporters seems certain to be elected to the State convention from this county. The county will have six votes in the convention and seven candidates filed certificates. There will practically be no contest. Six of the seven candidates are for Roosevelt.

"Friends of Judge Motter all over the county are out for the ex-President. In Allegany county former United States Senator George L. Wellington is leading the Roosevelt forces. It is generally admitted that Judge Motter and Senator Wellington are two of the most influential party leaders in Western Maryland, and their friends are in control, particularly in the case of Judge Motter in this county.

"In Washington county Joseph Wolfinger, a former member of the Legislature, and his friends are out for Roosevelt. He is a brother of State's Attorney Scott M. Wolfinger and is active in county politics.

"In Garrett county Benjamin H. Sincell, editor of the Republican, and other well known party men claim a large majority for the former President.

"The Roosevelt campaign in the Sixth district is unique, in the fact that friends of Judge Motter and former United States Senator Wellington are both for Roosevelt. About 15 years ago these gentlemen parted company politically over a Congressional nominee which started the Motter-Haffner faction in this county. The split was responsible once or twice for the Republican party losing in this county, but finally the party got together. Dr. Haffner was elected Clerk of the Court and factional differences were healed.

Judge Motter and Mr. Wellington apparently forgot their former setto, which friends of Judge Motter claim would never have occurred had not Mr. Wellington attempted to take a hand in Frederick county politics.

ROAD BILL NOT SIGNED AND MEASURE IS LOST

Bill Would Have Given Frederick County a Road Engineer.—Opposed by County Commissioners.

Governor Goldsborough did not sign the road engineering bill for Frederick county. On Monday a petition signed by a number of farmers asking for the signature was handed the Governor. A few days before the County Commissioners sent a delegation protesting against the measure.

The bills relating to Frederick county which were signed are as follows:

Appropriation for Frederick armory. Charities and Corrections for Frederick county.

To improve highway from Brunswick to Petersburg.

The following bills were vetoed: Amending the charter of Middletown. Amending the charter of Brunswick. Providing a bell signal at Thurmont.

President Signs Match Tax Bill.

The President has signed the bill to tax white phosphorous matches. It is declared the law, in effect, will prohibit their manufacture. The matches have been denounced in Congressional hearings as harmful to laborers engaged in their manufacture.

If you want to practice what you preach, you better stop preaching.

SLIGHT AMENDMENTS TO LOCAL OPTION BILL

Anti-Saloon League Modifies Measure to Be Submitted to Legislature in 1914.—Official Statement.

In order to clear up some points concerning the local option bill about which many people were honestly mistaken the Anti-Saloon League has decided upon two amendments, as follows:

(1) A provision in explicit words to the effect that the measure shall not be construed to prevent the sale of liquor at wholesale by manufacturers of their own products for delivery outside of the anti-saloon territory in which such factories are located.

(2) A provision that it shall not be construed to interfere with the delivery of liquor which was not sold in violation of the act to an individual for the personal use of himself, his family, or his bona fide guests.

The League Headquarters Committee makes the following statement concerning these amendments:

In view of the fact that the local option bill is not intended to prohibit either of these things and in the judgment of the League would not be construed to do so, the League sees no reason why it should not so declare in plain words and take these talking points away from the opposition.

At any time during the last three legislatures the League would have agreed to these or any other reasonable amendments not inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the measure if there had been an honest proposition on the part of those controlling the Legislature to actually pass the bill if so amended. But as there was no such proposition in good faith, and any change during the campaign might have released some members pledged to vote for the bill as it stood, the League had no choice save to go straight ahead and at least make sentiment and expose the insincerity of the opposition.

The League announces that the politicians must decide whether they will pass the local option bill in 1914 or face a fight for a prohibition Constitutional amendment in 1916.

DESIGN FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL CHOSEN

Everything Ready For Building In Washington Except the Appropriation Which Is Not Yet Available.

The Lincoln Memorial Commission by a close vote decided to recommend to Congress the design for a memorial to Abraham Lincoln submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect.

Mr. Bacon's design, already approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, calls for a rectangular marble structure surrounded by Doric columns, each forty feet high, not unlike the Treasury Building there except that there is to be only one story. The statue of Lincoln, designs for which are yet to be submitted, will stand on a pedestal at one end of the structure. On one wall will be Lincoln's Gettysburg address, probably in bronze, and on the opposite wall his second inaugural address.

The memorial will stand in Potomac Park, south of the White House, on the same straight line as the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Congress already has authorized an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for it, but the money has not been actually appropriated.

North Carolina Vote Is Split.

North Carolina's representation at the Republican National Convention will be divided so as to give sixteen delegates to Roosevelt and eight to Taft. Announcement to this effect was made by State Chairman John M. Morehead, after a conference of party leaders to arrange a new plan of organization in the State.

Under the new plan it is provided that the vote at the various conventions shall be divided according to the relative strength of each candidate.

Under the old plan of organization the winner of a majority of the State's representation received the full strength of the vote of that State in the National Convention.

Gen. Grant To Be Buried at West Point.

The body of the late Major General Frederick Dent Grant, who died on April 11 in New York, will be buried at West Point in a few days. The remains are at Governors Island awaiting the arrival of Princess Cantacuzene, his daughter, now on his way from Russia. His body is in the chapel St. Cornelius the Centurion, in which he was instrumental in getting for Governors Island and had added greatly to its interest by placing in it many flags of historical memories. He had arranged for many interesting ceremonies, military and religious, in the chapel, bringing together troops both National and State to take part.



THE HONORABLE DAVID J. LEWIS

Whose career in Congress during the last two years has won him nation-wide fame and should win him reelection from the Sixth District.



Friday.

An effort is to be made to get the consideration by Congress of the navy's proposal that the practical operation of the Panama Canal after its completion be in the hands of navy officers. It is urged that if this be done, the efficiency of the navy will be increased 30 per cent.

A proposal has been made to Turkey by the powers to mediate between that country and Italy in hopes to restore peace.

The mayor of Memphis, Tenn., denies that his city was flooded by the Mississippi.

The House Naval Affairs Committee agreed to-day to report a bill carrying appropriations aggregating \$100,709,000 for the maintenance of the navy for the coming year.

Important matters of the Jewish faith are to be discussed at the Central Conference of American Rabbis which began a five-day session at Baltimore this evening. About seventy-five rabbis of the reformed branch of the Hebrew faith are in attendance.

Saturday.

The study of agriculture is to be inaugurated in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

New York's district attorney has inaugurated a campaign against the loan sharks.

F. Rodman Law, the parachute jumper of New York, dropped 250 feet from a hydroaeroplane piloted over Marblehead Bay by Aviator Page. His parachute opened readily. Law hit the water easily and was pulled out of the ocean by an army of boatmen.

A six-million-dollar suit, filed against Operator Patten in Chicago two years ago has been withdrawn.

The New York State Bar Association adopted resolutions, protesting against a recall of the judges.

J. Pierpont Morgan had to fight his way through an angry crowd to the railroad station at Florence, Italy, the Florentines suspecting that he had bought the famous Mona Lisa painting.

The United States government officials are indignant over the effrontery of the Mexican rebels in interfering with the official mail of United States consuls in Mexico.

A number of arrests have been made in the City of Mexico in connection with a plot to assassinate President Madero.

Fourteen passengers in a dirigible balloon had a narrow escape from death at Scheutzingen, Germany.

Russia and Japan are to join the group of powers that is to finance the Chinese government.

Sunday.

The new White Star liner Titanic,

the largest and most palatial vessel afloat on its maiden voyage struck an iceberg to-day off Cape Race.

Farnum T. Fish, the youngest licensed aviator, in the world, a native and resident of Los Angeles, broke the American cross-country aeroplane record to-day by flying from aviation field in San Diego to the Dominguez Field in Los Angeles without stopping in 2 hours and 25 minutes. Fish is not yet 17 years old.

Three hundred persons were piled up several deep when the floor of an unfinished church at Harrington Park, N. J., gave way. Two were killed and 50 injured.

Monday.

After debate the Jewish Conference at Baltimore passed a resolution which in effect discourages all movements to represent the Jews as a power other than a religious sect.

President Taft appealed to Congress by special message to-day for \$687,879 for the protection of levees in the lower Mississippi, where the crest of the flood wave is now passing, and for the care of flood sufferers now being fed by the army. This is in addition to the appropriation of \$355,000 made on April 9 for levee protection.

The capital stock and surplus of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, amounting to about \$2,000,000, has been wiped out by losses, according to reports to the Controller of the Currency to-day.

The jury in the trial of E. G. Lewis, publisher and banker, charged in the United States District Court with using the mails to defraud, reported to Judge Amidon this afternoon at St. Louis that it was unable to agree. Judge Amidon discharged the jury. It had been out seventy hours.

On the protests of a number of Congressmen that the creation of a \$100,000,000 corporation might compete with private interests and in the end control the Government, the House to-day refused to pass a bill incorporating the Rockefeller Foundation, and struck it from the unanimous consent calendar.

Tuesday.

It is stated that Governor Goldsborough will issue commissions to justices of the peace in Anne Arundel and in other counties whose nominations were not confirmed by the Senate.

Without receiving any instructions as how they shall vote on the question of president at the Chicago convention, but being favorable to William H. Taft the Republicans of Delaware in state convention this afternoon elected delegates to the National Republican Conventions.

Representative Parran today announced his candidacy for another term in

ROOSEVELT IN KEYSTONE STATE PRIMARY ELECTION

By a Large Popular Vote Colonel Gets 55 out of 64 Delegates.—With Those At Large He Wins 67 out of 76.

In one of the most remarkable political battles of recent years the people of Pennsylvania on Saturday under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, wiped out of all shape the Penrose machine in Pennsylvania.

By a large popular plurality, fifty-five out of the sixty-four district national delegates elected at Saturday's primaries will go to Chicago pledged for Roosevelt. Even more tragic in its effect upon the Penrose control of Pennsylvania is his utter and complete defeat in fight for State delegates. Penrose loses all control of that body which meets in Harrisburg on May 1.

This means that the twelve national delegates-at-large, to be elected then, will make the Roosevelt total from Pennsylvania sixty-seven to Taft's nine. The probabilities are that Vare, Black, and Ransley, three of those credited to Taft, from Philadelphia, will swing in line for Roosevelt.

Unofficial returns indicate the Taft forces carried less than ten of the sixty-seven counties in the State. For the Democrats, Wilson easily carried the State.

AGED CLARA BARTON SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA

Ninety Years Old Last December.—Founder of the Red Cross Society and for Years Its President.

Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society, died at her home in Glen Echo, Md., at 9 o'clock last Friday morning. The cause of her death was chronic pneumonia. Her brother, Stephen Barton of Boston, was with her when she died.

Miss Barton had been confined to her home, Red Cross, at Glen Echo, since last Fall, when she returned from a visit to New England. It was thought her trip was beneficial, but soon afterward she was taken seriously ill. She celebrated her ninetieth birthday anniversary Dec. 25, when she received many messages of congratulation from all parts of the world.

Clara Barton was President for twenty-three years of the Red Cross Society, which was established in this country through her efforts. She retired in May, 1904, on account of factional quarrels within the organization.

But long before the society was founded she had become famous for her work on battlefields in the civil war and in the Franco-Prussian war.

CONGRESSMAN LEWIS GIVEN ORATION IN THE HOUSE

A Two-Hour Discussion of Parcels Post And Post Express Measures Heard With Great Interest.

Representative Lewis of this District received an oration in the House on Saturday when he addressed that body on the parcels post and the postal express during the debate of the Postoffice appropriation bill.

At the time he began his address few Congressmen were on the floor, but when he concluded more than half of the membership was present. Mr. Lewis' limit was extended four times until he stretched an hour's talk into a two hours' discussion, in which many Republicans and Democrats took part, including "Uncle Joe" Cannon. When he concluded a round of applause was given and his colleagues crowded about him, shook his hand and complimented his presentation of the "postal express" problem and his handling of the parcels post question.

Strong Note to Mexico.

The murder of American citizens in Mexico, even those taken as prisoners of war, must stop. Warning, couched in strong diplomatic language and equivalent to an ultimatum, was served Sunday upon Mexico that the Government and the people of that country will be held responsible strictly for the protection of American life and property.

This applies both to the Mexican Government and the revolutionary forces under Gen. Pascual Orozco. Both sides are warned that the execution of Americans taken prisoner is regarded by the United States Government as "practical murder" and that retaliation by the Mexican Government upon Americans from the rebel ranks will not be tolerated.

Will the detectives escape capturing the Allens until the reward is increased? That's the answer, what's the question?

To Candidates—If you want to know how to get left ask Bill Bryan.

APPALLING SEA DISASTER

OVER 1500 LIVES LOST

Largest Vessel Sinks Two Miles Deep in Atlantic

TITANIC RAMS INTO AN ICEBERG

Of the 685 Saved the Greater Number Were Women and Children Picked Up By a Liner Summoned by a Wireless Message.

"The Titanic foundered at 2.20 A. M., April 15, southeast of Newfoundland." This dispatch recorded the most appalling sea disaster in history. The vessel was the largest steamer afloat and on this, her maiden trip, carried 2120 persons. Of this number 685 were saved by liners hurried to the rescue after receiving the wireless message that the giant of the sea had been rendered helpless in a collision with an ice berg. The collision occurred at 10.25 Sunday night and four hours after nothing remained of the ship but a few splinters and the life boats with the comparatively few who escaped the doom suffered by the 1534 who were drowned. The first vessel to reach the scene of the disaster was the Carpathia. She picked up the survivors. The vessel sunk in two miles of water.

The first detailed report was brought to New Foundland by the steamship Bruce. This vessel obtained her story of the disaster from wireless messages picked up from several of the ships which had been in closest touch with the last hours of the mammoth White Star liner and which were afterward in the zone of communication with the Bruce's apparatus.

When the Titanic struck the mountain of ice that sent her to the ocean bottom within four hours after the impact, she was steaming at the rate of 18 knots an hour. The shock almost demolished the proud vessel, which her builders had boasted and her captain had believed nothing could master.

Hitting the impenetrable ice mass fairly with her towering bows, the ship was almost rent asunder at the first blow. Her decks were ripped and torn, her sides and bulkheads were split and shattered from the bow to a point almost amidships.

Her upper works and some of her boats were splintered, while a shower of debris from her spars fell upon the decks like giant hail. Though the ship had hit the monster obstruction head-on, as her bow rose clear of the water, smashed to an unrecognizable mass of bent and shivered steel, the vessel listed heavily to port and threatened to turn turtle before the recoil slid what was left of her back to an even keel.

The Titanic had forced her giant bulk away upon a submerged spur of the iceberg, a phenomenon which is not infrequent in the most disastrous collisions. In mounting upon the jagged ice spur and in sliding back from her position the ship had torn out many of her bottom plates from the midships section forward to the bow.

SIR EDWARD GREY HELPED TO THROW SHUSTER OUT

British Foreign Minister Says He Gave Him Endless Trouble By Appointing English Subjects.

Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Persia are now published in the form of a blue book. The dispatches collected number 333, and relate, among other things, to Major Stoke's appointment and the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Fiscal Officer. In regard to the last mentioned there is a dispatch from Sir Edward Grey to Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, sent Nov. 17, in which the Foreign Minister said that he had informed the Councillor of the Russian Embassy that if the Russian Government thought no satisfactory settlement could be reached without the dismissal of Shuster, he could urge no objection.

"As a matter of fact," continued Sir Edward Grey, "he has given me endless trouble by his inconvenient appointments of British subjects in spite of all I could say to him."

President Taxed for \$51,940.

President Taft's personal tax return now on file at the Hamilton County, Ohio Court House shows that he is \$30,720 richer in property subject to taxation than he was last year.

In that time he has accumulated \$50,000 worth of stocks, while last year he held only \$10,000 worth. His cash decreased from \$3,720 to \$840, and his debts are listed as \$6,500. The total value of the President's property is given as \$51,940.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Thorough Bred Barred Rocks
Also Young Chicks Just Out of Incubator.
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mch 1 1912

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 3-10-12

Trees! Trees!

Trees!

Public Auction Sale of a Choice Lot of Nursery Stock at

Emmitsburg, Sat. April 20th, 1912, at 1 P. M.

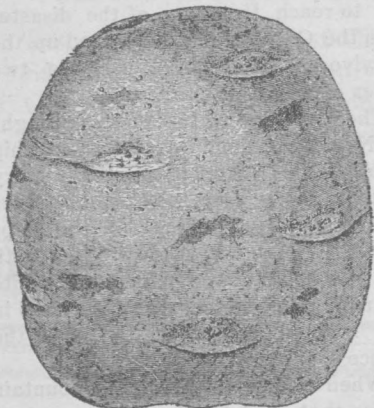
we are offering a general assortment of trees. We will have with us the finest lot of Apple Trees, 2 year, 4 to 6 feet ever offered at an auction sale, such varieties as

York Imperial, Grimes Golden, Jonathan Stayman's W. Sap.

Bargains are sure to be had. Mr. Planter, if you are interested you cannot afford to miss this sale.

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For immediate shipment from Baltimore. Don't delay ordering. Seed Potatoes are so scarce in a short time it may be impossible to buy them at any price. For the present we can offer in Car Loads or Less. Write, wire or phone for prices.

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Spauldings No. 4
Extra Early XX
Ensign Bagley

White Rose
Early Round Six Weeks
Early Long Six Weeks
Maine Houlton Early Rose
Henderson's Early Bovee
Sir Walter Raleigh
Green Mountains
Rural New Yorker
White Elephant
Empire State
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Early Fortune
Early Harvest
Carman No. 3
Burbank Seedling
Puritan or Polaris
Dakota Rose
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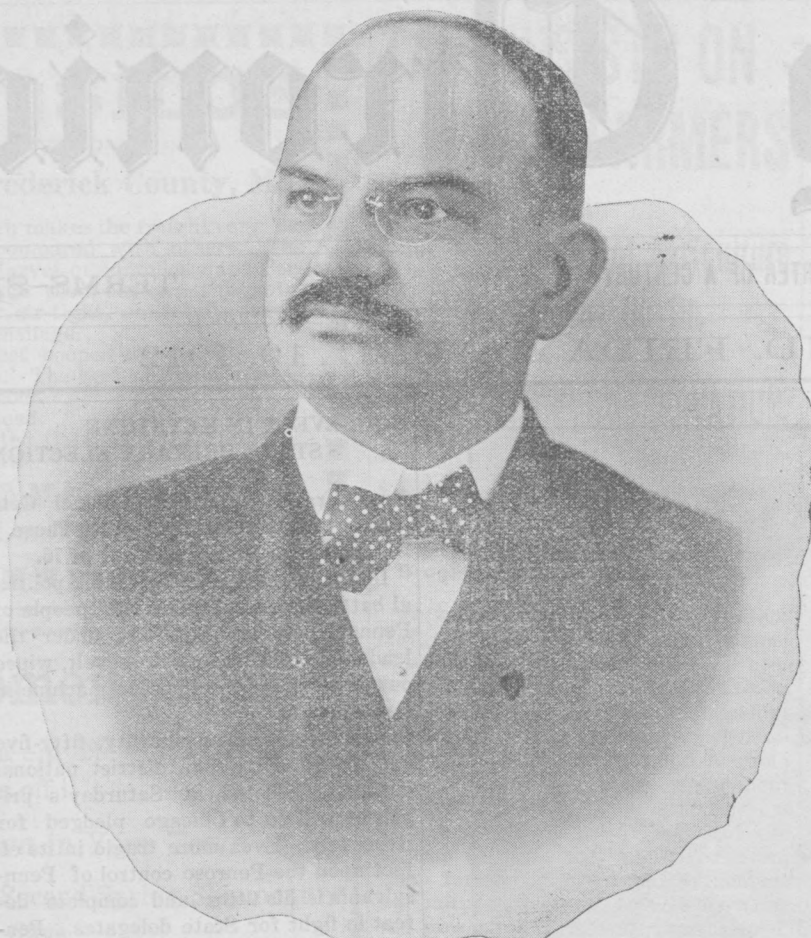
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Apr. 30-09 1 yr.



CHARLES D. WAGAMAN.

Republican Candidate for Congress Sixth District of Maryland.

Charles Dahlgren Wagaman was born in Washington county, Maryland, on the 25th day of January, 1864, at Beaver Creek, the son of John Wagaman and Cordelia H. Gantz.

His educational advantages were obtained in the public schools, and the High School of Washington county. Circumstances closed the doors of a higher education to him. He taught for a time in the public schools of Washington county, and devoted his evenings and his vacations to the study of law under the direction of the late Judge Stake. After his admission to the Bar he applied himself with untiring zeal, energy and industry to his profession until he has won for himself a place amongst the leaders of the Bar of Maryland.

In politics Mr. Wagaman has always been a consistent and active Republican, a firm believer in the soundness of

the political doctrines of Lincoln, Grant McKinley and those other exponents of the Republican creed represented by its line of distinguished Presidents.

Coming up from the ranks of the people, without wealth or friends in high places to push him into prominence, he stands a representative type of the self-made man who has won his way to the front.

He is the kind of man that the people, regardless of class or condition, can trust, for no one knows or appreciates the people's wants and needs better than he. A close student of the law and of his fellow man as well, a member of the Christian Church and a humble follower of the greatest leader of men, he has all the elements in him that go to make up a true Representative of the people.

(Published by authority of A. C. Stirte, political agent.)



JACOB ROHRBACH, ESQ.

Candidate for Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Rohrbach has been a leader of the Frederick Bar ever since he was admitted to the practice of law in 1885. He has held important positions of public trust; a member of the House of Delegates of the session of 1888 and was elected to the State Senate in 1899. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Warfield as a member of the Jamestown Exposition Commission, in which capacity he served with notable ability, representing his State in that body in a manner that reflected honor upon himself as well as upon the Commonwealth. In 1908 he was appointed by Governor Crothers as a member of the Maryland Commission on Uniform State Laws.

Mr. Rohrbach possesses many important interests outside of his profession, and he has been long regarded as a public spirited citizen, who has contributed materially to the development of Frederick, and proved a potential factor in the advancement of both his city and county.

Mr. Rohrbach is a graduate of Mount St. Mary's College of the class of '82.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

are presented in the present low prices on high-grade well-secured investment bonds. Many gilt-edge securities are now selling on a 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. basis; this opportunity should be taken while it is here.

Underlying conditions are improving and it is to be expected that the low prices now prevailing will not hold much longer. Bond prices by the middle of the year should be materially higher than they are at present, and already the investment market is strengthening up.

Make your investment purchases now, through us. Our facilities for the purchase and sale of securities are equal to those of larger city firms and more convenient to you.

MOTTER BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

PARAGRAPH NEWS.

Congress from the Fifth Maryland district.

William Leather, an employe of the Morris Iron Works, Frederick, was electrocuted while working at the plant this afternoon about 4 o'clock.

Miss Harriet Quimby, the American airwoman, flying under the name of "Miss Craig," flew across the English Channel today, being the first woman pilot to accomplish the feat.

Wednesday.

Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, scored another important victory for his "postal express" bill today, when the House Rules Committee reported a ruling that the bill shall be considered by the House in connection with the Parcels Post and Post office Appropriation bill.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson's suitcase containing many private papers, some of them bearing on his campaign for the Presidency, was recovered last night as mysteriously as it was stolen from the Governor's suite of rooms in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on April 7.

The Election Supervisors of Washington county, on Wednesday rejected the application of Dr. A. B. Wilfon, a colored physician, who sought to have his name go upon the Republican ballot, to be voted at the Presidential primary as a delegate from Washington county to the State convention. It was claimed Dr. Wilson's application was defective, as he did not specify what election district he resided in. He merely gave the ward he lived in.

George Snook, about 70 years old, and Frank Palmer, a middle-aged man, both of near Mountaineer, this county, met on a road in the mountain and engaged in a desperate fight. They were on their way to church when they disagreed over a discussion on religion. With no one to interfere they fought until exhausted. Palmer was badly used up and had to come to Frederick for medical treatment.

Thursday.

The Italian fleet is reported to have appeared at the entrance to the Dardanelles this morning.

The Grand Jury of Anne Arundel county today dismissed the charge of attempted bribery made against John F. G'Malley by William R. Smallwood, a member of the House of Delegates, during the local-option fight.

? ? ? ?

Lawyer—A lock on the jail door to keep the criminal out.

Doctor—A self-appointed assessor.

The rumor that Postmaster General Hitchcock was about to resign has been denied. Pshaw!

"Mr. — is a representative of several distinguished Colonial lines of Maryland." That's not his fault.

A bottle set adrift in the Hudson at Albany felt the call of the needy and floated into the Portland (Me.) harbor. But alas! all it contained was a note (not to a druggist for S. frumentum) giving the senders name and address.

There are two things we know were invented by the Devil—sin and a gasoline engine.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

EMMITSBURG, APR. 19

Country Produce Etc.

Corrected by Jos. E. Hoke.

Butter	22
Eggs	16
Chickens, per lb.	12
Spring Chickens per lb.	30
Turkeys per lb.	14
Ducks, per lb.	14
Potatoes, per bushel	\$1.00
Dried Cherries, (seeded)	12
Raspberries	15
Blackberries	4
Apples, (dried)	09
Lard, per lb.	8@10
Beef Hides	

LIVE STOCK.

Corrected by Patterson Brothers.

Steers, per 100 lb.	5.00@6.00
Butcher Hefers	52@54
Fresh Cows	30.00@40.00
Fat Cows per lb.	3@4
Bulls, per lb.	4@5
Hogs, Fat per lb.	7@8
Sheep, Fat per lb.	22@23
Spring Lambs	5@6 1/2
Calves, per lb.	7@7 1/2
Stock Cattle	3 1/2@4 1/4

BALTIMORE, APR. 17.

WHEAT—spot	@109
CORN—spot	@82
OATS—White	@61
RYE—Nearby	\$.80@\$.85 bag lots, 80@85
HAY—Timothy	\$27.50@28.00; No. 1 Clover \$21.50 @22.00 No. 2 Clover, \$23.00@24.00.
STRAW—Rye straw—fair to choice	\$. @ \$18.50 No. 2, \$17.00@17.50; tangled rye blocks \$. @ \$14.00 @ \$14.50

POULTRY—Old hens, @15; young chickens, large, 16@18; small, Spring chick ens, 38@40 Turkeys, @

PRODUCE—Eggs, 19, butter, nearby, rolls 21 @ 22 Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania prints, 21@22

POTATOES—Per bu. \$1.10@1.60 No. 2, per bu. New potatoes per bu. \$. @ \$.

CATTLE—Steers, best, \$. @ \$. ; others \$. @ \$. ; Hefers, \$. @ \$. ; Cows, \$. @ \$. ; Bulls, \$. @ \$. ; Calves, \$. @ \$. ; Fall Lambs, @ c. spring lambs, 11@13; Pig .05@.06, Shoats, @ Fresh Cows \$. @ \$ 9 per head.

BALTIMORE'S BEST STORE

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

HOWARD AND LEXINGTON

THE STORE WHERE YOUR MONEY BUYS THE BEST VALUES

There are two ways in which merchants attempt to increase the purchasing power of their customers' money. One is the "catchpenny" method of clipping a cent or two from the price of a more or less standard article. The other—the Hochschild, Kohn & Co. way—is to pay the very top price for each article to be sold at a given price, thereby insuring the utmost value in that article.

In other words, the Hochschild, Kohn & Co. policy is to sell the best 25c stockings, the best 25c handkerchiefs, the best \$1.00 gowns, the best \$10.00 trimmed hats, the best \$25.00 tailored suits that can be sold at these prices.

So, while on individual purchases, our prices may seem a penny or two higher, the woman with \$1.00 or \$5.00 or \$10.00 or \$25.00 or \$100.00 to spend will get more real value for the amount expended than she can possibly get in any other store.

Spring is here—and the Hochschild, Kohn & Co. stocks of merchandise for spring are wonderfully attractive. See them when you come to Baltimore.

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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Storm-proof, too, because they interlock and overlap in such a way that the finest driving snow or rain cannot sift under them.
Best roof for country buildings, because they're safe from all the elements.
They'll last as long as the building, and never need repairs.

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The Emmitsburg Savings Bank

A public institution, organized and owned by the people and operated in the interest of the people.

4%	The Following is a Statement of Its Growth:	Lock Boxes for Rent. Notary in Bank
Interest	June 12, 1909 . . \$	
Paid on	December 31, 1909 . . 80,893.91	
Savings	June 30, 1910 . . 153,242.98	
Accounts	December 31, 1910 . . 174,210.42	
	June 30, 1911 . . 187,485.02	
	December 30, 1911 . . 218,806.19	

UNDER STATE CONTROL

Having a State Charter, the Emmitsburg Savings Bank is subject by law to regular examination under the supervision of the State Bank Examiner—just the same as a National Bank—and its statements are published, in accordance with the law, five times a year.

DR. D. E. STONE, JR., President.
J. LEWIS RHODES, Vice President.
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DR. D. E. STONE, JR.,
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One pound of Fine Linen Note Paper — eighty odd sheets — with envelopes to match

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Estimates Furnished and Correspondence Solicited
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—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.

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Apr. 2-09



DR. O. W. HINES

..VISITS..

EMMITSBURG

MARYLAND

Every Two Months

Next Visit

MAY, 1912

EMMIT HOUSE

THE

STAFFORD

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

WASHINGTON PLACE

BALTIMORE,
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June 28-17

BUSINESS LOCAL.

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.

George Eyster

On and after April First at the Rowe Stables, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

Patronage of the public solicited.

LIVERYMAN

March 22-17.

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

J. Thos. Gelwicks, Agt.

April 24-17

At Dukehart's Carriage Shops

—CARLOAD OF THE—

Famous Studebaker

Buggies and

Farm Wagons

Drop in and inspect this line before you buy, it will pay you

Repairing and Repainting Work Made to Order

Very Respectfully,

J. J. Dukehart.

Feb. 10-'11 1yr.

THE OLD RELIABLE Mutual Insurance Company

OF FREDERICK COUNTY

ORGANIZED 1843

OFFICE—46 NORTH MARKET ST. FREDERICK, MD.

