

The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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NO. 15

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW

IMPORTANT RULES

Data Which Will Apply For Coming Elections

ALL CANDIDATES MUST REGISTER

Applies to Nominations For All County Offices as Well as to Election of a Candidate For the Short Term Senatorship.

The following information contained in the Primary Election Law will be of interest to voters and those interested in politics because it will apply to the elections in the fall.

The primaries cannot be held earlier than September 8th, or later than September 15th; provided the chairman of the governing bodies in the State agree on the date, and if they do not agree then the primaries will be held on the second Monday in September, which would be September 8th this year. The primaries will be under the direct supervision of the Board of Election Supervisors for the county. They will be legal under the Law of 1912, which is known as the "Primary Election Law."

All candidates for local offices must file their application with the Supervisors of Election at least 20 days prior to the primary election day. The application must be in writing and must be accompanied by the fee required under the law. The fee is regulated as follows: All offices which pay over \$300 a year the applicant must deposit \$25 to become a candidate. All offices which pay less than \$300 per year the fee is \$10. The cash must accompany the application. Offices which have no emoluments require no fee, but the application must be filed just the same. In this county persons seeking the nomination of Members of the House of Delegates, Sheriff, County Commissioners and Treasurer, must pay a fee of \$25; Delegates to the State Convention and Members of the State Central Committee, no fee required.

Five days before the primary election, the registration officers will sit one day in each district for the purpose of adding names and giving transfers from one district to another. All young men becoming of age can register on this day also. This registration day is for the purpose of giving persons who have moved from one district to another the opportunity to register and vote in their district on the day of the primary election. No voter can change his party affiliation at this day's registration, however. The right to change his party affiliation ceased last October, but he has another opportunity to change his affiliation at the registration next October. A registered voter, however, who has not declared his party affiliation will be entitled by virtue of provisions of Section 160 E, to declare his party affiliation for the first time when he appears to vote at the primary election next September. On the day of the primaries the voters will be given the ballot and official envelope of the party to which he is affiliated and he cannot use any other. The Democratic ballots are to be printed on different colored paper than the Republican ballots. A voter who is not affiliated with either party, or refuses to affiliate on the day of the primary cannot be allowed to vote in the primaries. This year will be the last chance in the counties for voters to affiliate unless they change their residence from district to another and be registered anew.

Candidates for local offices have the right to get any number of the official ballots from the Supervisors to use in the canvass provided they pay for same, but they cannot get the official envelopes. The ballots may be marked outside the election house and inserted in the official envelopes on the day of the primaries. The names of all candidates will be printed alphabetically on the ballot in groups under the offices for which they are running. The voter must make an X mark opposite the name of each candidate he wishes to vote for.

Chicago to Have Women Patrolmen.

If Mayor Harrison's recommendation is adopted Chicago will soon have ten city patrol women, who will be assigned to bathing beaches and public play grounds.

Statistics of the federal Geological Survey show that the product of the West Virginia coal mines in 1912 totaled 66,786,687 short tons, valued at \$62,792,234.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee will hold day and night sessions to hold on to Mulhall until they get through with him.

TWO FINEST WARSHIPS TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR U. S.

Sister Ship of the Pennsylvania Will Share Honor of Being Most Powerful Dreadnought in the World.

The naval constructors at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn are busy completing arrangements for the laying of the keel of the battleship, No. 39, which is to be a sister ship of the new Pennsylvania, and which with that ship will share the honor of being the world's biggest and most powerful, both offensively, superdreadnought ever constructed.

The keel of the newest superdreadnought will be laid down on the ways vacated several months ago by the New York, now nearing completion alongside the cob dock in the navy yard. The new ship will not be known long as No. 39. In a few weeks the Navy Department will announce its permanent name, which, it is believed, will be either the Arizona, the New Mexico, or the North Carolina.

When completed the new dreadnought will displace 31,400 tons, which means that it will be a vessel twice as big as the famous old round-the-world flagship Connecticut, more than 11,000 tons greater than the dreadnoughts Delaware and North Dakota, and almost 6,000 tons bigger than the mighty Wyoming, the new flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

No. 39 will be 608 feet long, 97 feet wide, and will have a speed that must reach a maximum of twenty-one knots an hour. More than 1,100 officers and men will be required to man it, and it will be fitted to burn oil as well as coal. Its engines will be of the latest improved turbine type. It will cost, exclusive of armor and armament, about \$7,435,000. When ready for commissioning it will have cost the Government about \$16,000,000.

The armament will consist of twelve 14-inch guns mounted in turrets, all of which can be fired in a single broadside either to port or starboard; four submerged torpedo tubes that will be supported by a torpedo defense battery of twenty-two 5-inch guns, in addition to a battery of guns of smaller caliber.

In the construction of No. 39 more than 1,000 skilled mechanics will be employed, and it is the hope of the naval constructors to have her ready for launching sometime in the late Spring or early Summer of next year.

Of the new dreadnoughts now in process of construction the Texas is nearest completion, the latest report showing that she is more than 90 per cent. finished. The sister ship, the New York, is 84 per cent. finished; the Nevada is 37.1 per cent., the Oklahoma 33 per cent. and the Pennsylvania, the sister of No. 39, about 2 per cent. on its way.

A PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO TRAINER MIKE MURPHY

Hare Wants Former Gridiron Stars to Play Game as a Means of Raising a \$50,000 Building Fund.

T. Truxton Hare, the former University of Pennsylvania and Yale gridiron stars as a means of aiding the proposed \$50,000 fund for a memorial to the late Mike Murphy, the world-famed athletic trainer.

Mr. Hare, who is Chairman of the Football Committee at Pennsylvania, has expressed the opinion that more money could be raised by a Yale Pennsylvania football game between alumni players than if the two Varsity teams played an exhibition game prior to the opening of the college football season, and he thinks this match would net a large sum of money toward the Mike Murphy Memorial Fund.

The memorial planned for Mike Murphy has been given much impetus, as many of the University of Pennsylvania athletic directors and members of the special committee appointed by President H. Laussat Geyelin have fallen in line and promised their support.

Mr. Hare agrees that the proposed subscription list should be open to the public, to the members of the various athletic clubs as well as to the two universities—Yale and Pennsylvania. He said that the committee has been contemplating some action, and that it would be a matter of only a short time before some definite action be taken.

Union Pacific Now Controls B. & O.

The exchange of \$42,000,000 of Baltimore and Ohio common and preferred shares held in the treasury of the Pennsylvania Railroad for \$38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific Railroad was formally made in New York on Wednesday, and by the transaction control of the Baltimore and Ohio passed to the Union Pacific.

Speaker Clark, following Mr. Bryan's course, will take to the lecture platform.



Friday

An attempt was made at Christchurch, N. Z., to blow up King Edward Military Barracks by sympathizers of a number of youths who were imprisoned for refusing to do military service.

A suffragette with a toy pistol threw the House of Commons into wild disorder.

F. E. Cox, Maryland State Game Warden, accused of violating the law in financial transactions, sent in his resignation to Governor Goldsborough.

Ernest Randall, a negro from Virginia, made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Judge Clarence Cole just as the latter had pronounced sentence upon him in an Atlantic City court.

President Wilson nominated former Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, to be Minister to Spain and Justice James W. Gerard, of New York, to be Ambassador to Germany.

Enormous damage to growing crops and great suffering among the peasantry was caused by terrific storms, accompanied by earthquake shocks in Italy. The temperature at Rome dropped to 60 degrees.

Secretary Bryan called on Charles Montague, American consular agent at Cananea, to answer charges of meddling with the political situation in Mexico.

Saturday

Peremptory demands by American authorities secured the release of the three remaining American prisoners held by Constitutionalists at Hidalgo, Mexico. Two Mexican cowboys, who had been taken with the Americans, were freed.

An anonymous letter containing threats to blow up the United States Embassy in Mexico was received by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and immediately referred to the Mexican Foreign Office for investigation.

Three young women were drowned in the Schuylkill River in sight of hundreds of people when their boat sprang a leak during a thunder storm, near Norristown, Pa.

Paterson's (N. J.) long-drawn-out strike of silk mill workers developed a new and serious complication with the cutting off of the water supply in the houses of hundreds of idle families.