A. C. MCCARDELL O. C. WAREHIME
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SURPLUS \$25,000

NO PREMIUM NOTES REQUIRED

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE AT RATES 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN STOCK COMPANIES CHARGE

A Home Insurance Company for Home Insurers
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FURNITURE

Is Needed

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Select what you want here and you will not be disappointed.

E. E. Zimmerman

Furniture Dealer

ON THE SQUARE

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"From The Land of Palm and Pine."

The vegetation of the Islands presents a bewildering array of genera, species, and subspecies, though comparatively little of it is peculiar to the Philippines. The forms are mostly the familiar ones of the Tropics, though in the higher altitudes some temperate trees as pines and live oaks flourish and raspberries and dwarf tomatoes grow wild. In most parts of the mountains the ordinary temperate vegetables and fruits are successfully cultivated. The higher mountain slopes are generally clothed with tangled "mossy" forests or pine groves interspersed with stretches of bare, red earth, and patches of coarse grass, ferns, and runos. The more open portions of the low country are mostly covered with tall agong, similar to the well-known pampas grass but are variegated, in the more thoroughly watered portions, with clumps of bamboo and nipa.

The economic plants, especially those that produce valuable fibers, are legion. The "abaca" or manila hemp, the "sabatun," the "anden," and the "buri palm" are the most important of this class. The ordinary tropical fruits are very generally found, especially in the southern islands. Here the stranger will very likely make his first acquaintance with what many consider the king of fruits, the "mango;" and several others, less known, such as the "chico," the "lanson," and the "santol," will probably meet with his approval.

The hardwood forests of the Philippines, of which the systematic exploitation has only just begun, are of great area and enormous value, while many of the useful minor forest products, such as the "bejuco or rattan," are very plentiful. Flowering plants are very numerous, including many species of "orchids," though, as is usually the case in the tropics, the flowers themselves do not strike the newcomer as forming an especially prominent feature of the landscape. The staple tropical coral "rice" and the commoner tropical economic plants, such as the "coco palm," "sugar cane," and "tobacco," which, with "abaca" or manila hemp, make up over 90 per cent. of the exports of the islands, complete the list of the classes of plants and trees which the casual traveler will most often see.

The Philippines are not especially rich in animal life; and considering what a tropical country like India suffers from beasts of prey and from vermin of all sorts, it must be admitted that this poverty has its compensations. There is no large carnivorous animal. Monkeys are extremely common in some sections. Bats are very numerous, but all harmless. The larger ones, (the vampire bats) are of a fruit eating variety; and enormous swarms of them can be seen on the coasts of sparsely inhabited islands, rising out of the forest just at sunset. The larger mammals which are at all common in a wild state are several small species of deer, boar, and, in remote regions only, two or three kinds of wild buffalo.

The domesticated species of this last animal, commonly known by the native name of "carabao" is the most useful beast of burden in the Islands. He is heavy, ugly both in appearance and, when in a peaceful mood, incredibly slow, it is never-the-less the mainstay of agriculture throughout almost all the Islands; and the traveler soon becomes familiar with the sight of the ungainly beasts cooling their parched sides in the mud of some roadside ditch or swamp.

Of the smaller domestic animals, goats and hogs, the latter unpossessing animals of the "razorback" variety, run at large everywhere. Cats and dogs are very common. The cats are noted for their uncanny tails, which have a double crook, the dogs are of no particular breed and do not seem to thrive except in the matter of numbers. The ordinary fowl is kept everywhere, mainly because of its importance for what unfortunately is still, among the lower classes, the national sport of "cock-fighting." The number of species of birds is very large, but most of them are not found in great numbers. One of the best known is a kind of hornbill, which has a raucous cry and is subject of some curious native superstitions. As has been already stated the Islands are comparatively well off in the matter of noxious reptiles and insects. There are a good many species of serpents, but none of them are very common. The largest, a species of python, never attacks a human being; and in the provinces, indeed, it is sometimes allowed to inhabit the thatch of houses, where it serves to keep down the rats and mice. There are many poisonous varieties, the worst of which is the small green rice snake; but deaths from snake bite are very rare, even among the barefooted natives, and a foreigner, with his feet and legs well covered, is practically immune. The shallower rivers and swamps in some sections are infested with a great many crocodiles. Lizards of various kinds are very common. The larger ones, especially a kind of "iguana, excessively ugly but never-the-less harmless, may often be seen on the rocks by streams and lakes. Very small lizards inhabit every house in the lowlands. They are rather cheerful little animals, entirely harmless, and one soon ceases to resent their scurrying over the walls and ceilings, for they render valuable service

in keeping down the flies. Insect life is very rich indeed. Butterflies and moths, in gorgeous variety, are found in every favorable location. The white ant is unfortunately very common and also very destructive, and its presence makes necessary great care in the selection of structural materials. Mosquitoes are very plentiful though they are not as troublesome as in some localities in the United States during the summer months, such as New Jersey and Key West, Florida.

As is always the case in the Tropics, the waters surrounding the Islands are extremely rich in aquatic life. Fish, in favorable localities may be seen in extraordinary variety of color and form. Many of them are edible, forming, indeed, a large part of the animal food of the natives. The lower forms of marine life are extremely abundant and the sponge and pearl industries are already of importance.

This great aggregation of islands and islets is inhabited by a large variety of types of the human race. The aboriginal people were unquestionably the race of pygmy blacks, of whom small remnants still exist under the name of "Aetas" or "Negritos" ("little Negroes") and from whom the Island of Negros took its name. At present they are found only in certain parts of the mountains of that Island and Luzon, Panay, Palawan, northeastern Mindanao and a few others of less importance. They are essentially the same as the "Semang" of the Malay Peninsula and the people of the Andaman Islands, and no doubt represent a race once widespread in that part of the globe.

Aside from the Negritos, who form much less than 1 per cent. of the total population, (now about 8,000,000), practically the whole of the people of the Philippines belong to that section of humanity which is somewhat vaguely and altogether incorrectly described in the school geographies as the "brown or Malay race." Without attempting to plunge too deeply into a vexed question, it may be said that it is now rather generally held by ethnologists that all the brown peoples of the vast island world between Asia, Australia, and America form a series of very mixed stocks, in which three important races are almost indistinguishably blended. The chief elements of this mixture are first, the Negritos; second, a prehistoric race which had Caucasian features, if not a white skin; and third, a Mongolian race from the continent of Asia. In the more civilized Filipinos, the last of these elements is perhaps the most noticeable; but where this factor, presumably the most recent, is least marked, that it is to say, among the pagan tribes of the interior of Mindanao and, to some extent, of the mountains of Luzon.

According to the most plausible theory all the brown people of the Philippines are included in this great mixture of races and are assigned to that section of it which inhabits most of the eastern archipelago from Formosa and Sumatra to the Moluccas, and, for lack of a better, is still called by scientists the "Malay." Practically all the natives of the Islands bear distinctive marks of this relationship, in the way of brown skins, coarse and straight black hair, and with the exceptions mentioned above, rather flat and beardless faces.

There are a great many tribes in the Islands, a few of whom are the, Benguet, Lepanto, Bontoc Igorots, Ifugaos, Ilongots, Kalingas, Ynguinans, Manobos, Mandayas, Bagobos, Bilans, Subanuns, Bukidnons, Tagbanuas, Sanskrit and the Tagalogs. Each of these tribes is credited with its own language, though within the territory of each there are many dialectic differences.

The Government of the Philippine Islands is of a mixed type. That is to say, in pursuance of its frequently announced object of fitting the Filipino people for ultimate self-government, it combines with a framework of popular representation and local autonomy as much of the executive centralization usually characteristic of tropical dependencies as for the time being seems necessary to secure civil order and a fair degree of justice and administrative efficiency.

To this end the legislative branch of the Government is composed of two chambers, the Commission and the Assembly. The latter consists of eighty-one members, all Filipines and all elected for terms of four years on a suffrage basis which gives a vote to any male of 23 who can read and write English or Spanish, who owns a given amount of property or pays a certain amount of taxes, or who held municipal office under the Spanish Government. The electorate, as a result, is rather limited but it includes fully as many as could at the present time be reasonably held capable of intelligent voting, while educational qualification leaves room for indefinite expansion.

The Legislature holds one regular session yearly, beginning in October. The procedure of the Assembly is practically the same as that of the House of Representatives at Washington. It has all the usual powers of a lower house, except the exclusive right to originate money bills.

The Commission, which forms the upper house of the Legislature, is a body of nine men, five Americans and four Filipinos. The Governor-General is a member and ex-officio president.

He has a regular vote, but no veto power. He and the four Commissioners, three Americans and one Filipino, who are heads of Departments, form a link between the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The Governor-General and all the members are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

It would be well to call attention here to the part played in the Philippines of the present day by the United States Army and Navy. Contrary to an impression which appears to be still among stay-at-home Americans, the Army has no part whatever in governing the Philippines, except so far as a few of its officers may be detailed to positions in the civil administration. In this way they do varied and valuable work. The Army is in the Islands at present solely for defensive purposes and as a guaranty of peace. Its mere presence has now for some years, except for a few newly districts in the Moro country, served to make good this guaranty. The American troops, who comprise one division, about 12,000 strong, and 5,000 Philippine Scouts, who form part of the regular army, are distributed in garrisons and posts of considerable size, a contribution which the people of the United States make toward the support of the government of the Islands; and, despite a somewhat wide spread belief to the contrary, it is the only such contribution of any great importance that they do make, for the Philippine Government is strictly self-supporting, and does not receive any financial assistance from the United States for its civil expenses.

The Navy calls for less extended description, for naturally less is so seen of it. There are two naval stations, at Cavite, across the bay from Manila and at Olongapo, in Zambales Province. With a view to giving added force and a concrete meaning to the frequently repeated statement that the Philippines are a land of undeveloped possibilities, the following is devoted to a survey of the principal resources of the Islands, of the progress made in putting them on the world's markets, and of the measures taken by the Government to assist their development.

By far the most important part of the resources of the Islands is their agriculture products. With a large rainfall and a soil for the most part of volcanic origin and decidedly fertile, they are well adapted for producing a large variety of crops, and these, as a matter of fact, form the basis of about 95 per cent. of the total exports. The whole land area of the Archipelago is approximately 115,000 square miles, of which a very large part is public land, held by the Government for sale or lease to settlers and planters under the public-land and mining laws. There are no figures at hand to show the exact acres susceptible of cultivation in its present condition, but it is roughly estimated at from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres, the largest part of which is in the public domain and has yet hardly been touched. It should be remembered that these public lands are distinct from the "friar lands," which were purchased from the various religious orders, who had acquired them under the Spanish Government, in order to avoid the very serious agrarian question which seemed to threaten if they remained in the hands of their then owners.

In spite of the very considerable variety of soils and climatic conditions which may be found in the Philippines and the very large number of tropical plants of commercial importance which experiment has proved can be grown here, the actual staple agricultural products are very few. As has already been stated, no less than 95 per cent. of all the exports are made up, either in raw or manufactured form of copra (the dried meat of the coconut), sugar abaca or manila hemp and tobacco; and these, with the chief food products which are not exported, rice, Indian corn and camotes (a variety of sweet potatoes) form a very large part of the total agricultural production of the islands.

Continued Next Week.

MT. ST. MARY'S ITEMS.

Mrs. James Seltzer has returned from a prolonged visit to Altoona, Pa. Mr. James Seltzer and daughter, Mary, are visiting in Baltimore.

The entertainment given at St. Anthony's Hall on Wednesday evening was a grand success.

Mr. William Seltzer spent Saturday in Waynesboro.

Today Mt. St. Mary's crossed bats with Albright. Tomorrow Rock Hill College will be their opponents.

This morning Rev. Gilbert J. Gannon, of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, was ordained to the holy priesthood by Rt. Rev. Edward P. Allen, of Mobile. The ordination took place in the College Chapel. Rev. Fr. Gannon will go to the Mobile diocese.

The members of the Swastika Club will soon begin to rehearse their great four-act military drama which they hope to place before the public some time in June.

The sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Michael Manley came as a great surprise to his many friends and relatives in this locality.

Many a man tries to hide his ignorance behind the shower of words.

Second Spray for Fruit Trees.

Now that the season is passed for dormant spraying, fruit growers should prepare for the treatments that improve the fruit.

Apple trees should be sprayed just as the blossoms fall with concentrated lime-sulphur mixture, diluted one gallon to forty of water, to which should be added 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of spray, to prevent injury from Codling Moth and various diseases.

Peach and plum trees should be sprayed just as the calyxes or shucks are falling, with a solution made by using 2 pounds of arsenate of lead and 2 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water.

Tomato plants should be sprayed in the bed when they have their third leaf, with Bordeaux mixture, 4-5-50 formula, and 2 pounds lead, to prevent leaf blight and lessen attack from flea beetles, etc.

All persons interested in these treatments should write at once to the Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md., for bulletin No. 164, now ready for distribution.

THOMAS B. SYMONS,
State Entomologist.

After preaching for a prominent denomination for 70 years a clergyman, aged 96, has been taken to the almshouse. Charity is a beautiful subject for sermons.

Order of Publication.

ERNEST A. PIEZ, Plaintiff, by Anton Piez, his next friend, vs. ESTELLE M. CORDERY.

No. 8833 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Maryland, in Equity.

The object of this Bill is to procure a Decree setting aside the marriage contract between the Plaintiff and the Defendant, and declaring the marriage null and void.

The Bill states in substance as follows:

That the Plaintiff was born May 10th, 1892, and in the Autumn of 1906 became acquainted with the Defendant, who was born January 8th, 1893, and who is a non-resident of Maryland.

That from the Autumn of 1906 to the Spring of 1909 the Plaintiff knew the Defendant slightly, after which latter date until the Autumn of 1911 the Plaintiff frequently saw the Defendant.

That in the Autumn of 1911 the Defendant left Hammonont, New Jersey, where she had been residing for some time prior thereto, with her mother and matriculated as a student at The Woman's College at Frederick, Maryland.

That beginning October 27th, 1911, and continuing until October 30th, 1911, the Plaintiff received various telegrams purporting to be from the Defendant, who was then a student at the said The Woman's College, and also a telegram from the mother of the Defendant requesting and demanding the Plaintiff to come to Frederick to the Defendant and her mother.

That upon receipt of the last telegram from the Defendant the Plaintiff left Hammonont, New Jersey, where he is resident, for Frederick, Maryland, arriving at the latter place on October 30th, 1911.

That upon the arrival of the Plaintiff at Frederick, Maryland, he was met by the Defendant and her mother, who requested him to go to a house near The Woman's College, which he did, being accompanied by the said Defendant and her mother; that said Defendant, her mother, with another person present and the Plaintiff, after going into a room in said house, remained there for about an hour, during which time Defendant's mother informed the Plaintiff that he must at once marry said Defendant.

That as a result of the threats and duress made to and practiced upon the Plaintiff by the mother of the Defendant the Plaintiff was married to the Defendant by Rev. Ulysses S. G. Rupp, Pastor of the Lutheran Church of Frederick.