Supreme Court Justice Goff, the trial judge at the conviction of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, denied a motion for a new trial made in behalf of Becker, who is in Sing Sing awaiting execution.

Herbert Johns, at first exonerated from all guilt in connection with the death of Alice Crispell, his fiancée, was held without bail as the girl's murderer at Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Sunday

A couple of Italians started a bonfire in a lumber pile back of a garage at Syracuse, N. Y., which caused a fire that swept through 20 buildings. Loss over \$100,000.

Ten persons were killed and 50 wounded in a collision of two electric trains crowded with passengers on their way to a bull fight at Irun, a Spanish frontier town.

Miss Mignon Hopkins, of Philadelphia, who is suing Gov. William Sulzer, of New York, for \$30,000 for alleged breach of promise, made public some of the letters she says she wrote to Sulzer during the time she says he was courting her.

Four persons were killed and twenty injured when the Wheeling-Chicago Express collided with a street car at Cambridge, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Belle Crawford, charged with having murdered her aged husband, Joshua B. Crawford, by giving him poison in order to secure his \$500,000 estate, was arrested at Atlanta, Ga., to await trial.

A mob gathered in front of the Royal Palace at Sofia, and called upon Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria to abdicate.

Eight men, all members of a party of Boston and Maine freight handlers, who were taking a day's outing in the

It is estimated that as much as \$500,000,000 has been hoarded abroad as a result of the Balkan situation.

harbor, were drowned by the capsizing of the sloop Alberta in Boston Harbor.

A plot to assassinate President Huerta, Gen. Felix Diaz and General Blarquet, the War Minister, was frustrated by the arrest of one Deputy and 10 others of no great prominence, in Mexico City.

Monday

Fourteen persons were killed and 150 injured in a collision between two Pacific electric trains near Los Angeles, Cal.

Several thousand men and women affiliated with the Ladies' Cloak and Suit Makers' Union went on strike in Philadelphia. It is estimated that about 200 factories are affected. The employees demand higher wages and recognition of the union.

At least 100 farmers in Ford, Grey, Edwards and Pawnee counties of Western Kansas joined in spreading tons of poisoned bran mash over the fields in an effort to check the ravages of grasshoppers.

President Poincare reviewed the garison of France at Longchamps on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille.

Col. John Sailor, one of the oldest bankers of Philadelphia and well known in financial circles in the East, died of apoplexy at his summer home, at Prouts Neck, Me. He was 78 years old.

Fifteen villages were destroyed by the floods in the Maros-Torda district of Transylvania, Hungary.

Two aviators, father and son, were killed while making a flight near Versailles, France.

Tuesday

The betrothal was announced from London of Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife.

Twenty thousand men went on strike in the shipbuilding yards at Hamburg.

A seaman was fatally scalded and an electrician injured when a steam valve blew out on the battleship Nebraska in drydock at Charlestown Navy Yard.

Former State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, of New York, began to serve his term at Sing Sing.

The First National Bank of McKeesport, Pa., which closed a week ago, opened its doors again.

Russia presented China new demands requiring recognition of the full autonomy of outer Mongolia.

Commodore Perry's rebuilt flagship—the Niagara, arrived at Lorain, Ohio, for the Perry centennial celebration.

Bulgarian troops in flight before the Greeks burned the village of Doxat and massacred 500 persons.

King Alfonso of Spain inherited \$500,000 from Albert Safene, formerly mayor of a small town.

Wednesday

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson left Mexico City for Washington in response to orders from the State Department.

The theft of a pearl necklace valued at \$625,000 was reported to the Scotland Yard authorities. The pearls are alleged to have been stolen during transit by post from Paris to a dealer in London.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, was selected for minister to China.

Rev. William Westley Guth, of San Jose, Cal., president of the College of the Pacific, accepted the presidency of Goucher College, Baltimore.

Herbert Johns, the young miner, who was being held in connection with the death of Alice Crispell, whose body was found in Harvey's Lake was discharged from custody on habeas corpus proceedings and those in charge of the investigation of the girl's death more than 10 days ago said they had no further clues in the mystery.

Rath Duff, the Jackson county legislator, was convicted of having demanded and receiving bribes from Detective Guy B. Biddinger and using his influence to secure votes for Col. W. S. Edwards for a consideration.

(Continued on page 2.)

Kansas will need 19,000 harvest hands so that college men who are fond of the open can avoid a dull summer.

ARMY OFFICER CALLS WASHINGTON SKILLFUL SOLDIER

Gentleman Military Critic Says the Father of Our Country Was a Great Leader Though Not A Genius.

An interesting discussion of the military talents of George Washington is going on in the army circles of Germany. The North German Gazette, the official organ of the Kaiser's Government, reproduces in extenso this week an article on the subject, recently read before the military society of Berlin by Capt. Neitzel, a member of the Faculty of the War Academy at Potsdam. The article was issued as a supplement to the official army gazette and was published in pamphlet form.

Capt. Neitzel said that he was induced to investigate Washington's career as a soldier by the remark which Field Marshal von Moltke is said to have made to Prof. William Milligan Sloane of Columbia University, when Sloane was a young attache of the American Legation at Berlin a generation ago, to the effect that Washington was one of the greatest strategists the world had ever seen.

Captain Neitzel, after describing some of the principal features of Washington's campaign, concludes as follows: "Although he was simply an improvised Field Marshal with a weak and improvised army and without a thorough going training for his great task, Washington conducted a defensive war with great skill and correct tactical and strategic understanding.

"By dint of a talented conversation of his strength he achieved the independence of the colonies from the mother country. He was, however, no military genius or Field Marshal of the first magnitude. His final success, indeed, was due, before all else, to the mistakes of his English antagonists and the assistance of France.

"Washington was in no respect a great commander in the sense that the term is understood in our time. He was nevertheless, one of those great soldiers of which each century produces but few. He was the man, or perhaps the only man, who could carry the war against England to a glorious conclusion.

"For us German soldiers Washington's rise from the career of a surveyor and planter to Field Marshal denotes an interesting and unique personality, from whom our admiration cannot be withheld. His leadership of the Colonial army supplied fresh evidence, even in the Far West, of the correctness of Napoleon's saying that in war men are nothing, a man everything, and teaches us that no campaign is lost unless one gives it up as lost."

GOOD SEED WHEAT SHOULD BE USED FOR NEXT YEAR

Premiums to be Awarded For Samples of Good Wheat at the State Agricultural Show.

The result of wheat harvest shows very irregularly this year—some farmers claim they will not get much more than enough for seed.

This being the case, it is a matter of great importance to the farmers that care be used in selection of seed wheat this season. It will be better to sell the poor wheat and purchase the seed.

In this, the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station will be of great assistance, as they distributed, last year, the best varieties pretty generally throughout the State and, later, will have prepared a list of those who have good seed for sale, so it will be well for those who will require seed wheat to get in correspondence with the Experiment Station, that they be put on the list of prospective buyers.

Do not forget to prepare for the Agricultural Show at the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, which is to be held the last week of November, and remember that this year there will be premiums for sugar corn; also pop-corn, which is an innovation. Now is the time to put aside your samples of wheat if you intend to compete.

Baltimore expects to make Maryland Week this year surpass previous efforts and looks for every county to show their products.

First Senator by Direct Vote.

The first senator to be elected under the recently ratified seventeenth amendment to the constitution is Augustus O. Bacon, who was returned to the United States Senate by the votes of the Georgia electors Tuesday. Senator Bacon was unopposed.

World Champions' Manager Deposed.

Jake Stahl, who piloted the Red Sox to victory last year, has been relieved from the management of the Boston team. Catcher Carrigan was given Stahl's position.

Theoretically each person in the United States has \$34.64.

EMMITSBURG JUNCTION NOW

NO MORE ROCKY RIDGE

Suggestion for Change of Station Name Adopted

TRAVELERS CONFUSION AT END

A. V. D. Watterson's Long Continued Endeavors to Have Name of Connecting Point Changed Meets With Success.

No longer will the College Boys familiar phrase, "Rocky Ridge, Change for Emmitsburg" be heard. So far as railroad matters are concerned Rocky Ridge does not exist and hereafter that station will be known as Emmitsburg Junction. The need of the change in name has been recognized for some time, and was made in response to the request of patrons of the road who have found much difficulty in intelligently directing persons to Emmitsburg.

A. V. D. Watterson, Esq., a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh and president of the Alumni Association of Mount St. Mary's College, this place, took up the matter with the officials of the Western Maryland several years ago, but nothing ever came of it.

Mr. Watterson again this season broached the subject to the railroad people, and his suggestion has been adopted. Mr. Watterson's letter setting forth the reason for the change of name is interesting. It follows in part: "June 28th, 1913.

"Western Maryland Railroad Company, "Passenger Department.

"Gentlemen:—

"A couple of years ago I wrote to your Company, requesting you to change the name of Rocky Ridge Station to Emmitsburg Junction.

"Because of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, the number of students, parents and alumni going there from Pittsburgh, and also because of St. Joseph's College, and because of the number I am interested in both directly and indirectly, I again call your attention to the necessity for changing this name from Rocky Ridge to Emmitsburg Junction.

"Since a through line is now established from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, which will permit of persons going through to Emmitsburg with only one change of cars, it is important to your Company to make a change of this kind, and I, therefore, again call your attention to it.

"Sincerely yours,

"A. V. D. WATTERSON."

A letter from Mr. Watterson to the CHRONICLE, under date of July 15, says: "I have just received a letter from the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Western Maryland Railroad Company as follows:

"Referring to yours of June 28th and other correspondence regarding changing the name Rocky Ridge to Emmitsburg Junction, I beg to advise that the suggestion has been adopted and the station will be changed, effective July 15th."

"Sincerely yours,

"A. V. D. WATTERSON."

Lancaster County Again Richest.

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, has again been proclaimed as the richest agricultural district in the United States, a position it has maintained for many years.

Figures compiled by the census bureau give the total wealth of Lancaster county, from an agricultural standpoint, as \$20,767,146, giving it first rank among twelve of the leading agricultural communities of the country. McLean county, Illinois, ranks second; Los Angeles, California, third, and Whitman county, Washington, fourth.

For five successive decennial periods Lancaster county has ranked supreme in an agricultural sense in face of the contention of other counties that they surpassed the "Garden Spot" of the country in certain points. Every year the competition has become more keen and by reason of this the census bureau officials have been importuned to change the method of arriving at the value of agricultural communities.

\$25 Prize Essay Contest.

Twenty-five dollars is offered as a prize by Isidor J. Kahn, of Hagerstown, for the best essay on Thomas Kennedy, author of the law removing political disabilities from Jews in Maryland. The contest will be conducted by the Washington County Historical Society and is open to all citizens of Maryland. No essay will be considered that contains more than 2,500 words, and all must be typewritten. Further particulars may be had by addressing Harvey S. Bomberger, Boonsboro, Md.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Judges of Election who are to act also as Officers of Registration in the several Districts and Precincts of Frederick County, at the Primary and General Elections, for the year 1913. The first named in each District or Precinct is to represent the Republican Party, and the second the Democratic Party.

(Published in compliance with Section 11 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," as enacted by Chapter 456 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1910. "It shall be the duty of the said Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against the fitness or qualifications of any person so appointed Judge and to remove any such Judge whom, upon inquiry, they shall find to be unfit or incapable.")

Buckeystown, District No. 1, Precinct 1—Trego McKinney, John P. Graff.

Buckeystown, District No. 1, Precinct 2—Charles W. Culler, Henry Minor.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 1—Shafer L. Rhoades, John H. Bennett.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 2—G. Ernest Bantz, C. B. Willard.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 3—David O. Hoffman, Bernard J. Eader.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 4—Edward W. Miller, Joseph H. Bussard.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 5—Charles A. Landis, G. William Dansberger.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 6—William C. Rhoderick, Spencer Zimmerman.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 7—Roger E. Young, John A. Kennedy.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 8—Millard F. Lease, Robert D. Humm.

Middletown, District No. 3—James O. Palmer, Stephen B. Coblenz.

Creagerstown, District No. 4—Roy W. Hankey, Charles E. Kolb.

Emmitsburg, District No. 5, Precinct 1—W. D. Colliflower, William M. Morrison.

Emmitsburg, District No. 5, Precinct 2—James O. Harbaugh, James M. Kerrigan.

Catoctin, District No. 6—W. F. Blickenstaff, Jno. W. Brandenburg.

Urbana, District No. 7, Precinct 1—Zacharias P. Harris, H. Stanley Davis.

Urbana, District No. 7, Precinct 2—Charles L. Crawford, McGill Belt.

Liberty, District No. 8—Marcellus Beall, Dr. Thomas P. Myers.

New Market, District No. 9, Precinct 1—Jacob W. Sponseller, Harry Wood.

New Market, District No. 9, Precinct 2—Hiram J. Weast, Ferdinand D. Browning.

Hauvers, District No. 10, Precinct 1—Albert Anderson, Hiram L. Miller.

Hauvers, District No. 10, Precinct 2—Harry S. Burman, Herman Hauver.

Woodsboro, District No. 11, Precinct 1—Millard J. Phillips, John M. Holbruner.

Woodsboro, District No. 11, Precinct 2—Charles B. Shank, Raymond Shank.

Petersville, District No. 12—George E. Hightman, William Hoffman.

Mt. Pleasant, District No. 13—William H. Ketrow, C. Harry Cramer.

Jefferson, District No. 14—Joseph W. Darnier, Charles K. Shaff.

Mechanicstown, District No. 15, Precinct 1—Henry C. Foreman, Frank W. Fraley.

Mechanicstown, District No. 15, Precinct 2—Charles M. Baxter, Frank A. Colliflower.

Jackson, District No. 16—Geo. W. Wachtel, John H. Horine.

Johnsville, District No. 17—Tilghman L. Blessing, Daniel J. Whitmore.

Woodville, District No. 18—John L. S. Aldridge, William H. Clay.

Linganore, District No. 19—William F. Miller, Stanley H. Sundergill.

Lewistown, District No. 20—Leslie W. Green, Henry Stottlemeyer.

Tuscarora, District No. 21—Albert L. Harley, Marshall L. Zimmerman.

Burkittsville, District No. 22—L. Calvin Ahalt, Charles C. Maught.

Ballenger, District No. 23—Willis E. Derr, E. Charles Renn.

Braddock, District No. 24—Millard F. Kefauver, William C. Kaufman.

Brunswick, District No. 25, Precinct 1—Charles H. Edmonson, Thomas J. Burke.

Brunswick, District No. 25, Precinct 2—Martin L. Hofmaster, Amos Horine.

Walkersville, District No. 26—Thomas J. Oland, John H. Jamison.

Additional Judges of Elections.

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The first named in each District or Precinct is to represent the Republican Party, the second the Democratic Party:

Buckeystown, District No. 1, Precinct 1—J. Calvin Hoffman, Charles H. Mosburg.

Buckeystown, District No. 1, Precinct 2—Thomas E. Edwards, Meredith D. Copeland.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 1—Not filled, Charles Kreh.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 2—Samuel H. Greenwald, Will H. Brengle.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 3—Richard Storm, Benton H. Knodle.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 4—Walter G. Eader, Rudolph Neidhart.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 5—George M. Chambers, Willard N. Garrett.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 6—Elmer E. Hull, Charles F. Shipley.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 7—James M. Gilbert, William H. Lebertz.

Frederick, District No. 2, Precinct 8—Phillip F. Dutrow, Jesse Lipscomb.

Middletown, District No. 3—Charles H. Butts, DeWitt C. Grove.

Creagerstown, District No. 4—Harry Miller, H. B. Ogle.

Emmitsburg, District No. 5, Precinct 1—John S. Agnew, Clarence Rider.

Emmitsburg, District No. 5, Precinct 2—H. Morris Gillean, George W. Warthen.

Catoctin, District No. 6—Adam B. Martin, Jesse J. Kalbaugh.

Urbana, District No. 7, Precinct 1—Chas. T. Duderar, Walter A. England.

Urbana, District No. 7, Precinct 2—Lycurgus L. Warfield, Wm. Funk.