That immediately after the performance of the marriage ceremony, the Plaintiff, the Defendant and her mother separated, the Plaintiff leaving Frederick; that the marriage brought about in the manner aforesaid has never been consummated, the Plaintiff and Defendant having never lived together as husband and wife.

That Bill prays that the marriage contract entered into between the Plaintiff and the Defendant be set aside and dissolved, and held to be null and void, and for an Order of Publication against the Defendant Estelle M. Cordery, who is a non-resident.

It is thereupon this eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and twelve, by the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Maryland, sitting in Equity, ordered that the Plaintiff cause a copy of this Order to be published in a newspaper in Frederick County, once a week in each of four successive weeks before the 11th day of May, nineteen hundred and twelve, giving notice to the said absent Defendant, Estelle M. Cordery, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor, on or before the 27th day of May, nineteen hundred and twelve, to show cause, if any she has, why a Decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

HARRY W. BOWERS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Maryland.

JACOB ROHRBACK,
BARTLETT POE,
CLAGGETT & BLAND,
Solicitors for Plaintiff.
(Filed April 11, 1912.)

True Copy—Test:
Harry W. Bowers, Clerk.
4-12-5t

—CALL ON—

GEO. T. EYSTER,

—AND—

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

The Weekly Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar a year in advance; Six months, 50 cents. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application at this office.

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.

CHEESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC PHONE.

Entered as second-class matter January 1, 1909, at the post office at Emmitsburg, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912.

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

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

1912		APRIL					1912	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
28	29	30						

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. In the fertility and productiveness of its lands it ranks among the first in the Union, and especially in the production of wheat. The area of this great county is 633 square miles. The great body of the people are of German, English and Scotch-Irish descent, the progeny mostly of the early settlers. The land is mostly of fine limestone quality, and the greater part of the county is a valley of rolling lands lying between the Lingonore Hills and the Catocin Mountain. This splendid valley is drained by the Monocacy river, and is one of the best farmed and most highly improved and productive areas of the Union. The great crops are wheat and corn.—Maryland Manual issued by Board of Public Works.

DAVID J. LEWIS.

The Sixth Congressional District has been represented in the House for the last two years by an able, painstaking and conscientious man. Mr. Lewis has announced that he is a candidate for reelection and the district which he represents will do well, not only by themselves but by the country at large, to send him back for the next session.

In the two years he has acted in our capacity in Congress he has reflected credit on his district. He has formulated and forwarded measures of great importance and to crown these efforts with success in their passage means that he must be given the time required for such work; at least two more years. We are not guilty of exaggeration when we say that there is no man in the Lower House to-day with the knowledge of the different phases of the parcel post measure, its workings and effects, as the representative from the Sixth District. This measure is uppermost in our national affairs and to be properly handled and wisely acted upon such familiarity is imperative, and he, it seems, is the one man so enlightened.

Mr. Lewis is the calibre of man who has always believed that any candidate who enters the lists for public office should

do so only because he has such constructive measures in view as will benefit, if put through, the country at large. The emolument of office has never appealed to Mr. Lewis; nor has he ever viewed the position of congressman in the light of a sinecure. To him it means work of the hardest kind and responsibility the greatest. That David J. Lewis has been a constructionist his well-known record will attest. He has been not only the Congressman from and for the Sixth District of Maryland, but for the State and the country at large.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE TRAVELER.

The Split-Log Drag is being introduced by the County Commissioners. Elsewhere the use of this simple device has proved most satisfactory. In Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Dr. Donald McCaskey has worked such a change in road conditions with this machine and the proper use of it that his section has some of the best stretches of roads in that county. Before he began the work it suffered under the reputation of having the worst roads in Pennsylvania; veritable sink holes.

When our people see the results attained by the use of this method every farmer will have a split-log drag for his own use and traffic will look up. For their direction we quote the following from the "National Stockman and Farmer." It is entitled "When to Drag."

When the smiles of spring appear
Drag the road;
When the summer time is here
Drag the road;
When the corn is in the ear,
In the winter cold and drear,
Every season in the year,
Drag the road.
When you've nothing else to do
Drag the road;
If but for an hour or two,
Drag the road;
It will keep them good as new.
With a purpose firm and true,
Fall in line; it's up to you;
Drag the road.
Would you do the proper thing?
Drag the road;
Set the system on the wing,
Drag the road;
Give the drag a lively swing,
Toss the laurel wreath to King.
Hats off! Everybody sing
Drag the road.

IS GRATITUDE DEAD?

A gentleman remarked the other day on reading a news item which told of the attack on J. P. Morgan by angry Florentines, that gratitude was a rare thing among Christian people. He had in mind the fact that a short time ago Mr. Morgan gave to the city of Florence a work of art which was his by right of purchase but by sentiment should have been the property of that Italian city. This was almost a priceless treasure and the largess of the American financier was the talk of the artistic world. Yesterday a mob of excitable Italians offered this man, and the ladies with him, violence because some news monger reported that Morgan had purchased the stolen Mona Lisa, a picture that for a long time had not been in Florence and had little sentimental association with that municipality.

Another incident in contemporary history has bearing on this subject. A short time ago Russia retaliated on this country for our action in regard to the treaty of 1832 by a restriction on American trade. That people a few years before held out its hands to receive the bounty of America when dying by thousands of

starvation. "Revenge is profitable, gratitude is expensive."

A third incident:—After the Boxer uprising in China this country received a large indemnity from the Celestial Empire, which country, we may remark, has heard little of the Gospel. Our government returned this money. The Chinese are spending that fund here in the United States, educating each year a certain number of their people. This is an answer to the question in the heading.

BURGESS' BEAUTIFUL DREAM.

Representative Burgess says "Our national platforms are too long, and many of them read like essays. Let us do as our democratic fathers did before the war—make a platform so clear and concise that it can be printed upon a postal card. Let us say just what we mean," he adds, "and when we get in, do it."

"Beautiful thought but not worth a picayune in practice" we can hear the politician say. When the Beatitudes govern human action and there is no need for the Ten Commandments then such a rule might be used. We venture to say, wishing the Texan Representative long years of life and usefulness, that he will be gathered to his fathers when political parties and politicians say what they mean and do what they say.

It takes some time for the mind to realize the appalling catastrophe of Sunday when the gigantic Titanic went to the bottom of the ocean with a thousand persons. As many of the women as possible were saved, this to the credit of the splendid men aboard, but they did not escape suffering more terrible than those who perished, for the women, safe in boats, saw their loved ones sink from sight in the waves. The grief we feel for the lost is exceeded probably only by the sympathy we have for the bereaved.

ILLITERACY is on the decrease according to the Census Bureau. The percentage ought to be negligible. As it is 7.77 per cent. of our population falls under this head. When compulsory education becomes nation-wide people will begin to see the light.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

A FIGHTING PREACHER.

By A. W. MACY.

In 1772 Rev. John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg took charge of the little Lutheran church at Woodstock, Virginia, and for three years attended faithfully to his pastoral duties. During that time, however, the revolutionary rumblings became louder and louder, and the preacher became more and more interested in the burning question of independence. Finally, one Sabbath morning, he delivered an impressive discourse on patriotism, and dwelt at length on the duty of all good citizens to uphold their country in the hour of need. At the close he exclaimed in a voice like a trumpet, "There is a time for all things; a time to preach and a time to fight, and now is the time to fight." Then throwing off his sacerdotal gown he stood before his astonished congregation in the full regimental dress of a Virginia colonel. He ordered the drums to be beaten at the church door for recruits, and on that day nearly 300 men enlisted, including almost every able-bodied man of his congregation. He was made colonel of the Eighth Virginia regiment, afterwards became a major-general, and gave proof of his bravery on many a hard-fought battlefield.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

FISCAL REFORMS
PRODUCE RESULTSTreasury Department Example of
Economical Administration.

EVEN DEMOCRATS APPROVE.

Under Taft Reorganization Accomplished, Frauds Capped and Law Violators Punished—Divorced From Wall Street.

The treasury department has recently received the commendation of the Democratic appropriation committee of the house of representatives for the results achieved in bringing about economy and efficiency in that department. The general basis of this unusual praise is the fact that it is costing \$2,500,000 a year less to run this big business machine of the government than it did three years ago when President Taft began his administration and initiated his campaign for governmental economy by placing an experienced business man, Secretary MacVeagh, at the head of the treasury department.

The Economy Effectuated.

The amount now saved each year is a 10 per cent reduction in the previous cost. It tells but half the story of the actual economy effected, for there has been a 10 per cent increase in the business of the department during this time, making a total gain in the interest of the taxpayer of 20 per cent.

The eagerness that now exists to make political capital out of criticism makes the fact eminently striking that through this period of investigation and inquiry the treasury department has been found a fruitless field of operation. It has not even been mentioned in connection with the alleged "money trust," for the reason that the treasury department is now for the first time wholly independent of the big bankers of the country in its operations. That the department should always be above the slightest ground for moral criticism is of course one of the fundamentals of its administration.

Frauds Are Punished.

The vigor with which the administration has gone after those who have attempted frauds on the customs revenue is illustrated by the fact that more than \$5,000,000 has been collected in fines against dishonest importers and attempted smugglers. Jail sentences in numerous instances have been added to the fines. The result has been the creation of a wholesome respect for the law on the part of importers and Americans who travel in foreign lands. The entire machinery for the collection of customs has been overhauled, with the result that valuations are made more accurately, and many channels for frauds have been stopped. One of the special aids in this connection has been the special agents' service, which the secretary has taken personally in hand.

The other collection agency, the internal revenue service, has been brought to a high degree of efficiency. Its collections last year were the highest in its history—\$322,000,000—which was collected at the expense of 168-100 cents for each dollar, a substantial decrease in cost. Internal revenue collectors are now giving the major portion of their time to their official duties, an innovation brought about for the first time through the insistence of the president that efficiency of administration was more to be desired than the developing of political machines.

Where Savings Resulted.

Savings in the method of printing the paper money of the country have been made to the extent of \$600,000 annually, while similar work in the mints has resulted in cutting down the expenses annually to the extent of \$483,000. By using the mails instead of the express a saving of \$60,000 a year is effected in sending worn-out notes to the treasury for redemption. Nearly \$50,000 a year is being saved through improved methods in handling the paper on which money and postage and internal revenue stamps is printed. A similar amount is being saved through closer scrutiny and economy in printing the stationery for the department. The revenue cutter service adds to the list a saving of \$100,000 a year with increased activities, so also does the public health service. There are many more details of savings, all telling the same story.

Genuine Reforms Made.

And this story is the strongest kind of a denial of the charge that President Taft has used the government employee to further his own political advantage. There have been 1,801 unnecessary places abolished under the treasury department in the last three years. Five hundred and forty-two of these have been in the department service in Washington. None of those in Washington whose places were abolished have been separated from the service by that fact. Secretary MacVeagh has rigidly adhered to the policy of saving the vacancies which occurred in the department by resignation and death, and these places have been filled by those who would otherwise have been dropped.

The facts above set forth are convincing proof that under the administration of President Taft genuine reforms in administration have been accomplished in bringing the government business to the most practical and economical basis in the interest of the whole people.

DELEGATES PLEDGED TO
TAFT.

On Friday, April 12, 1912, the delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:

Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	8
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	26
Illinois	2
Indiana	20
Iowa	8
Kentucky	23
Louisiana	6
Michigan	18
Mississippi	20
Missouri	14
New Mexico	7
New York	83
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Vermont	2
Virginia	24
Total	341

Pledged to Roosevelt, 113.
Pledged to La Follette, 36.
Pledged to Cummins, 4.
Necessary for choice, 539.

evidently drawn by men imbued with the importance of preserving the employers from burdensome or unjust liabilities. It was treated as a personal matter of each employee, and the employees were put on a level of dealing which, however it may have been in the past, certainly creates injustice to the employee under the present conditions.

The attention of congress to the great injustice of the present system was called by President Taft. He mentioned the fact that often the recovery of large sums in damage verdicts did not result in actual benefit to the injured person on account of the heavy expenses in litigation. The president expressed the belief that these burdens would disappear with the enactment of the proposed law, since the counsel fees are limited to a reasonable amount.

As further stated by the president, "the great object of the proposed law is to secure justice to the weaker party under existing modern conditions." He also declared that he would use his influence to aid in the enactment of the proposed law before the adjournment of the present session of congress.

ROOSEVELT PRAISED TAFT.

Former President Lauded Successor
Before New York Republicans.

One of the most comprehensive endorsements that the Taft administration has ever received was contained in the speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the New York Republican state convention at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1910. The first two paragraphs of the speech were as follows:

"We come here feeling that we have the right to appeal to the people from the standpoint alike of national and state achievement. During the last eighteen months a long list of laws embodying legislation most heartily to be commended as combining wisdom with progress have been enacted by congress and approved by President Taft."

"The amendments to the interstate commerce law, beginning of a national legislative program for the exercise of the taxing power in connection with big corporations doing an interstate business, the appointment of a commission to frame measures that do away with the evils of overcapitalization and of improper and excessive issues of stocks and bonds, the law providing for publicity of campaign expenses, the establishment of the maximum and minimum tariff provisions and the exceedingly able negotiation of the Canadian and other treaties in accordance therewith, the inauguration of the policy of providing for a disinterested revision of tariff schedules through a high class commission of experts which will treat each schedule purely on its own merits with a view to protecting the consumer from excessive prices and to securing the American producer and especially the American wage worker what will represent the difference of cost in production here as compared with the cost of production in countries where labor is less liberally rewarded, the extension of the laws regulating safety appliances for the protection of labor and the creation of a bureau of mines. These and similar laws, backed up by executive action, reflect high credit upon all who succeeded in putting them in their present shape upon the statute books. They represent an earnest of the achievement which is yet to come, and the beneficence and far-reaching importance of this work done for the whole people measure the credit which is rightly due to the congress and to our able, upright and distinguished president, William Howard Taft."

Taft Sure of Nomination.

Up to and including April 12 494 delegates had been elected to the Republican national convention, which meets in Chicago in June. Of these President Taft has 341 instructed for or pledged to his renomination. There remained to be elected on that date 582 delegates. Of these President Taft needs only 198 and Mr. Roosevelt needs 420. In other words, if President Taft gets one out of every three delegates remaining to be elected he will have within four of enough to nominate, while Mr. Roosevelt must have three out of every four of the delegates remaining in order to secure the nomination. That President Taft will have more than 700 delegates at Chicago is a certainty.

NEW LABOR BILL
A TAFT POLICYLiability and Compensation
Measure Progressive.

JUSTICE IS ITS OBJECT.

President Approves Proposed Legislation Making Federal Labor Laws Fit Modern Conditions—Legal Machinery Simplified.

As the result of the personal interest of President Taft in all matters affecting the workmen of the country, congress has before it today a comprehensive bill on employers' liability and workmen's compensation which is recognized as one of the most progressive of the many achievements of the Taft administration. The bill was reported by a commission appointed by President Taft pursuant to a joint resolution of congress passed on June 25, 1910, and it was recently sent to congress by the president, accompanied by a message recommending its passage. As drafted the measure provides an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injuries resulting in disabilities or death to employees of common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia.