Liberty, District No. 8—John H. Albaugh, not filled.

New Market, District No. 9, Precinct 1—George W. Taylor, Frank N. Maynard.

New Market, District No. 9, Precinct 2—Jacob M. Shawbaker, Jesse C. Molesworth.

Hauvers, District No. 10, Precinct 1—Earl Eby, Samuel West.

Hauvers, District No. 10, Precinct 2—Albertus Toms, Charles A. Wolfe.

Woodsboro, District No. 11, Precinct 1—Arthur Haugh, Oscar Barwick.

Woodsboro, District No. 11, Precinct 2—Parma L. Feister, George Baxter Smith.

Petersville, District No. 12—Lloyd D. Roelky, Clinton W. Shaff.

Mt. Pleasant, District No. 13—Wilbert E. Cronise, Lafayette W. Carpenter.

Jefferson, District No. 14—Paul Z. Culler, Harry M. Shaff.

Mechanicstown, District No. 15, Precinct 1—E. L. Root, George Bussard.

Mechanicstown, District No. 15, Precinct 2—William Z. Wilhide, J. Howard Creager.

Jackson, District No. 16—Lloyd M. Koogle, William H. Sanders.

Johnsville, District No. 17—George L. Peters, Roy Harp.

Woodville, District No. 18—Gurney Molesworth, Joseph Kreimer.

Linganore, District No. 19—John D. Sander, Frank P. Brennesin.

Lewistown, District No. 20—Jacob H. Baer, Eli D. Bowers.

Tuscarora, District No. 21—Not filled, A. J. Summers.

Burkittsville, District No. 22—Charles M. Huffer, John Ahalt.

Ballenger, District No. 23—Maurice H. Rhoderick, Russell Hargett.

Braddock, District No. 24—Charles L. Miss, William C. Smith.

Brunswick, District No. 25, Precinct 1—James A. Westall, Richard Funk.

Brunswick, District No. 25, Precinct 2—Peter Nicodemus, Wilbur D. Kidwell.

Walkersville, District No. 26—J. H. Stauffer, Charles H. Crawford.

By order
GARRETT S. DEGRANGE,
WILLIAM B. JAMES,
JOSEPH F. EISENHAUER
Supervisors of Elections for Frederick County, Maryland.
CLAGGETT E. REMSBURG,
Clerk.

7-18-3ts.

Tipping In Austria.
"You know the value of tips in the United States," writes a man from Prague, who visited this country for the first time two years ago, "and you are more liberal than we are in that respect, but such a thing as tipping a railway conductor is not known to the tourist in America. Here in Austria the custom is so well established that the refusal of a conductor on a Burghausen train to accept a tip which would have allowed him to ride alone in a compartment has caused unusual comment. The title 'White Raven' was conferred on the conductor, who emphasized his displeasure at being tempted by having the passenger summoned before a magistrate on the charge of attempted bribery. Do not let that trouble you, however, when you come here, because the tipping malefactor was discharged, and the magistrate was contemptuous look at the conductor indicated that his opinion of a man who would not take a tip was unfit for publication."—New York Tribune.

Cooked Meats.
Boiled meat may lose some of its best foodstuff properties if too much water is used in its boiling or if it is taken from the water in which it is boiling, instead of allowing it to remain and recover by absorption some of its valuable properties. Eight pounds of beef after it is boiled will weigh six and a half pounds. After it is baked it will lose two pounds and six ounces. After it is roasted it will lose three pounds and ten ounces. Other meat loses almost in the same proportions when it is cooked. It will be noticed that roasting meat causes it to decrease considerably more than boiling. One great trouble, of course, in boiling meat is that it loses nearly 45 per cent of its mineral matter and 12 per cent of its fats and nearly 8 per cent of its proteids. Housewives should not worry over this, however, when it is known that there is a greater percentage of nutriment in cooked meats, notwithstanding the loss by cooking, than there is in raw meats.—New York American.

Ways of Carrying Money.
When mamma gives you a penny to buy a bit of candy she usually either sends you to her top bureau drawer to get her purse or takes it from a little box she keeps in which to drop her spare change. But, if your mamma were an immigrant—people who come to this country from foreign lands are called immigrants, you know—instead of your own dear mamma, she would carry her money in strange fashion. If she were a Swede or Norwegian she would carry it in a pocketbook so big that it contains enough leather to make a pair of shoes out of. The Italian immigrant prefers a small tin tube which he hangs about his neck by a small chain, and the Hungarian stuffs his money into his long boots—along with his knife and fork and spoon. Germans keep theirs in a belt strapped around their waist under the clothes, and the French are partial to a small brass case about as large as the ever are necktie.—Detroit Free Press

TRUTH TELLS

And the TRUTH Is Told—
In Our Advertisements

By HOLLAND.

MERCHANTS have learned that the Truth Tells when the Truth is Told. Hence they are scrupulous that their advertisements are accurate. Back of every advertisement, back of every statement made to attract custom, is the reputation of the merchant, his hope of continued success.

Deception may be profitable for a time, but deception cannot be permanent, and the profit based on deception is necessarily brief. Truth is the more effective as it is of longer duration. Falsehood loses its effectiveness as soon as it is discovered.

The merchants who advertise in this paper are honorable men, and this would make them truthful. But above all they are good business men, and they know that TO BE SUCCESSFUL THEY MUST BE TRUTHFUL.

Read the advertisements and profit by them. You can rely absolutely on the statements made in the advertising columns.



Mother Asked Why Pails Were Empty.

THERE had been blackberry pudding for dinner, and daddy smiled as he heard Jack and Evelyn talk of how much they would like to have blackberries in the garden so that they might go out and pick some for Dinah whenever they wanted a pudding.

"Picking blackberries isn't such easy work as you think. When I was a boy I picked blackberries myself," daddy said as the children asked him for a story.

"If you have ever seen a blackberry bush you will have noticed that every twig and branch is covered with sharp thorns. When you pick the berries, unless you wear very stout gloves, the thorns scratch your hands and get under the skin.

"When blackberry time came mother used often to give each of us children a pail and tell us to go out to the woods near our house and pick until our pails were filled. There was a fine patch of wild blackberries near us.

"I remember one year she complained that we did not pick as well as usual. My small brother and sister were quite lazy. The berries they got went mostly into their mouths, and they would go home with only a few berries in their pails. Mother would look quite grave, not because she cared so much about the berries, but because she did not like the little ones to get into the way of shirking their tasks.

"One morning she gave us all pails and said: 'Now, children, run out to the berry patch and pick some berries. I want to make a nice pudding.'

"When we handed our pails to mother she asked, 'To whom do these empty pails belong? Little brother and little sister hung their heads.

"'Why, didn't you pick any berries for the pudding?' mother asked.

"'Oh,' they replied, 'it was hot! The thorns stuck in our fingers, and we got tired.'

"Mother didn't say any more then. She made the pudding, and when dinner time came there was a nice dish of it beside every plate except those of little brother and sister. They had boiled rice with sugar and milk.

"'Where is our pudding?' they asked in surprise.

"Mother spoke very firmly. 'You would not pick any berries to make the pudding, so you can't expect to eat the berries the others picked.'

"The rest of us wanted to share our pudding with them, but mother said no; they must learn not to depend on others, but to do their own work.

"And I think they did learn, for when in a few days mother sent for more berries for a pudding their pails were nice and full, though perhaps we older children did help out by now and then dropping a plump berry into their pails."



The Woman on the Farm

is entitled to all the comforts which telephone service can and does provide.

The telephone makes farm life less lonesome for the woman because it brings her neighbors within speaking distance.

Aside from the social value, there is the element of protection to be considered. It is an extra safeguard, day and night, at all seasons of the year.

Is your farm supplied with Bell telephone service?



THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

R. W. STAKE, Local Manager

Tel. 2000

33 E. Patrick St., Frederick

PARAGRAPH NEWS.

Continued from Page 1

Thursday.

The military dirigible balloon Schuette-Laus was torn from her moorings in a wind squall at Schneidemuehl, Germany, and wrecked. One man was killed by falling 600 feet, and the other severely injured.