This comprehensive legislation is the direct outcome of the general unsatisfactoriness of labor legislation passed by congress in recent years and is illustrative of the Taft method of reaching an admitted evil by a painstaking investigation followed by carefully considered laws. As is well known, the first employers' liability law passed in the last administration was declared unconstitutional by the courts. A new law to take its place was passed under this administration, but it was generally understood at the time that the comprehensive measure now before congress was to follow, both as to liability and compensation, as soon as the necessary investigation into the subject could be made. The result is that the workmen of the United States, so far as they can be reached by federal law, will soon be working under one of the most enlightened labor laws on record.

Provision is made in the bill, as drafted tentatively, that every common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce shall pay compensations in the amounts specified in the bill to any of its employees who sustains personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and resulting in his disability or to his dependents in case of death.

It is provided in the bill that the injured employee shall have medical attendance and surgical aid when necessary, the last mentioned being limited to \$200. The monthly wages of an employee are deemed to be twenty-six times the established day's pay, and \$50 is the minimum monthly wage payment. It is also provided that all compensation shall be paid monthly unless computed to a lump sum.

Death benefits are provided for at a specific percentage of the man's wages to be paid to the widow with an increase in the amount when there are dependent children, and in case of no dependents the payment of the burial expenses is required. The matter of personal injury compensation is also covered in a fair and equitable provision.

Another feature of the proposed act is a clear definition of the term "dependent" as well as of what constitutes an "injury" and an "employee." Legal complications are provided for, reports of accidents, payments and operations under the law to the interstate commerce commission are required, and it is declared that the proposed act shall take effect on July 1, 1912, and cited as "the federal compensation act of 1912."

In its investigations of this subject the commission determined at the outset that in substance the doctrines of the common law originating under comparatively simple conditions were unjust as applied to the complex relations of master and servant. The use of complicated machinery, steam and electricity has had the effect of increasing the deplorable antagonism between employer and employee and often giving a few injured employees large and frequently extravagant damages, while the great majority have been left to bear the entire burden without any recompense whatever.

At the time of the adoption of the common law rules of liability industrial conditions were radically different from those of today. The number of employees was smaller because there were few big industrial plants. The business carried on was small in extent, the appliances used in the work consisted largely of hand tools, while the power was simple in character, with little danger to the employee. Under such conditions the rules of common law originated.

Today there is a vast difference. President Taft, in the message which transmitted the report of the commission to congress, aptly says, in speaking of the proposed bill, "that it is one of the great steps of progress toward a satisfactory solution of an important phase of the controversies between employers and employees that have been proposed within the last two or three decades. The old rules of liability under the common law were adapted to a different age and condition and were

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Better sell or trade off things you don't want. Adver-
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THE CHRONICLE

GIFT OF THE GROOM

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Eric Prescott stood at the window of his little real estate office in Fordport. He had opened it in the fall and now it was spring.

He looked at the landscape complacently well pleased with himself for various reasons. In the first place, coming from the south, he had shivered and shaken all the cold northern winter; but the warm May weather suited him. The freshness of everything, the little yellowish green leaves, the smell of the lilacs and the songs of the birds made Fordport more like home.

Another reason for his felicity was the little office and the row of six nearly completed frame houses half a block down the street. He could see the latter from his window. The outside work had been done before the rough weather and the inside during the winter months. Nothing remained to be done but the trimming, paving and one extra coat of paint on each.

Eric Prescott was engaged to be married to Rose Marshall, the belle of Fordport. When he had settled in the village eight months before Rose was engaged to marry Tom Lyle.

The minute he saw Rose, Eric made up his mind to have her. The fact that she was engaged to Tom Lyle was nothing to him.

Few girls would have been proof against the siege he immediately laid to Rose's favor. His southern accent and excellent taste in clothes, which set off his tall slender figure, made him favorite with all women.

Eric showered gifts of candy, roses, books and music on Rose, who refused them all at first—then accepted a few flowers reluctantly and finally, overwhelmed with many attentions, succumbed completely. Then she and Tom quarreled and that was exactly what Eric wanted. They were soon engaged and Rose was seemingly happy. She was the envy of all the Fordport girls.

The corner house in the row was to be hers when they were married. Eric gave her to understand that before she had accepted him, she joked at home about loving the house as much as she loved Eric.

The house began to look different from the others in the row. The porch was extended around the side and made two feet wider than the other porches.

Rose, busy with her trousseau, appeared to be very happy and the wedding was a month away. She seldom saw Tom Lyle. He was spending most of his time now at the farm a half mile from the village. She congratulated herself that she had escaped a life of monotony in the country. Town life suited her.

One day she met Tom driving two strange men toward the farm. He seemed to be explaining something to them and merely nodded at Rose. She went home thoughtfully. He evidently was not unhappy.

The day following this meeting with Rose, Tom hitched his little black mare to the runabout and drove over to see his chief counselor and confessor, Aunt Polly Goodwin. She was taking a "nap" in her sitting room when Tom drove in at the gate.

"What news, Tommy? Sit right down here. Now tell me—is there much coal on the farm?"

"Yes, Aunt Polly, acres of it they say. Congratulate me. I am a rich man."

"Bless your heart, Tommy," said the old lady, wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron. "I am so glad, so glad for you."

"Thanks, Aunt Polly, but riches do me little good now," he returned a little bitterly.

The old lady looked at Tom keenly. "If you don't mind me mentioning it, Tom, I have been doing a little thinking lately, since you talked of finding coal. May I suggest a little plan? You used to take my advice."

"Fire away, auntie, that's what I came for."

"Well, it is this way. I hate to see a fine girl like Rose Marshall throw herself away on that southern dude, and ruin her life at the same time. Her heart is in the right place, but her head has been turned by Prescott's attentions and his house. Now that you have some money—"

"Money!" he interrupted impatiently. "If you mean that Rose will marry me now that I am rich—"

"Hush, Tom!" she said softly. "Now listen to me. Rose is not to know a word about your good luck. Neither is anyone in town to know it for a little while. This is my plan."

Tom left a half hour later thinking what a wonder Aunt Polly was and with a determined set to his lips boding good or ill for someone.

One day, a week or so before the wedding, Rose stopped in to see Eric at his office.

"I've come to ask about the window seat in the dining-room, Eric," she explained after he had kissed her. "I do not want it varnished. Did you tell Simmons?"

Eric looked uncomfortable for a minute, then walked to the window and looked over at the house. "Do you like the place so well, Rose?"

"I love it. Why?"

"I have just sold it."

"You what?"

"Sold it."

"That house! Our house! Mine?"

"Yes."

Rose sank into a chair, white and shaking. "Please explain."

He turned quickly. "I had too good an offer to refuse. A firm in the city offered me ten thousand for it and wanted an immediate answer. You were in Foxburg yesterday and I could not wait to ask you. So I wired 'Yes.' You didn't care so much as that for the house, did you? We can put up another."

She rose unsteadily, the tears starting to her eyes. "I must think it all over, Eric. I am a little upset. Good-by."

Alone in her room, Rose began to think as she had not done for months. The sale of the house, his wedding gift to her, had given her a sudden jolt. But after all a house is only a house, her common sense kept telling her. She must do nothing for which she would be sorry. But something was wrong with her. All her feeling for Eric seemed dead. Surely his thoughtlessness could not kill real love so easily. Rose sat and thought it all out. Then she realized for the first time that her feeling for the southerner was not love at all.

She cried herself to sleep that night thinking of Tom. "Oh, what have I done?" she moaned. "I have spoiled his life and mine, but I would rather live in a cave with him than in a palace with Eric."

In the morning she awoke clear-headed and courageous. Before she dressed she wrote two notes, one to Eric breaking the engagement, and a very short one to Tom, merely asking him to come to see her as she had something to explain.

Tom went to Rose's house. He had not been surprised to get the note.

Rose, trying to look matter-of-fact and dignified, met him at the door. And Tom pretended not to notice her burning cheeks and eyes which threatened to run over.

"I will just keep you a minute, Tom," she said simply, "but I wanted you to know something. It is due you. You were entirely in the right when we quarreled and I am very sorry. I was wrong and I want you to know it. And another thing—" She stopped suddenly, then caught her breath and the color left her face. "I have broken my engagement to Mr. Prescott. I think you should be the first one to know it. I discovered quite accidentally that I did not love him. That is all, Tom," she said, rising and holding out her hand with a smile, "except that mother and I are going away tomorrow for a month or two and I will say good-by. Do say I am forgiven. I would feel better about it, you know."

Tom looked at her steadily, then took her little pink hand in his. Slowly he reached for the other and got it. "Rose!"

Rose dropped her eyes and turned crimson again.

"Rose, do you love me?"

No answer.

"Tell me. Do you love me?"

"Yes, Tom," almost inaudibly.

He gathered her in his arms and kissed her.

"Dearest," he said a little later. "I, too, have something I must get off my mind. I thought I would beat Eric at his own game. 'All's fair in love and war,' he used to say, and so it is."

Rose looked startled. He went on. "Did Eric tell you he had sold the house?"

"Yes."

"Well—I bought it. The farm has valuable coal on it, Rose, and I sold the rights. No one knows it, but I am rich now. I had an idea you did not love Eric Prescott and I determined to try him, too. I got an uncle of mine to make an offer for the house to see if he would sell it. Prescott sent the answer by wire in less than five minutes. Now am I forgiven, dear? The house is still yours, you know."

Rose put her arms around his neck.

"You are a dear, but I would rather live in the country," she said.

QUICK WIT SAVED SITUATION

French Audience, True to Natural Characteristic, Mollified by Poor Attempt at Joke.

Mr. Harry Fragon tells a good story of an experience he had while on a tour in France.

It was about Christmas-time when he found himself at a small town where he was billed to sing while he played a grand piano.

In French a grand piano is a piano a queue, and when he appeared on the stage with the only thing available a cottage piano, the audience were fairly emphatic in their request to know where was the piano a queue. Mr. Fragon could see that unless something were done there would be trouble, and a bright idea came to him.

On the following evening, when he appeared on the stage, the loud murmurs were renewed, and the same question asked with, if nothing, more emphasis.

Then Mr. Fragon walked to the front of the stage and informed them that he was very sorry the small space would not admit of anything larger than a cottage piano.

"Still," he said, "if you must have a piano a queue, you shall have it. There is the piano,"—pointing to it—"and here"—as he produced a horse's tail—"is the queue!"

Fortunately the jest was taken well, and a fiasco, perhaps even a riot, was avoided.

A Success.

Husband—How was the woman's session?

Wife—Best time I ever had. I was so tired dressed woman present—

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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.

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July 3 '10-1y

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Merchandise in our Store bids you a cordial invitation to become better acquainted—every section of our establishment is full of the most beautiful and desirable items we have ever shown. Discriminating care has been used in selecting only what fashion dictates and our assortment will give you a generous field in choosing.

Tailored Suits

For early wear are beautiful—their chicness is very refreshing. The jaunty Jacket and gracefully fashioned Skirt will be your pleasure. We have been duplicating some styles which attests their worth. You'll do well to see them for their newness will impress you. Prices most reasonable.

Silks

This season it will be silks and silks—beautiful Foulards, Stylish Stripes, Shimmering Plain Weaves, Faconet Effects, ever dependable Tub Silks. All here and at lower prices than usual. That 32-inch Black Messaline at 79 cents is a winner.

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New Whipcords.
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Cream Serges from 50c. to \$2.00.
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Stylish Suitings at 50c.

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One of the wanted Ladies' Garments for this season will be the "Ladies' Silk Shirt." Mannish in every particular, but very modish and useful. Solid colors and stripes, \$1.50 to \$2.99.

The Spring Models in Royal Worcester and W. B. Corsets are here. How about that New Gossard. You know our Corsetieres fit them to your figure—quite a privilege. The Spring Neckwear is very fetching—Roses and Roses. The Pictorial Review Patterns are due this week.

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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.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Rowe, of Haverford, Pa., spent a few days here with Dr. Rowe's mother.

Miss Danner, of Gettysburg, visited her sister, Mrs. Charles Reinwald.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillelan, of Westminster, visited Mr. George L. Gillelan this week. Mr. Joshua Gillelan, of Baltimore, also spent a short time here.

Mr. Pius Felix, Miss Anna Felix and Mr. Webb Felix visited in Washington.

Miss H. H. Motter and Masters Vail and James Motter left on Saturday for Washington.

Miss Fannie Hoke is now in Baltimore with her sister, Mrs. Rosensteel. Mr. and Mrs. Rosensteel are now living in the new property they recently purchased.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Moser left yesterday for Chicago where she will spend some time with her brother.

Mr. B. S. Jenkins, of Ellicott City, Md., visited town on Thursday.

Hon. Gist Blair, of Montgomery county, was in town yesterday.

Mr. R. L. Kershner, of Pittsburgh, spent a few days here.

Big Score For Mt. St. Mary's.

By heavy hitting and clever base running Mount St. Mary's defeated William and Mary of Virginia on Friday here by a score of 18 to 3. Letters did the twirling for the Mountaineers and allowed only one hit during his six innings of work. Rice made his first appearance of the year in right field and proved to be at home. He made four hits. Shier's fielding was the feature for the Virginians. The all-around work of the locals showed improvement over the previous games. Score by innings:

Mount St. Mary's 5 2 0 1 4 6 0—18
William and Mary 0 3 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Jones, Winsbrow, and Peacey; Letters, McCloskey, Sebald and Martin.

Winter Injury of Shrubs and Fruit Trees

The very serious winter weather in January and February has caused quite extensive injuries to many shrubs and trees in Maryland, and no doubt during the coming season, and probably in years following, many obscure troubles will be noticed which can be referred back to the weather this past year. Of course the buds of peach and some other fruit trees have been practically all killed in many parts of the State. As a rule, the fruit buds of other species have not been hurt much, and as the ground was fortunately covered by snow, the roots of all plants did not suffer, and the small herbaceous trees being entirely covered will come out in unusually good condition. The most serious injury has been to the wood of many trees and shrubs. Many shrubs usually hardy have been killed to the snow line, although in many cases the bark and buds appear alright, the wood and cambium, however, being entirely dead. This applies especially to California privet hedge and most roses, also to some spires and other ornamental shrubs. If these shrubs are cut back now to the uninjured wood, they will in most cases recover, also buds at the base of the plants. The wood of peach trees in some parts of the State, where the temperature went to 20 below zero or more has been killed and in such cases if the trees are cut back to the wood a half inch in diameter, they will usually make a better recovery than if cut very severely. Some varieties of apple show wood which is blackened even worse than the peach wood, but growers should not be alarmed as trees so affected will recover much better than peach and usually need very little treatment except to give them best conditions for active growth.

J. B. S. NORTON,
State Pathologist.

Story of An Aged Egg.

Some time between a year and a half and two years ago John Brown, an employee of D. Fred Englar, a provision dealer in Union Bridge, while crating eggs for shipment to Baltimore wrote his name and address on one of them. Several days ago he received a postal card from Miss Edna Brashear, of Ilchester, Md., informing him that she had purchased an egg with his name and address written upon it. As he had not written his name on another egg in the meantime, it was undoubtedly the one upon which he placed his signature so many months ago. Miss Brashear did not inform Mr. Brown whether it was purchased as a fresh product.

Wheat Price Disturbed.

When it was reported that the coming wheat crop would be a partial failure the price of that grain on the Chicago 'change jumped to \$1.10.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending Friday, April 19.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	—	71	76
Saturday	50	57	50
Monday	57	70	75
Tuesday	67	76	74
Wednesday	55	54	52
Thursday	54	57	54
Friday	48	—	—

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending April 21, 1911.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	—	61	63
Saturday	50	56	63
Monday	37	45	56
Tuesday	40	55	63
Wednesday	51	61	57
Thursday	49	53	56
Friday	48	—	—

By the registration on Tuesday ten new names were added while seven were taken off, four by death and three by removal.

Dr. Joseph E. Rowe delivered an address at Johns Hopkins University last evening.

The Governor by proclamation has made next Wednesday, April 26, Arbor Day.

MICHAEL MANLEY.

Michael Manley, a veteran in the service of Mount St. Mary's College passed away at 9.45 P. M., Friday, April 12. For some time he had been dangerously ill, and his death was expected; but lately he seemed to revive sufficiently to visit his neighbors, and even his friends at the College, where he was seen on the eve of his death. On Friday evening he was suddenly stricken, and realizing that the end was near, summoned his pastor to receive the last ministrations of the Catholic faith. He met death with calm resignation and Christian fortitude.

Michael Manley was born about the year 1840 in the county Mayo, Ireland, and came to the Mountain in 1884. On March 7, 1886 he was married by Bishop Allen to Mrs. Margaret Mary Burket. With an intermission of about two years in Baltimore, Mr. Manley was employed at the College from 1884 up to the time of his death. Father Bradley, the President of Mount St. Mary's, who for upwards of 28 years had intimately known the deceased, performed on Monday morning, April 15, the funeral service at St. Anthony's Church and the burial services in the old Mountain cemetery.

At the funeral discourse Father Bradley said in part: We are assembled here this morning to pray for the departed, and to offer a last tribute of respect to one that was during 25 or 26 years a servant and a friend of the college. In the past history of the College due recognition must be given to a long line of faithful and devoted servants, who forming, as it were, one family with the faculty and students, had at heart the best interests of the College, and by their untiring efforts and satisfactory labors contributed not a little to the past glory of the Mountain. Mr. Manley had those desirable traits of character that go to make up the obedient, trustworthy and conscientious servant, and strove ever to fulfill in his humble sphere whatever duties were assigned him. As we lay him to rest, our comfort is his long life of fidelity to duty; our comfort is that God gave him ample time to make his immediate preparation for death. We feel assured that he has worked out the one thing necessary, the salvation of his soul; but, as the deceased was human, he may yet have to atone for minor transgressions before he can see the face of God. It is our duty, therefore, to continue in prayer for the soul of our friend. Let us take to heart the lessons which the presence of death forces upon us. We cannot ignore the fact, that we, too, must soon pass away in our turn; and that while time is ours, it shall be used to the best interests of our soul and in preparation for our last hour. Those that have preceded us with the sign of faith and slumber the sleep of peace, have left us the blessed hope of being one day reunited to them in our Father's house, if we in turn, shall be faithful unto the end.

LUMBER SALE.

By N. H. Musselman, 40,000 feet of Solid Oak Boards, Plank and Scantling, all full edged, 75 cords of Oak and Hickory Slab Wood, 35 acres of Uncut Tops and Standing Timber—Saturday, April 20, on Daniel Frey farm in Liberty township, on road from Liberty Hall school to Waynesboro Pike. 1t

DIED

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

MANLEY.—On April 12, 1912, at his home near Mount St. Mary's College, Michael Manley, aged 72 years. Funeral on Monday at St. Anthony's Church, interment in Mountain Cemetery.

CHURCH NEWS

Regular services in the Emmitsburg Churches are as follows:

CATHOLIC

Mass, Sunday 7 and 10 a. m.
Mass, Daily 6 a. m.
Vespers, Sunday 7 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, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Wednesday Service, 7:30 p. m.
Saturday Catechetical Instruction at 2:30 p. m.

METHODIST

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

Dr. J. Albert Beam has been elected to the chair of biology in Heidelberg University, Ohio. Dr. Beam is a nephew of Mr. George Beam, of this place. He was formerly Mercersburg Academy's medical missionary to China.

A meeting of the congregation of the Reformed Church will be held in the church on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Postal Express Bill Reported Favorably

A dispatch from Congressman David J. Lewis received last night tells of the favorable report of the Postal Express bill by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

This is the measure that has taken much of our Congressman's time, and in debate over it has attracted the attention of the whole country to our sterling representative.

Ladies' Work Appreciated.

The work done by the ladies in connection with the recent festival held by the Vigilant Hose is greatly appreciated and the Firemen wish to express their thanks to them.

Mr. Kretzer Operated On.

Mr. C. C. Kretzer, formerly of this place, now residing in Hagerstown, was the first patient to be operated on at the new hospital in Hagerstown. The operation was for a tumor under the right arm and was performed by Drs. Wareham and Morrison. It was successful.

Town Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the voters of the town of Emmitsburg at Firemen's Hall, Emmitsburg, on Monday evening, April 22, 1912, at 8 P. M., to nominate candidates for a Burgess to serve one year and one Commissioner to serve three years. All voters are respectfully requested to be present.

By Order of
BURGESS AND COMMISSIONERS.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

Emmitsburg and Thurmont Percheron Draft Horse Co. will stand "Romeo" for the season of 1912 at the following places:

On Monday and Tuesday of each week at Thurmont, at Zentz's stables;
Wednesday at Chas. Keilholtz's farm;
Thursday at Bridgeport, at Doc Smith's farm;
Friday and Saturday in Emmitsburg at James Elder's stable.

Service \$13.00 for single colt, or two for \$25.00. April 5-4ts

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The old established and well known firm of J. M. Adelsberger & Son, Emmitsburg, offers for sale on private terms, its good will, tools, fixtures, material and stock on hand, and will rent to purchaser its complete plant. Immediate possession given.

Apply to Mrs. J. M. ADELSBERGER, Apr. 12-2ts-stet Emmitsburg, Md.

Lumber for Sale.

Any kind of building lumber including boards and frame lumber. Chestnut plank for hog pen floors. Also lot of posts and rails. Prices reasonable.

H. G. HOKE,
Emmitsburg, Md.
Apr 5-4ts

FOR SALE—Throughbred Pekin and Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.00 per 11. Also Spangled Hamburg chicken eggs \$1.25 per 15; White Leghorn \$1.00 per 15.

apr.-12-3t J. H. Brown,
R. F. D. 3 Emmitsburg, Md.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

Martin A. Stouter announces that he has first-class shingles for sale cheap at all times. 4-19-4ts

Afterwhile the man who spits on the sidewalk will be classed with the one who spits on his shirt front.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS WON BY ROBERT R. SELLERS

Only Engineering Student in Graduating Class So Distinguished and Third in History of University.

In the announcement of the commencement speakers at Bucknell University, published in Orange and Blue, the University weekly, appears the name of Robert R. Sellers, a product of our schools and a resident of Emmitsburg, the son of Mr. William Sellers and grandson of our venerable townsman, Mr. Nathaniel Rowe.

Quoting from the above named paper: "To this year's class comes the distinction of having an engineering student on its commencement platform. Sellers, who is a civil engineer, will be the first engineering student in recent years, and the third in the history of the college to receive commencement honors." Mr. Sellers received unusually high marks, his average being over 93 per cent. During his course he has been an instructor as well as a student, his great skill in mechanical drawing winning for him much work from the University authorities. There are 94 members in the graduating class.

Wheat Selection for Improving Both Yield and Quality

Let any farmer walk through his field of wheat, and he will find that all the heads are not alike, even if sown from the best standard varieties of seed wheat. He will find that some heads are longer than others, some broader, some with more grains to the head, and some tighter in the chaff, and so on. It has recently become fully known that most of these variations, unless they are directly induced by a patch of richer soil, are strictly and fully inheritable, and are transmitted to their progeny in full vigor and perfection. If farmers who are specially interested in improving the yields and quality of their wheat will go through their fields at harvest time, and pick out the best heads from their fields, and thresh and save them for stock seed, they will find that it will result in a considerable improvement in the yield, quality and uniformity of the crop produced another season. Even if the farmer only picks out enough heads to make a bushel to a bushel and a half of select seed, this will give him enough to sow an acre of wheat for the next season, and that will produce a superior grade of seed. The product of this should give him sufficient seed to give him a good start towards his full seeding for the following year.

We are following out this method of selection on our own farms, and we hope by this means to eventually increase the yield of different varieties of wheat which we offer, materially; but farmers can accomplish very generally the same results for themselves, if they will follow out the practice as above indicated, and increased yields per acre of all wheats sown can very soon come to be realized, provided this method is generally practiced in the saving and selection of seed wheat.—Wood's Crop Special published by T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedmen, Richmond, Va.

DEVOE TAKES LEAST GALLONS: ALWAYS

Paint Devoe; it's the cheapest paint in the world: never mind the price; it may or may not be more. Less gallons will paint the house; and the paint will outwear anything.

Skip wear; you've got to wait, to find that out. It covers more; you haven't got to wait to find that out.

It's the cheapest of all; no matter about the price. M. A. Thomas, painter, Lynchburg, Va., writes: "The first job I did with your paint I estimated 37 gallons; had 12 gallons left. Since then I have used Devoe altogether and recommend it to all my customers. When I commence a job, I tack up a card reading as follows: M. A. Thomas, contractor; Devoe Paint."

That's how.
Sold by J. THOS. GELWICKS.

PUBLIC SALE

---OF---

LUMBER, SLAB & CORD WOOD

Saturday, Apr. 20

On the Daniel Frey farm, formerly the old Clark farm, in Liberty township, on road running from Liberty School House to Waynesboro pike

40,000 FEET OF

SOLID OAK BOARDS

PLANK AND SCANTLING

all full edged, 2x4, 3x4 and 4x4, from 8 to 16 ft. long, 75 cords of Oak and Hickory Slab Wood, 12 inches long, 35 acres of Uncut Tops, also Standing Timber, Oak and Hickory, in lots to suit purchasers, 100 Posts, 25 cords of Cord Wood with no brails, Tree Tops, Chips, Chucks, Edging, Lumberman's Shanty, etc.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m., sharp. A credit of 3 months will be given to all purchasers giving their notes with approved security. All sums under \$5 cash. Positively no lumber to be removed until sale is over.

J. M. CALDWELL, Auct.
P. A. MILLER, Clerk. N. H. Musselman.

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. tf

NOTARY PUBLIC

A. A. HORNER

OFFICE: Banking House of
ANNAN, HORNER & CO.
EMMITSBURG, MD.

may 20-10-17

Order of Publication.

ELI HENRY HYATT, Plaintiff, vs. ELIZABETH BACHUS HYATT, Defendant.

No. 8819 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Frederick county, Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity.

The object of this Bill is to procure a Decree for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii of the Plaintiff from the Defendant.

The Bill states in substance as follows: That the Plaintiff is a resident of Frederick County, Maryland, but that the residence of the Defendant is unknown, that the Plaintiff married the Defendant at Salida, Colorado, June 6, 1897, where they resided until 1903 when they moved to and resided in Woodville District, Frederick County, Maryland, where they resided upon a farm until about February 3, 1909, when the Defendant abandoned and deserted the Plaintiff, since which time the Plaintiff has not heard from the Defendant, nor does he know anything of her residence.

That the abandonment of the Plaintiff by the Defendant was without cause, has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and that it is final and deliberate, and there is no hope of reconciliation between the parties to this suit.

That when the Defendant left the Plaintiff she wrote a letter to him stating her intention of leaving him;—and that the Plaintiff and Defendant have no children.

The bill prays for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, and for an Order of Publication against the Defendant Elizabeth Bachus Hyatt, who is a non-resident.

It is thereupon this second day of April, nineteen hundred and twelve, by the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Maryland, sitting in Equity, ordered that the Plaintiff cause a copy of this Order to be published in a newspaper in Frederick County, once a week in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of May nineteen hundred and twelve, giving notice to the said absent Defendant Elizabeth Bachus Hyatt, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor, on or before the 20th day of May nineteen hundred and twelve, to show cause, if any she has, why a Decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

HARRY W. BOWERS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County Maryland.

JACOB ROHRBACK,
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

(Filed April 2, 1912)

True Copy—Test:
Harry W. Bowers, Clerk. 4-5-5ts

To the Democratic Voters of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

In order to prevent any misapprehension in regard to the matter, I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the position of Associate Judge of this Judicial Circuit, and I earnestly solicit your support and influence for the nomination to that important position. The primary will be held May 6, 1912.

Respectfully,
3-29-6ts GLENN H. WORTHINGTON.

To the Voters of Frederick County.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination as the Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit composed of Frederick and Montgomery counties, and respectfully solicit your support and influence at the primary election to be held on May 6, 1912.

mar 22-7ts JACOB ROHRBACK.

SPECIAL MEETING

—OF—

County Commissioners.

Frederick, Maryland, March 11, 1912.

The County Commissioners will meet at their office at the Court House on Monday, April 1st, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue in session three weeks to hear appeals from assessments, assess new property, consider pension applications and for the transaction of general business.

The following schedule of districts has been adopted:

FIRST WEEK.

April 1 and 2—General Business.
April 3—Creagerstown and Emmitsburg Districts.
April 4—Hauvers and Woodsboro Districts.
April 5—Catocin and Urbana Districts.
April 6—Buckeystown and Middletown Districts.

SECOND WEEK.

April 8—Woodville and Linganore Districts.
April 9—Liberty and New Market Districts.
April 10—Petersville and Mt. Pleasant Districts.
April 11—Jefferson and Mechanicstown Districts.
April 12—Jackson and Johnsville Districts.
April 13—Lewistown and Tuscarora Districts.

THIRD WEEK.

April 15—Burkittsville, Ballenger and Braddock Districts.
April 16—Brunswick and Walkersville Districts.
April 17—Frederick District.
April 18, 19 and 20—Pension Days.

The attention of all taxpayers is especially directed to this notice, as no abatement will be made nor any credit allowed after the 30th day of April, 1912, until the levy of this year shall have been completed. Persons having erected new buildings, or made additions and improvements to their old buildings, and those acquiring additional personal property would do well to report the valuation of same, otherwise they may be assessed excessively.

Those disposing of personal property are earnestly requested to report the same, and bring their sale books to this office before May 1st if they wish to be relieved from taxes on same this year.

By order,

LINCOLN G. DINTERMAN,
President.

Markwood D. Harp, Clerk.

THE BIG SHOW

Friday and Saturday Nights

April 19th and 20th

Opera House

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Emmitsburg Public Library

Programme

CHILDREN'S DRILL

VOCAL QUARTETTE

CHILDREN'S DRILL

TABLEAUX

VOCAL QUARTETTE

"THE GET-AWAY"

AN ORIGINAL COMEDY IN TWO ACTS

MUSIC

"WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME"

FARCE COMEDY IN TWO ACTS

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

ROCKY RIDGE.