Charles S. Mellen resigned as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and all its subsidiaries. His resignation, which was presented at a directors' meeting in New York, is to take effect not later than October 1.

Two masked robbers broke into the home of Burley Dove, at Franconia, Va., early in the morning and secured \$500 in cash from a trunk.

President Wilson made it clear that there will be no intervention in Mexico and that President Huerta will not be officially recognized by this government.

Forty men were killed in a struggle to escape from deadly fumes in a sulphur mine near Castel Termini, Italy.

Everything in the Furniture line at M. F. SHUFF'S, at lowest prices, 5-9-tf

A proposed ordinance in Chicago would make all poison tablets coffin shaped.

"For the local paper is the best servant of the community."—Baltimore Sun.

Early to bed and early to rise, Display your goods and advertise— IN THE CHRONICLE

FINE NOTE PAPER

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

50c

CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Notice to Taxpayers!

The 1913 Levy for State and County Taxes is now ready and the following discount will be allowed on State Taxes:

DURING JULY AND AUGUST - 5%
" SEPTEMBER - 4%
" OCTOBER - 3%

Respectfully,
FREDERICK W. CRAMER,
County Treasurer.

7-4-3m



"Sold by Strout"

Is the sign we nailed on the barns of 1352 FARMS that we sold in 1912.

Most Farm Buyers are from the great American cities. Therefore we have Big General Offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and receive hundreds of calls for farms every day. We sell more farms than any other Agency in the World.

We can sell your farm. No advance fees. Listing blanks and valuable illustrated book, "How to sell your Farm," mailed free.

Write to-day to
E. A. Strout Farm Agency
47 WEST 34th ST., NEW YORK
Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh

J. R. OHLER,
Local Representative,
Emmitsburg, Md.

Hot Weather Furnishings

AT THE "WORTH WHILE 5 STEPS"

Nice and cool are those Ladies' Gauze Hose we sell at 2 pairs for 25c; with high spliced heel; black, white or tan. Others 10c to 45c, in Lisle and Silk.

Complete assortment of Gauze Vests and other goods for Summer.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT offers the "Same Values" in Seasonable Merchandise.

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

J. H. MATTHEWS

F. S. K. MATTHEWS

Matthews Brothers

"The Candy Shop"

Ice Cream, Soda Water, Confectionery, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, Bottling Works.

BOWLING ALLEY

Emmitsburg, - Maryland

dec 1-1yr.

The Emmitsburg Savings Bank

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND



J. LEWIS RHODES, President
WM. A. DEVILBISS, Vice-President
H. M. WARRENFELTZ, Cashier

Read!
Reflect!
Resolve!

Farm Loans
A
Specialty

Collections
Made
Speedily At
Favorable
Rates.

Every
Accommodation
Consistent
With Safe
Banking
Methods
Extended To
Our Patrons.

EVERY TIME
You Deposit A Dollar

To The Credit Of
Your Bank Account
YOU
Discount Adversity
JUST THAT MUCH

WE PAY 4% INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BANK EXAMINER

J. L. TOPPER & SON

Successors to TOPPER & SWEENEY
Undertakers, Funeral Directors
and Embalmers

Expert Embalming Service Rendered by Mr. Robert Topper, Graduate of Johns Hopkins School of Embalming.

EMMITSBURG, MD.

Telephone Connections. Can be Reached Day or Night.

7-18-19r

ALBERT ADELSBERGER

LIVERYMAN

HOTEL SPANGLER

Emmitsburg, Maryland

Fine Horses and First-Class Carriages.

Teams for Drummers and
Pleasure Parties a Specialty

may 7-09 17

IT may be a mistake of the publisher in thinking he has been done a favor, but as a rule whenever a newspaper loses one subscriber on account of pique there are usually two or three others gained for the very reason that the one feels aggrieved.

The broad-minded and intelligent subscriber will recognize the fact that it is only the negative quality in life that never crosses the feelings of anybody.—*Jennings (La.) Herald.*

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 an eleven gallon Job next year—you will save money by using the best paint.

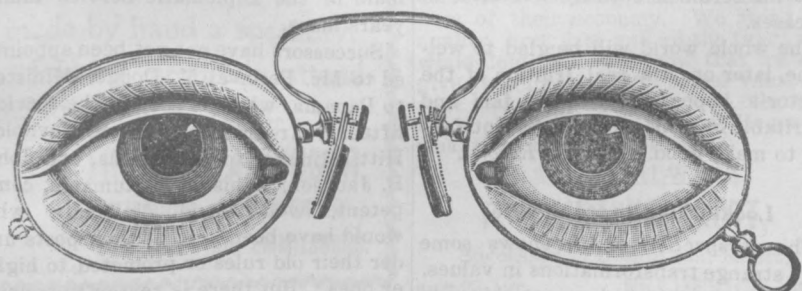
DEVOE'S

J. Thos. Gelwicks, Agt.

april 24-19

DR. C. L. KEFAUVER, OPTOMETRIST

FREDERICK, MD.



Will be in EMMITSBURG, MD., at "SLAGLE HOTEL" Second Thursday of Each Month.
NEXT VISIT THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1913.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD.

REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT

For Young Men and Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION

unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's ride from Baltimore.

EQUIPMENT

complete. Twenty acre Campus: Modern Buildings: Comfortable Living Accommodations: Laboratories: Library: Gymnasium: Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM

up-to-date. Classical, Scientific, Historical, and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. Degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND BOOK OF VIEWS

Emmitsburg's Clothing and Furnishing Store

Can Furnish You With Your Vacation Needs.

Vacation Suits Ready to Put On.

Vacation Suits Built Especially for You as You Like.

New Lot of Boys' Suits Including Norfoks.

C. F. ROTERING,

West Main Street
(Formerly Rowe Clothing Store)

RAINY DAYS

Come to everybody. Life has more ups than downs. Right now, while you are making, you ought to be saving; then when the downs come you will have something to fall back on.

Where is the Money you have been earning all these years? You spent it and somebody else put it in bank. Why don't you put your own money in the bank yourself—why let the other fellow save what you earn.

BE INDEPENDENT

AND

START A BANK ACCOUNT WITH US.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

ESTABLISHED 1882

ANNAN, HORNER & CO., Bankers

OCT 8-0917

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

This house gown in empire design is graceful and much trimmer than the usual negligee. It is finished with an open neck and rolling collar. The skirt is cut in four pieces. The blouse is simple, with a plait over the shoulders. For the medium size the gown will require nine yards of material twenty-



HOUSE GOWN IN EMPIRE STYLE.

seven inches wide, with one yard for the trimming.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 7888, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. Size

Name

Address

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

As shown here the blouse is made of chiffon over a gauze lining and lace is arranged on this lining, but if something simpler is wanted the lace and lining both can be omitted and the blouse can be made of any soft material. The yoke that extends down over the shoulder is a feature. The little round collar is dainty as well as modish.

For the medium size the blouse will require three and a half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one and one-half yards of lace ten inches wide and two and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the lining.



STUNNING BLOUSE WITH YOKE.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 7905, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. Size

Name

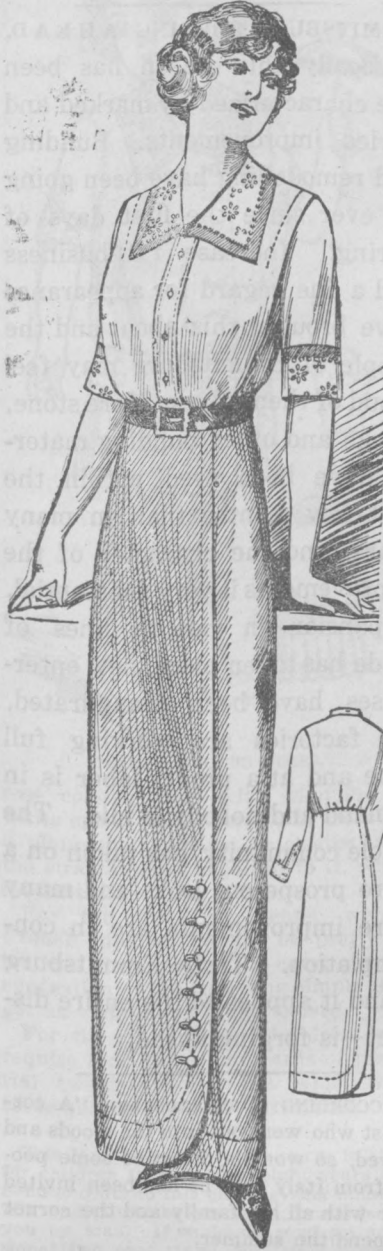
Address

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

This four piece skirt is an excellent model for separate skirts of wash material. The medium size requires five yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

The blouse pictured is a cool, summery affair. The medium size requires



FOUR PIECE SKIRT AND SUMMER BLOUSE
three and a quarter yards of fabric twenty-seven inches wide.