Mrs. Russel Wilhide, of York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wantz.

Mrs. Charles Long and son Theodore, and Mrs. Minnie Renner, spent Friday at Littlestown with Mrs. Sarah Long.

Miss Eva Gosnell, of Loys, spent Friday evening at Mr. J. W. Snook's.

Mr. Robert Valentine is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staub spent Thursday in Frederick.

Mr. Daniel Eyler and family, of Baltimore, visited his mother last week.

Mr. Charles Sanders, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. John Snook.

Doran Albaugh made a short visit here last week.

Dr. Lee Norris and mother, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. George Geiselman.

Mrs. Amy Long, Mrs. Edgar Long and Miss Beulah Long spent Friday in Thurmont.

Mrs. Sarah Frock, of Union Bridge, is visiting her sister, Mrs. May Clem.

Mrs. Baxter Smith, of Woodsboro, spent Sunday at Mr. J. H. B. Ogle.

Mr. John Wood and family, of Jimtown, spent Tuesday at Mr. A. C. Wood's.

Mrs. Josephine Valentine, of Pennsylvania is visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Beidler.

Mrs. May Cale is spending sometime in Hagerstown.

Miss Mary Ramsburg spent Sunday in Creagerstown.

Mrs. Sarah Martin is visiting her daughters in Philadelphia.

Mr. William Colliflower, of Emmitsburg and Mr. Charles Lebery of Baltimore, were here this week.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mr. E. O. Cash, whose ankle joint was dislocated and the tendons badly sprained two weeks ago, is slowly improving and by the aid of crutches he is able to get around in the house.

The quarantine was lifted last week from the house of Mrs. Harry Myers, whose children had diphtheria. The youngest child died while the other three have recovered.

Mrs. Charles Slagle is very much indisposed.

Mrs. Annie Dern, of Keysville is quite ill of dropsy at the home of her brother John, near Union Bridge.

Charles Bowman has greatly improved his town property by erecting a new barn, hog pen and poultry house. He has also purchased of Samuel Bowman, of Indianapolis, the farm of the late John Bowman and sister, Mrs. Mary Haines.

Ornie Hyde has erected a wagon shed and poultry house at his new home.

Robert J. Walden will leave this Saturday with his horses for the Pimlico races which begin on the 27th.

G. W. Elder is erecting a handsome fence around Winter's cemetery.

Mrs. Clarence Buffington and daughter, Regina, of Mt. Union, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slagle.

PUT IT IN THE CHRONICLE.

"Put your trust in the vigorous character of the publication that has a policy and stands for something—not your policy, perhaps, but, nevertheless, an earnest appeal to a living constituency." Put your trust and your advertisement in THE CHRONICLE and you will get more than you pay for.

LOYS AND VICINITY.

Miss Annie M. Pittenger spent a few days of last week with Mrs. George Haffner and family of Creagerstown.

Mrs. William Eyler spent a few days with Mrs. John M. Eyler and family.

Misses Cora and Ruth Stimmel spent last Sunday with their uncle, Mr. Eli Slagle, of New Midway.

Messrs. John S. Hoffman and Elmer J. Pittenger were visitors in Thurmont on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Washington Pittenger was in this vicinity on Tuesday morning.

Mr. John Sherbey, of Creagerstown, spent Tuesday evening with her sister, Mrs. William H. Martin.

Mr. Frank E. Michael, of Daysville, Md., spent Tuesday here.

Mr. Clarence C. Pittenger was a visitor to Rocky Ridge on Wednesday.

Mr. John W. Snook, of Rocky Ridge, made a business here on Thursday.

Miss Eva Gosnell, of this place, spent Monday of last week with Miss Beulah Clem, of Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. Lewis C. Smyth, of Thurmont spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stimmell.

Mrs. John W. Stimmell spent some time of last week with her daughter, Mrs. J. Carl Shull of Chambersburg.

Mrs. Clarence Fox, of Lewistown, was a visitor in Loys on Saturday.

Mrs. Hankey and daughter Ethel, of Gettysburg spent last week with Mrs. George W. Hoffman and family.

Mrs. Charles S. Miller, of Frederick, spent a few days with friends in this place.

Misses Marie Fitz, of near Emmitsburg, spent a few days with Misses Elsie and Betsy Robinson.

Mrs. John Eyler, of Tannery, is spending sometime with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hoffman.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

A program of sacred music consisting of solos by Miss Waring, Prof. Keller and Mr. Reiser, a beautiful sacred cantata, The Life Everlasting, will be given by the Blue Ridge Choral Society in the college auditorium, Friday evening April 19th at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

Profs. Wine, Yount and John attended the district meeting of the Brethren Church in Baltimore on Tuesday.

We all enjoyed a thirty minute chapel talk recently by Mrs. Deitrick who is representing the W. C. T. U. of Maryland.

Your correspondent is in receipt of a wire from Governor Goldsborough saying he had signed the bill recently passed by the General Assembly granting twenty-seven scholarships to Blue Ridge College from the Senatorial district of this state.

Congressman J. Fred C. Talbott recently presented to the lower house of Congress a petition praying that the proposed Memorial to President Lincoln be a National highway leading from Washington, D. C. to Gettysburg, Pa. The document was circulated by Mr. R. A. Nusbaum. It was signed by hundreds of the best citizens of this county.

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.

It is no trouble to grin when you win. It is trying to grin when you lose that makes your jaw feel like you had the mumps.

ALBERT ADELSBERGER

LIVERYMAN
Emmitsburg, Maryland
Fine Horses and First-Class Carriages.
Teams for Drummers and
Pleasure Parties a Specialty
May 7-9-19

You Want The "F. & D." Guarantee

WE WRITE Fidelity and Surety Accident and Health Burglary Plate Glass Liability Auto'

ORGANIZED 1890
ASSETS \$6,904,365.36
HOME OFFICE: BALTIMORE MD.

Fidelity and Deposit Co.
OF MARYLAND
EDWIN WARFIELD, President.
We Do Business Everywhere
HALLER & NEWMAN
General Agents for Frederick County
FREDERICK, MD.
Aug 12-10-19

SOLID SILVER
American Lever Watches,
WARRANTED TWO YEARS,
ONLY \$8.
G. T. EYSTER

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey
YOU SHOULD HAVE IT IN YOUR HOME.



It is one of the finest and most reliable tonic stimulants used by the medical fraternity and public in general. Doctors who have used and prescribed Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in their practice cannot say too much in its praise.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been on the market for more than fifty years and the splendid record it has attained is due to the absolute purity of the product and its great medicinal value. It is made from the best grain money can buy, carefully malted and distilled. Sick or well you should have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in your home. It is excellent in cases of emergency.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

If you cannot buy Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey from your local druggist or dealer, we can have you supplied at the following prices:

1 Bottle.....	\$ 1.00
4 Bottles.....	3.50
6 Bottles.....	5.50
12 Bottles.....	10.00

EXPRESS PREPAID. Send us Certified Check, Money Order or cash by registered mail with your order.
dec 29-19

Letters To The Editor.

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

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Editor Chronicle:

Sir:—

The "Financial Statement" of the Corporation of Thurmont, as published in a recent issue of "The Catoclin Clarion" furnishes some instructive reading to those who have followed that borough's recent exploits in the field of municipal finance, particularly as re-

gards its questionable water-power electric plant experiment.

How very differently it has all worked out from the happy estimates published by the promoters but three years ago! And yet, such are the effects of these something-for-nothing water-power manias that break out here and there among the easily led, that no doubt many are congratulating themselves on the fine showing made. For it appears that lots of us love to be fooled.

How our friends in Thurmont really stand and how they thought they were going to stand are sadly contrasted in the following comparative statements:

The Clarion, April 11, 1912. Record For Year.	Thé Clarion, August 19, 1909. Estimate For Year.
Fixed Charges.	Fixed Charges.
Interest on \$18,000 at 5 per cent.....	Interest on \$11,000 at 4½ per cent.....
Interest on temporary notes.....	
Total fixed charges.....	Total fixed charges.....
Operating Expenses.	Operating Expenses.
Wages.....	Attendance, oil, etc.....
Heating and lubrication.....	
Various non-electrical repairs.....	
Electrical repairs.....	
"Labor", on repairs.....	
Tree trimming.....	
Commissions on collections.....	
Total operating expenses.....	Total operating expenses.....
Total charges and expenses.....	Total charges and expenses.....
Cost of town hall and street lighting as entered.....	Cost of street lighting as estimated.....
Grand total of town's electrical expenses.....	Grand total of town's electrical expenses.....
Receipts.	Receipts.
Sale of light and power.....	Sale of light and power.....
" " " to town.....	" " " to town.....
Total receipts.....	Total receipts.....
Result—Annual Loss.....	Result—Estimated Profit.....

It is somewhat cruel to anticipate a profit of over \$400 and instead to be handed a deficit of over \$300 but to rub it into the hide of the astute taxpayers of Thurmont, we haven't the heart to not quote the beautiful dream that followed the above estimated profit—truly a midsummer night's dream.

The above lighting income will not take more than one-third of the power available for lighting purposes and about 70 (?) horse-power still available for industrial uses, at the same rates with all the power in use the income would be about \$4,300.00."

Help! Help!

But, although this has been a year of fair rainfall and the municipal reservoir is probably full—much fuller, apparently, than the municipal treasury—the measure of the extent to which the

town of Thurmont was stung is not yet full. For the above statement—like most municipal plant statements—entirely ignores the matters of depreciation and maintenance, as well as sinking funds and reserve, thinking, probably, that the plant's reserve is in the pockets of the taxpayers—so long as they are asleep.

But nature will not ignore them and the time of reckoning will come. Meanwhile, if the proper charges of say an average of 4 per cent. on the whole were made against the property, the amount so charged would be \$720 and the true deficit is over \$1,000 instead of the \$300 shown.

But enough! Let the dead bury the dead—only let the living take warning and learn, if they can, from the other fellow's experience.

Messrs. Editors:

What a splendid opportunity was lost to our County by the Governor failing to sign the Engineer Road Bill, which was passed by the Senate and House. The citizens of this county should especially thank Mr. Molesworth and Mr. Ramsburg, the champions of this bill, for the stand they took and to have the bill passed, in face of opposition in their party. This, in my opinion, was one of the best road laws ever passed in our State. It was modeled after the Caroline county road law, and was suggested by Mr. Jesse P. King, a prominent Republican in this county, and a gentleman who has always interested himself in good roads, and is now

president of the Good Roads League of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll and Howard counties.

The failure of this bill to become a law is a step backward and means that this is still a backwoods county, as all progressive counties have road engineers. The present Legislature passed a law by which this county is to vote whether they will borrow eighty thousand dollars to be spent on our county roads. I hardly think the voters and taxpayers would be so foolish to vote for such a vast sum to be spent under our present system of working roads.

Lime Kiln, Md. Wm. J. GROVE.
April 17, 1912.

Three Classes of Clothes Buyers

THE TOTALLY SATISFIED CLASS!
THE PARTIALLY SATISFIED CLASS!
THE DISSATISFIED AND DISAPPOINTED CLASS!

Now if you are a customer of ours, you must be of the Totally Satisfied Class, and not only satisfied but pleased and delighted, and feel in your heart that you are "Dressing Better for Less Money" or back to us with your purchase, and if we cannot Satisfy you then the merchandise returned will be a Sight Draft on our Money Drawer which we will Promptly Honor.

While we have your attention, we want you to stop in and give our Spring Suits and prices attached opportunity to show themselves. Quality and Price will do the talking and our mirror will do the rest. It won't be necessary for us to say much. We like to have callers, stop in and get acquainted with modern merchandising. We won't urge you to buy, this is not a store to "Anny" but one to place you at your ease and comfort, that is why we say,

"Get the Habit"

of coming to

Harry G. Dorsey & Co.

Popular Price Outfitters
FREDERICK, - MARYLAND.



Your Bell Telephone, the center of a system of 6,500,000 telephones, applies the multiplication table to your business possibilities.

You, Bell Subscriber, can send your voice anywhere you wish; not merely your voice but your personality, your spoken thought or wish.

Develop this new power. Use the Bell Toll Service—It is hour-saving, dollar-economizing and satisfaction-producing.

R. W. STAKE, District Manager,
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

DR. C. L. KEFAUVER, OPTOMETRIST
FREDERICK, MD.



Will be in EMMITSBURG, MD., at "SLAGLE HOTEL"
Second Thursday of Each Month.
NEXT VISIT THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1912.

J. W. RIEGLE, D. V. S. E. C. W. SCHUBEL, D. V. S.
TEL. 34-4 TEL. 13-5 and 12-4

Drs. RIEGLE & SCHUBEL
VETERINARY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Calls Day and Night. EMMITSBURG, MD.

New Spring Hats, Shoes, Furnishings & Clothes are Ready
WE URGE YOU
To visit this Store. We are eager to prove our prices are the lowest consistent with highest quality.
Put us to the test.

LOWENSTEIN & WERTHEIMER
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS
11 N. Market Street, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.
Jan 24-11

THE INDIVIDUALITY OF

A LEHR PIANO

The Distinctive Quality
Of a LEHR PIANO—the quality that makes it so different from other ordinary instruments—

Is Its Pure & Vibrant Tone

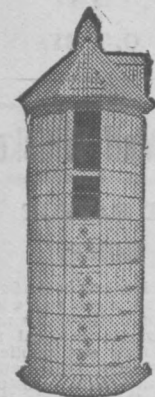
This tone is the object, the purpose for which the Lehr instrument is created. But you yourself, without assistance, can judge the tone! Can be seen at

Birely's Palace of Music,
FREDERICK, MD.
PROF. LYNN STEPHENS, Representative.
dec 22-11

ECONOMY SILOS

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.

The Economy Silo & Manufacturing Co.
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

An Electric Fan, we don't sell them, but our Ice Cream Sodas, Moxie, Coco Cola and Cherry Cheer will not only cool you, but will refresh and make you a new person. Why not stop at the "Candy Shop" and see if we don't do it. We also sell a full line of Confectioneries, Cigars, Tobacco, and All Kinds of Candy and control the "Emmitsburg Bottling Works" making all flavors of pop.

MATTHEWS BROTHERS

dec 1-1yr.

Children's Dresses in New Styles for this Spring, Low Prices

Ladies' Waists, High and Low Necks, Middy Blouses and the Mannish Waists with Soft Collars, Dress Skirts—Wool or Washable 75c. up, Children's Straw Hats, Baby Caps.

Second Floor Clothing Department

The New Straw and Felt Hats for the Summer now in. Lots of Unlined Caps, Etc. Wash Suits for Boys.

CHARLES ROTERING & SONS PUBLIC SQUARE
EMMITSBURG, MD.
STRICTLY CASH

Feb 20-11-1yr.

WE'RE AFTER YOU

"You are the Individual We Require"

The above is intended to attract the attention of individuals who are using the sock instead of the bank for a depository, and who in consequence are receiving no interest on their savings.

WE PAY 4% INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

and would be delighted to have all present "sock bank" patrons call and talk over the "real thing" banking proposition with us.

Established October, 1882

ANNAN, HORNER & CO., Bankers

oct 8-091r.

New Spring Goods

AT

Joseph E. Hoke's Store

Call and Examine Them. Among the New White Goods are:

Cotton Corduroy, Cotton Crepe, Voile Veritas, Lingerie Batiste, Corded Madras, Linen and Linene, the Beautiful New Snowflake Drapery for Curtains, also Casement Cloth and Curtain Swiss, Large Assortment of Dress Gingham in Stripes, Plaids, Checks and Solid Colors.

All Kinds of Cloth for Spring Coat Suits,

Tangier's Pongee, Polo, Storm and Buckingham Serges, also All Wool Cream Serge. Fine lot of Percales in Dark and Light Colors, also Galatia for little boys' suits.

Never before have I had such a well selected stock. Call and see them the goods speak for themselves.

JOSEPH E. HOKE

TAFT REFORMS POSTAL SERVICE

Government's Biggest Business
Now Run on Modern Basis.

PENNY POSTAGE POSSIBLE.

Economy and Efficiency in Administration Under Hitchcock Make Cheaper Postage Rates Imminent—Policies Should Be Continued.

In thorough accord with the policy of economy and efficiency of the Taft administration, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has put an end to the annual deficit in the postoffice department and made possible the serious consideration of further reforms and improvements, not the least important of which is the imminent possibility of penny postage. Many other reforms that have the support of President Taft will be inaugurated this year. Another term of the Taft administration would place this \$240,000,000 business institution completely on a business basis.

At the beginning of the present administration the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record. Last year the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$219,118.12.

The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of facilities. On the contrary, there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier has been provided in 186 additional cities, and 2,516 new rural routes, aggregating 60,679 miles, have been authorized. Meanwhile the force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and last year the to-

DELEGATES PLEDGED TO TAFT.

The delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft on Saturday, April 6, 1912, numbered 280, as follows:

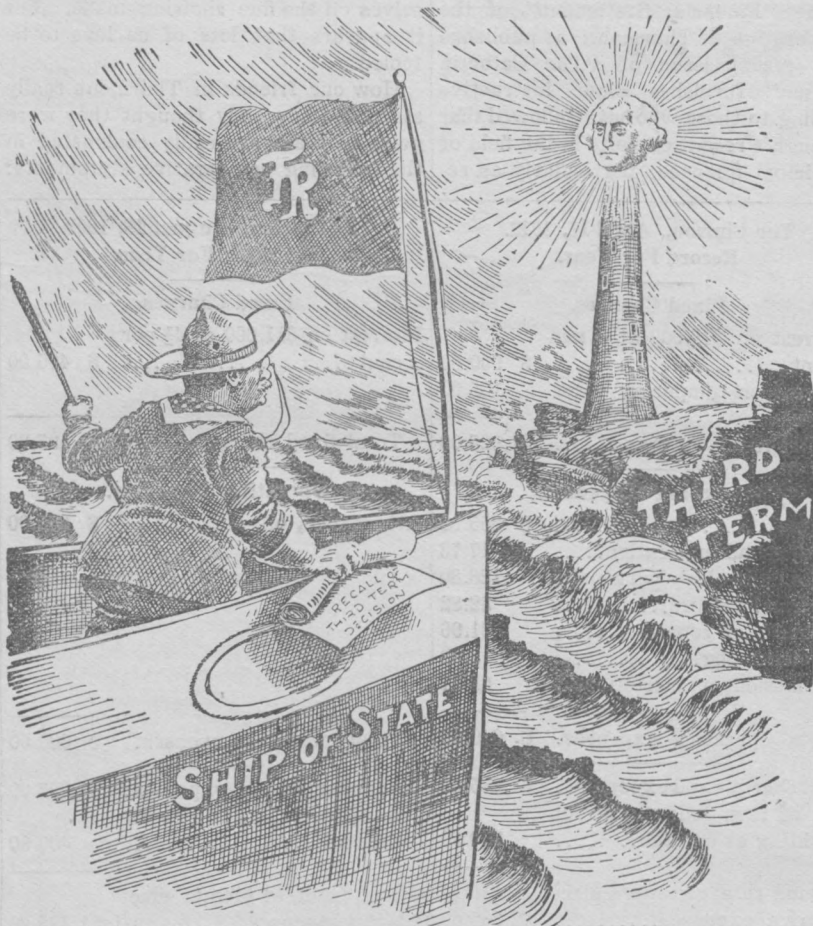
Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	8
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	26
Indiana	20
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Mississippi	20
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24
Total	280
Necessary for choice	539

routes and to serve thousands of additional patrons on existing routes with little or no increased cost. But the Taft program of postal reform and progress is not yet completed. The president is urging congress to adopt legislation for the readjustment of postage rates on a basis of cost, which will eventually permit of a 1 cent rate on letter mail. A project also is under way for giving to village communities the same free delivery of mail that is now enjoyed by cities and the rural population.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president. In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense.

President Taft, accordingly, has urged congress to adopt the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$50,000 each have been included in the estimates of the postal service.

DANGER AHEAD.



—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 28, 1912.

tal amount expended for salaries was approximately \$14,000,000 greater than two years ago. The average annual salary has been increased from \$800 to \$967 for rural carriers, from \$979 to \$1,082 for postoffice clerks, from \$1,021 to \$1,084 for city letter carriers and from \$1,168 to \$1,183 for railway postal clerks. Thus a marked extension of the postal service and increased compensation for its employees have gone hand in hand with a vanishing deficit.

Postal Banks Great Success.

By persistent effort the present Republican administration secured the passage on June 25, 1910, of the act creating the postal savings system, which is now in operation at practically all the 7,500 presidential postoffices. Preparations are being made for its extension to 40,000 fourth class postoffices. It is confidently anticipated that the deposits at the close of the present fiscal year will aggregate \$50,000,000 and that the income of the system will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses.

Under President Taft the postoffice department has engaged in an aggressive crusade against the fraudulent use of the mails. Last year the inspectors investigated many cases involving the sale of worthless stock in imaginary mining companies and other fictitious concerns. There were altogether 529 indictments and 184 convictions, with but 12 acquittals. The other cases are pending. The convicted swindlers had defrauded the people of many millions of dollars.

Sunday service by employees has been reduced to a minimum, with the objection from patrons.

Reforms Under Way.

Many other improvements have been made in the postal service during President Taft's term of office, such as the shipment of periodicals in carloads by fast freight, which has reduced the cost of transportation and expedited the handling of first class mail, and the consolidation of the star route and rural delivery services, so that it has been possible to establish many new

in the estimates of the postal service by Postmaster General Hitchcock, two to cover the initial expense of introducing the parcel post on rural routes and in the city delivery service respectively, and the third to meet the cost of an investigation looking to the final extension of the service to the railways and other transportation lines.

TAFT DEFEATS RAILROADS.

Prevents Increase in Freight Rates by Vigorous Action.

President Taft's method of doing his work as president without seeking to achieve personal notoriety for his good works was never better illustrated than in his ultimatum to the railroads of the country which prevented a general increase in railroad rates just prior to the adoption of amendments to the railroad rate law two years ago. The president served notice upon the railroads that if they anticipated the new law they would be haled into court, and as a result of subsequent conferences the railroads agreed to postpone their action until the new law was passed.

In the new law of congress President Taft assisted in inserting a provision which transferred from the shoulder of the shipper to that of the railroad, the burden of proof in establishing the reasonableness of a railroad rate. Prior to that time the practice had been just the opposite, with the result that many shippers who were or had been suffering from discriminatory rates or practices, were unable to prove their cases without great expense of long litigation or both. Under this new law the railroads subsequently made application for an increase in their rates and the interstate commerce commission, not being satisfied with the showing of the railroads as to their reasonableness, denied them. This one of the great achievements of President Taft came to pass, an achievement which affected every man, woman and child in the country, but it was done so quietly that it has almost been forgotten by many who were benefited.

MINERS' WELFARE CAUSE OF TAFT

Bureau of Mines Marks Great Step Forward.

SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES.

Discovery of Danger of Coal Dust Important—Handling of Explosives Made Safer—Government's Experimental Coal Mine.

The saving of many lives annually—the lives of miners throughout the United States—will be one of the splendid results that will follow the establishment of the bureau of mines, one of the great achievements in the interest of labor of the administration of President Taft.

The excessive and unnecessary loss of life in the mines of this country was one of the primary causes for the creation of this bureau. For years hundreds of miners were killed in mine disasters, and practically nothing was done to check the terrible loss of life.

Spurred on by President Taft, an act creating the bureau of mines was passed by congress and became effective on July 1, 1910. John A. Holmes of the United States geological survey was appointed as the first director. Mr. Holmes was reputed and certified to be the best trained man for the place obtainable in the United States. The chief experimental station was established at Pittsburgh, where the investigations of the problems entrusted to the bureau have been prosecuted so successfully for nearly two years.

In the year 1907, the most disastrous of all years in the American coal mines, 3,125 miners lost their lives. This represented 4.86 of men killed for every 1,000 employed. In coal mines in Europe less than two miners are killed out of every 1,000 employed. As a result of the work conducted by the bureau of mines and the wise use of an appropriation of \$150,000 made by congress, the death rate has been already reduced to practically one-half what it was in 1907.

One of the notable achievements of the bureau of mines was the demonstration of the fact that coal dust in a bituminous mine is more dangerous and deadly than gas. It had been the belief heretofore that gas or fire damp was the greatest menace to the miners, and little attention was given to the accumulation of coal dust. The bureau of mines proved to the satisfaction of the miners as well as operators that coal dust would explode and, unlike fire damp, carried no warning with it. The keeping of dusty mines wet, as recommended by the bureau of mines, was found to reduce materially the chances of explosion of coal dust.

The number of deaths in the mines has been greatly reduced as a result of the testing of explosives under the direction of the bureau of mines. In the year 1908 the coal mines in the United States used 2,000,000 pounds of short flame explosives, and at present nearly seven times that quantity is being used with greater safety, due to the co-operation of the coal operators and the bureau of mines.

The establishment of an experimental coal mine at Brucetown, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburgh, is still another notable achievement of the bureau of mines. It places the United States in advance of other nations with respect to this research and experimental work in mines. Numerous tests are made at this experimental mine, from which many excellent results are obtained.

Still another important work which is conducted under the auspices of the bureau of mines is the rescue of entombed miners. Since the creation of the bureau many hundreds of lives have been saved. At the big mining disaster in Ohio one of the rescue corps of the bureau of mines arrived at the scene thirty-two hours after the disaster. Three men were rescued who had been given up as dead and allowed to remain in the mine. At another time one man was found alive among 150 dead, and today he is the sole survivor of that terrible catastrophe due to the splendid work of the rescue corps.

Before the bureau of mines was made possible by the interest of President Taft, which was followed by the necessary legislation for its establishment, there was no organized effort in saving the lives of entombed miners. Time and again men have sacrificed their lives in vain attempts to rescue their companions. This unnecessary sacrifice of life has been stopped by the co-operation of the state authorities with the federal rescuers attached to the bureau of mines. An investigation of the fuel resources of the United States is also being made with a view of checking the waste and increasing the efficiency with which fuel is used. This latter phase of the work is a part of the practical conservation policy of the Taft administration.

Dr. Wiley Supports Taft.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who recently resigned as chief chemist of the department of agriculture, when in Cincinnati several days ago made the following statement:

"President Taft is the one man who stood between me and destruction at Washington. When efforts were being made to 'assassinate me' Taft proved my only protector. He stood by me, and I am grateful to him. I hope he will be re-elected president."

Nearly a Scandal

"Where's Mrs. Twitchell? I haven't seen her for an age," asked her neighbor, Phyllis West.

"Haven't you heard?" mysteriously answered Mrs. Nelson in a low tone. "Poor thing, she's gone home suddenly to her mother. The whole town is talking about it."

"About what? Why this sympathy? They're an ideally happy couple."

"Appearances are often deceiving. The night before Mrs. Twitchell left her husband was seen leaving that house on the corner of Elmwood street, the white one with the green roof, after midnight, while his wife most likely was sitting at home grief stricken at his actions. The woman," added Mrs. Keene, "was distinctly heard to say as she bid him goodby, 'Isn't your patience exhausted? No other husband would wait so long.'"

"Wait for what?" inquired Phyllis perplexedly.

"How do I know, unless she was insinuating about a divorce. My heart rings for that young wife."

"There's some mistake," said Phyllis. "The trouble with this town is, that the people are so busy minding other people's business that they don't have time to tend to their own. If they hear any gossip they immediately relate it to their five best friends, and it then becomes a scandal. Will Twitchell waited for his wife for seven years, because she was needed at home. It isn't likely that he would neglect her after a year."

"I hope you're right, my dear," said Mrs. Keen, as she said goodby to her visitor.

On her way downtown Phyllis met Will Twitchell, who stopped her saying he was so happy he must talk to some one. "My wife is coming home tomorrow and it will seem like home once again."

"Will she be as delighted to return as you are to have her?" asked Phyllis, fearfully.

"Of course, though she's had a never-to-be-forgotten time at her sister's wedding."

"Was that the reason she left so suddenly?"

"Yes; my sister-in-law was married sooner than she expected. Elma had to have a new gown. The train left at 7:30 in the morning and at 10 p. m. the night before the dressmaker hadn't completed that dress. Elma was so worried that I hurried over to the dressmaker's house and sat there until it was finished. In fact, I was afraid to return without it."

"Did you have to wait long?" asked Phyllis.

"Until nearly 12 o'clock. That woman must have sewed miles of hooks and eyes on that blamed frock while I sat in that hot, stuffy parlor."

"Does your wife's dressmaker live in the little white and green house on the corner?"

"Yes, but don't go there. I'm sure I never will again."

"Well, I'm glad I met you; but I must hurry along; have some calls to make."

Phyllis made about 14 calls that afternoon only to find the chief topic of conversation to be the abuse of the husband and the sympathy for his wife, but the scandal did not have much chance to grow, as Phyllis took great haste to repeat her conversation with Will.

"I've been so lonesome without you," said Twitchell, as he greeted his wife. "The neighbors were not nearly as sociable as when you're at home."

"I'm so happy to be back again, darling. I'm positive no other woman has a husband half as good and loving and faithful as you," said Mrs. Twitchell, happy in the ignorance of how her husband had been slandered, and how she had been sympathized with by her neighbors.

An Ideal Man.

"What he needs," says the aggravated young woman, "is some one to give him a good snubbing—the kind of a snubbing that will make him feel mean and little and helpless. But I can't imagine who could snub him in a way to penetrate his colossal conceit."

"I know the very man," says the listener. "I know a fellow who works in the winter in a theater box office and in the summer is clerk in a summer resort hotel that is always crowded."—Life.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

"Pa," said little Willie, after he had read an absorbingly interesting account of the battle of Lexington, "can you tell me suthin'?"

"I hope so, Willie," said his father, laying aside his paper. "What is it?"

"Does it take sixty minute-men to make a man of the hour?" said Willie. —Harper's Weekly.

Variety.

"What'll you have for yoh breakfast, boss?" asked the waiter in a very small town.

"What have you?"

"We's only got three breakfast dishes."

"What are they?"

"Eggs, bacon an' eggs, an' bacon." —Washington Star.