These May Manton patterns are cut in sizes for the blouse from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and for the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving numbers, skirt 7507 and blouse 7555, and they will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. Size

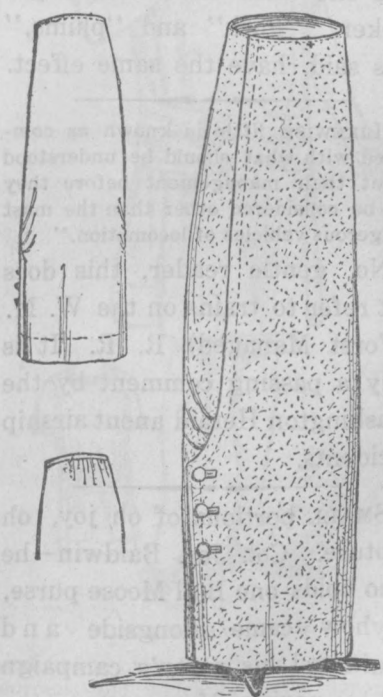
Name

Address

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

Every variety of draped skirt is smart this season, and the model illustrated cut in two pieces seems to be a favorite. The back portion is slightly draped on both sides, and the front is



A SLIGHTLY DRAPED SKIRT.

shaped and lapped over the back. If liked the side seams may be left open for a portion of their depth.

For the medium size the skirt requires three and three-quarters of material twenty-seven inches wide.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 7885, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. Size

Name

Address

A Blighted Hope

By WILLIAM BLAKEMAN

Here is a story suggested by the present interest in eugenics.

There are a number of elements that enter into the condition of criminality, but they are inextricably mingled. For instance, heredity plays an important part, but since there are two parents, the ancestors of each reaching back indefinitely, it does not necessarily follow that a child begotten by them will inherit a criminal tendency. Moreover, criminality may be a disease or an imperfect working of the bodily functions. Then there is environment, which many experts in criminology consider by far the most important of all causes.

In England many years ago there dwelt a family named Ball. John Ball, one of these people, at twenty years of age became a parricide. That was the time when the English government was sending criminals to Botany Bay, in Australia. Those transported were treated according to their condition, some of them being allowed full liberty within bounds, to live in their own houses and earn their own living. John Ball, to all outward appearances, was a perfectly good man and soon earned the right to be treated as such within the limits of the law.

In the penal colony was a young woman named Mary Coolidge. She had stolen money to keep her widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters from starving. It would seem that this act was only on the border of crime and should have met with a light punishment. But the act was committed at a time when there was but little mercy under the English law, and Mary was sent to Botany Bay.

These two, John Ball and Mary Coolidge, met after they had been members of the colony eight years. There was an inclination among John's associates to consider his crime as the result of a temporary insanity. As for Mary's, it was simply an overstrain of human endurance. The two became attached to each other and were married, each obtaining a ticket of leave to go anywhere on the island and build a home for themselves.

Each had saved some money and, putting their funds together, had capital enough to go into sheep raising. At that time land was cheap in Australia, and they were enabled to buy what would now be considered a large tract. They prospered and as they accumulated more capital put it into sheep and what was required for their flocks' protection. A son was soon born to them, and he was followed by two daughters.

Johnny Ball was a fine little fellow and the apple of his father's eye. At an early age he learned to ride on horseback and made frequent trips with his father over his ranch. They were enjoyable rides over acres that they owned, well stocked with their sheep. The family was a happy one notwithstanding the reason for their being where they were, though the children were brought up in ignorance that their parents had been criminals.

John Ball, Sr., became quite wealthy, and his wealth and his sterling qualities did much to eradicate the effect upon his fellow men of his having been transported for crime. He had excellent judgment, and before important ventures were entered upon by his associates they usually consulted him.

Ball's family grew up under entirely different conditions from other descendants of criminals, who even today constitute a class by themselves. They are called larrikins and are noted for their worthlessness and furnish their full quota of Australian criminals. Those who were observing claimed the case of the Ball children indicated that environment was more important than heredity. Their father had been enabled to raise them far above that association which produces criminals.

John Ball, Jr., grew up to be a man with the same judgment, the same character, as his father. It was believed that he would furnish an example of the son of a criminal who, far from being the usual larrikin, would be an honor to Australia. While he manifested a disposition to continue sheep raising, at which his father had been so successful, he also showed an inclination to enter the political field.

But one morning this optimistic structure that was being built upon the case of the Ball family fell with a crash. The mother and the children, except John junior, who was now twenty-two years old, were away on a visit, leaving father and son in the ranch house. In the morning a servant went to their rooms to call them to breakfast and found the father murdered in his bed and the son gone.

The matter cast a gloom over those who had drawn such hopeful conclusions from a case which it seemed had been proving and would continue to prove that hereditary crime was of minor importance and could be overcome by an improved environment. The widow shut herself up with her younger children and never appeared in public again.

An Australian friend of this unfortunate family who was interested in the scientific points connected with the crime committed by both father and son, on making a trip to England, investigated the record of the Ball family. He found that two different generations back of the subject of this story had furnished a murderer and both were cases of parricide.

A Detective Story

By ALBERT KENYON

What makes the detective business so fascinating is that it is a perpetual puzzle. Then there are so many ingenious methods of perpetrating swindles and concealing all kinds of crime. A detective never knows when he is going to light on a new and ingenious device.

But it is not in such cases that I, now twenty years a detective, have found the keenest relish. The murderer is not in a condition of mind to think out a problem coolly. He is in an abnormal condition. For my part I could never understand how any one could commit a crime the discovery of which would bring a dreadful punishment. Nevertheless criminals often work out very intricate problems.

It is when two or three persons above the average in the social scale and in education conspire together that the most ingenious devices develop. Perhaps this is because each gives the other courage. That is what makes hunting down a gang of counterfeiters so interesting. They are usually intelligent men and work together. Yet there is one thing they all lose sight of or disregard—the fact that they are always caught in the end.

The most interesting surprise I ever encountered was in unearthing one of these counterfeiting gangs. I say surprise, for it was no credit to me that I made the discovery. Indeed, had I not made a criminal of myself I should never have got on to them. I was put on the case in this way: Some counterfeit twenty dollar bills were being put into circulation. They seemed to come to the surface in a small town in Kansas and drift eastward. At any rate, one of them was traced to this place, and I was sent out there to investigate. There is always a difference in towns, some being inhabited in the main by good, religious people, others being notoriously bad. No, the point where the counterfeit bill came from, was neither good nor bad, but not long before my arrival a party had begun to assemble every evening to play poker. The game or series of games had been started by two or three men who had recently come to the town, and a number of citizens had gradually come to take a part in the proceedings. They were played in the room sometimes of one, sometimes of another, member of the party.

I went into the town ostensibly to buy cattle. A day or two after my arrival I was informed by a man whose acquaintance I had made that there was a poker party in a room upstairs. He said he was going up to look on, and I told him I would go with him if he would introduce me. The truth is I have suffered all through my life from the gambling passion. Having a fortune, I lost it, and that was what threw me into the detective business. I should not have gone to watch this game, for I ran a great risk of being drawn into it.

I found a party of good fellows, who received me cordially, and it was not long before I called for some chips. I soon lost what good money I had about me and to recoup yielded to a temptation to use a counterfeit bill that I had brought with me for a sample. The moment I laid it on the table I saw two of the players give each other a meaning look; then both turned their eyes on me. A cold chill ran down my back, for it looked as if I were detected on the start. But my business had schooled me in concealing my feelings, and I returned the men's glances with a blank stare. Doubtless it was this that caused one of them to make a mistake. He gave me a crafty look. I returned it with one equally crafty.

I had no idea what this meant. I happened to win the bill I had put up and something besides. Then caution got the better of my passion, and I played only so long as I could play on what I had won. I saw the men who had noticed the bill go on the table watching me. Evidently I didn't fill the bill of what they had expected of me, for I got no more confidential glances. One thing I noticed—several twenty dollar bills came out from those men on the same bank as the one I had used for a stake and passed into the hands of other players. One of them fell to me. The man who had given me the meaning glance at once asked me for it, offering four "fives" for it. But I told him I would rather keep it. However, knowing some game was going on over the open one on the table, I gave it to him. This seemed to allay a slight suspicion of me that had come to him.

It was the producing of these twenty dollar bills, all on the same bank, and their passing into the hands of others that gave me an explanation of the mystery. Counterfeiters were using the game to shove the spurious money on to such citizens of the place as were drawn into their poker game. Immediately I put out all the bills I had brought with me as samples, and this won me the confidence of the counterfeiters. Nevertheless they seemed puzzled, and I determined to act at once. I always go about armed, and, drawing a brace of pistols, I covered the two men I suspected and said: "You are under arrest."

There was the usual pretended astonishment, but I held them to their seats and directed a waiter who had just brought in some drinks to tell the landlord to summon the police. He did so, and within half an hour I landed my men in jail.

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, CHESAPEAKE 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, JULY 18, 1913.

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.]

1913		JULY							1913	
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	31						

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

FREDERICK COUNTY.

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

DECISIONS OF SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Few readers of newspapers fully and clearly understand the laws governing subscriptions. Following are the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject:

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all dues are paid.

If the subscriber refuses to take the periodical from the postoffice to which they are directed, he is responsible until he has settled his bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, the subscriber is held responsible.

The courts have held that refusing to take periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud.

If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

RECOGNITION OF THE HUERTA GOVERNMENT.

If the present Administration were to be governed by the jingoism of the press, by the urgent demand of American fortune seekers who have substantial interests in Mexico, there is no question but that the usurping

government of Huerta would have been recognized long ago. It is true that as a principle of international law, who is the rightful ruler of a country is not a question left to the decision of foreign powers, their powers are limited and as a rule they can only treat with the "powers that be," yet for all that precedents have governed the foreign policy of the United States. For more than ten years after the Latin Republics broke away from Spanish domination, the Presidents of the United States very prudently and wisely abstained from any ill advised recognition of the governments erected by the Revolutionists in the various provinces that had hitherto been held under Spanish control.

From 1810 to 1816, when Buenos Ayres proceeded without any obstacle from the government of Spain, to maintain its revolutionary movements, in spite of repeated intestine commotions, and seemed to enjoy domestic tranquility, and to all appearances actually exercised the attributes of sovereignty, the United States founded upon the identical principle, the rights of the government are derived from the will of the governed, did not rush into a recognition of Buenos Ayrean independence; and so, when Colombia, or what was then called the province of Venezuela and New Granada, which, though acting separately and declaring their independence individually, sustained for more than ten years a most desolating war against Spain and having finally established their independence and in 1819 united themselves in one nation, under the name of the Republic of Colombia, it was not recognized by Mr. Monroe until 1821.

And so, at present, Mr. Wilson has evident reasons for not yielding to outside pressure, be it from the jingoism at home or the great powers of Europe for an intemperate haste in recognizing Huerta's government. He has reasons, and certainly a character of information which the outsider can know nothing of. Let us 'bide a wee,' possess our souls in patience and when the time comes we will find out whether it is good policy to recognize Huerta or to fight him. Time enough for the last emergency, which may the God of Peace turn away from our land.

DAYTIME PLEASURES OF THE ILL.

When lying in bed with a sore aching head, and you want to be calm and to drowse, and you've had the bright light screened away from your sight, and an ice bag placed over your brows; and you've asked that the house be kept still as a mouse, that no noises be made on your floor—with a scream and a yell, some kid pulls at your bell, and a box is dragged through the front door. You are settled again, when a jubilant hen with a throat like a grater of nutmeg, insists that you know, in her nest down below, she's laid a big double yolk egg. All the dogs in the town, from the St. Bernard down, gather near and start up a commotion, which puts in your head as you toss in your bed, a terrible, murderous notion. With bellows and jeers comes a big herd of steers, and an army of youths wielding sticks, and something goes "pop," and a short sudden stop lets you know there's an auto to fix. Then a gossip-

ing crowd, talking long, fast and loud, on the sidewalk to chatter awaits, and there floats to your ear—you can't help it, you hear all your neighbors' bad habits and traits. At last a short sleep, when with wail and loud weep, runs a lad who has been in a fight; so try as you will there is no rest until, come the shades of the sheltering night.

EMMITSBURG FORGING AHEAD.

Locally this season has been one characterized by marked and varied improvements. Building and remodeling have been going on ever since the first days of Spring. Increase in business and a due regard for appearance have brought this about and the people of Emmitsburg may feel proud of themselves. More stone, bricks and other building material have been used within the past few months than in many years, and the character of the improvements is very substantial. Expansion in various lines of trade has taken place, new enterprises have been inaugurated, the factories are working full time and at a profit, labor is in demand and nobody is idle. The whole community has taken on a more prosperous look, and many more improvements are in contemplation. Truly Emmitsburg—and it applies to the entire district—is forging ahead.

ACCORDING to an exchange, "A cornetist who went out into the woods and played, so won the heart of some people from Italy that he has been invited over with all his family and the cornet to spend the summer."

In the first place it was very considerate of the cornetist to take to the woods to play. In the second place if those people from Italy desire to start a band in the spaghetti country and will leave their address on this side, they will no doubt receive requests to take over other cornetists—especially amateurs—who have blown the tympanum out of the ears of many an unwilling listener.

"ANOTHER case has recently come to light in which an American tourist, apparently in the greatest enjoyment otherwise of his European experience, has taken his departure suddenly for America, simply because of his yearning, not for his native shores, not for his native air, not for his national flag, but for pie," says the Christian Science Monitor.

Judging from the time of year, this one must have been a job seeker. "Pork" and "plums," it is said, have the same effect.

"LIKEWISE little is known as compared with what should be understood about their management before they can be considered other than the most dangerous vehicles of locomotion."

No, gentle reader, this does not refer to trains on the W. M. (Worst Managed) R. R. It is only a passing comment by the Washington Herald anent airship accidents.

SMALL portions of oh joy, oh rapture. Col. Jos. Baldwin—he who holds one Bull Moose purse, anyhow—came alongside and liquidated his party's campaign bill by paying fifty cents on the dollar; literally met us half-way. Let's see, what's that saying about the loaf?

THE title, "Father of his Country" will at last be wrested from the late G. Washington, Esq., if the eccentric American millionaire who has already adopted 300 children and contemplates making it 1,000 shortly, raises the limit many more times.

A TERRIFIC electric storm, the worst experienced in that region

in several years, raged about Colonel Roosevelt and his party in the Grand Canyon, reads a current dispatch; but no mention is made of the Colonel's rage about the storm.

THIS country had better keep an eye on Japan. Peace talk and a curtailed navy are all right until something happens, and it looks very much as though it will.

Of the many changes made by the Western Maryland R. R., the change of the name of Rocky Ridge to "Emmitsburg Junction" is the most sensible yet.

Now that the government is investigating everything under the sun, why not a Department of Investigation and its head a member of the Cabinet?

"BILLY BOY" may not be able to bake a cherry pie, but when it comes to the Chatauqua circuit nothing can hold him down.

OPPOSITION, or rather every attempt at opposition, seems to have made State Senator Blair Lee's position stronger.

WE are reminded by Col. Mulhall that there was once a Maryland congressman by the name of Pearre.

Reports of daily events, yes; and if any journal would limit itself to statements of well-sifted fact, making itself not a "news" paper, but an "olds" paper, and giving its statements tested and true . . . as soon as things could be known accurately; choosing also, of the many things that might be known, those which it was most vital to know, and summing them in a few words of pure English, —I cannot say whether it would ever pay well to sell it; but I am sure it would pay well to read it, and to read no other.—*Ruskin "Fors Clavigera."*

Unexpected Answers.

The French government, wishing to obtain definite statistics on points relating to certain Turkish provinces, sent blanks with questions to be answered to the provincial governors. The replies received from the pasha of Damascus are worth quoting:

Q.—What is the death rate in your province? A.—In Damascus it is the will of Allah that all should die. Some die young and some die old.

Q.—What is the annual number of births? A.—God alone can say. I do not know and hesitate to inquire.

Q.—Are the supplies of water sufficient and of good quality? A.—From the remotest period no one has died in Damascus of thirst.

General remarks as to the local sanitation: Man should not bother himself or his brother with questions that concern only God.

Killed by Light.

Those who have studied the strange inhabitants of the Mammoth cave in Kentucky say that the celebrated blind fish from that cavern when placed in illuminated aquaria seek out the darkest places, and it is believed that light is directly fatal to them, for they soon die if kept in a brightly lighted tank. The avoidance of light seems to be a general characteristic of the sightless creatures dwelling in the great cave. One authority to avoid the light and animalcules from the waters of the cavern hiding under a grain of sand on the stage of a microscope. It is thought that the light in these cases is in some manner perceived through the sense of touch.—*Exchange.*

The Difference.

A certain capitalist said bitterly, apropos of a dishonest liquidation wherein he had been caught:

"There are pessimists who say that marriage is a failure, but between a marriage and a failure there's this difference:

"In a marriage the wife takes the husband's name, while in a failure the husband takes the wife's name."—*New York Tribune.*

Rescue de Luxe.

"Hurry up and save that girl!" bawled the fire chief. "Why don't you hurry up?"

The fireman bent over and whispered down three stories:

"I'll have her on the ladder in a minute, chief. I'm waiting for her to curl her hair."—*Washington Herald.*

Corrected.

Little Margie—Mamma said for you to send up a pound of coffee. Grocer—All right. Ground? Little Margie—No; third floor front.—*Chicago News.*

A rash man provokes trouble, but when the trouble comes is no match for it.—*Chinese Proverb.*

Editorials From Maryland Exchanges.

That's a strange situation down in West Virginia, where 85 per cent of the coal miners have appealed for protection against the other 15 per cent. The 85 per cent are not members of any union and they seek the privilege of earning their bread and butter without the hazards of violent interference. Having just celebrated the Fourth of July it would seem to be the duty of any State to guarantee to its inhabitants the enjoyment of the principles that day stands for.—*Cumberland Daily News.*

Dr. Friedmann's Serum.

If Dr. Friedmann came to this country to unload his turtle germ tuberculosis cure, on susceptible Americans with a "big roll" he evidently departed to the "Vaterland" disappointed, and this must be credited to our various official Health Boards which decided that the "cure" was not demonstrated, and not even of an experimental value to an extent worthy of a great amount of public confidence.

Fortunately, mere patent medicine speculators did not have a "look in" on the proposition, and this is perhaps to the credit of Dr. Friedmann, as it would be wholly unfair and unjustifiable to class him as a fakir. There may be a strong probability of his experiments developing into something real; he may be on the right track, and it has not been charged, nor hardly even intimated, that his serum is entirely worthless in all cases.

The whole world will be glad to welcome, later on, the real fruition of the Doctor's hopes and will be fair and charitable over his recent apparent failure to make good.—*Carroll Record.*

Looking Backward at Life.

The perspective of life shows some very strange transformations in values. It reveals that the only great things in life are trifles, that what pained us most, saddened our hearts and made pillows wet with tears, were only trifles cumulating into overwhelming importance. A cruel word, an unkindness, a misunderstanding may darken the way and separate us from one we love or may petrify us into a mood of doubt and despair. The most joyous moments of life, highlights in the pictures of memory, may too be only trifles of kindness, fine expressions of love, simple tributes of confidence and trust that makes the heart smile as we remember.

Nature is constantly giving us these turns in the road to see lying in true perspective. A supreme sorrow, the high tide of failure that carries our dearest hopes out to sea, a storm of disaster when the ship of our work of years sinks in a moment in a night of despair, the death of one who is dearest and nearest may prove—a turn in the road. Then may come one of those moments of life, of fine spiritual discernment, of luminous revelation, of coming to one's highest self, when the sordid, the mean, the temporary, the selfish, are stripped in an instant of their garish shams and tinsel. Then the real, the true, the eternal, stand out in their majesty bathed in the splendor and glow of revealing truth. In such a spirit the very tingle of the inspiration of the infinite fills us, we seem born again to better and greater things, for we have seen the vision—at the turn of the road.—*Caroline Sun.*

The Wilson Administration is Making Good.

The people of the country are beginning to realize that in President Wilson and his splendid cabinet of advisers, and in the Democratic Congress, they have a body of men who are working earnestly and patriotically to drive out special privilege and restore the government to the hands of the people, where it belongs.

The first important measure taken up under the Wilson administration was the Underwood Tariff Bill. This bill has already passed the House of Representatives and seems likely to pass the Senate, with slight amendments in a few days. Under this bill protection of interests that do not need protection is taken away and the necessities of life will be made cheaper for the average man. The income tax feature of the tariff bill will place a larger proportion of the public taxes upon the men and women of wealth—principally inherited wealth—who are better able to bear the burden. And the currency bill, which seems likely to pass, will in the language of the President set the legitimate business interests of the country free.

Another move of President Wilson which has met with universal commendation is the investigation which he instituted into the powerful lobby maintained at Washington by protected interests for the purpose of thwarting tariff legislation in the interests of the people. The lobbyists are now on the run.

Verily, the people of the United States under the new Democratic administration are "coming into their own."—*Townson Jeffersonian.*

It is said that 6,380,000,000 nickels were paid for admission to motion picture shows in the United States last year.

Current Comment From Leading Journals.

Diplomatic Appointments.

The policy of the Administration to ignore the precedent established as long ago as President McKinley's time, when Mr. Hay was Secretary of State, in making appointments to diplomatic posts, has been so clearly expressed in the last few months as to discourage numbers of young men who had prepared themselves, through special branches of study, for the diplomatic career, passed the examinations established by the State Department, under the executive order of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and accepted minor posts in the service.

The hope of these young men of promotion for good service has been shattered by the experience of Mr. George T. Weitzel, and Mr. Lewis Finstein. These gentlemen had entered the lowest grade of the service and filled various Secretaryships with distinction until they were appointed as Ministers, respectively, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. They have now been superseded by men without diplomatic training. The treatment of Mr. James T. Dubois, formerly Minister to Bolivia; Mr. Arthur M. Beaupre, who has just been superseded as Minister to Cuba, and Mr. H. G. Knowles, who has been removed from the Bolivian Ministry, has been similar. All three have served the State Department ably and faithfully for many years. They had been promoted from time to time, and had reason to believe that they would remain in the Diplomatic Service many years more.

Successors have not yet been appointed to Mr. Percival M. Dodge, Minister to Panama, who has been in the service fifteen years, or Messrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt, Minister to Guatemala, and John B. Jackson, Minister to Rumania, competent, well-trained diplomats who would have been kept at their posts under their old rules or promoted to higher ones. But there is reason to believe that they will soon be superseded. It was not expected that President Wilson would establish a new precedent and fill the higher posts in the Diplomatic Service by promotion: though hopes have been entertained that in time a permanent service would be established which would contain only men thoroughly trained by experience for diplomatic work.

The appointments of Mr. Walter H. Page to London, Mr. Thomas N. Page to Rome, and Mr. James W. Gerard to Berlin have been thought to compare favorably with the appointments of former Presidents. But it was believed that President Wilson would not return, in selecting men for the lesser missions, to the old political method. A good beginning had been made toward the establishment of a permanent and efficient foreign service entirely free from political influence, and made up entirely of men of special fitness, educated for the duties they had to perform. The hands of the clock have been turned back twenty years.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Canal and the South.

In discussing the probable influence of the Panama Canal on the prosperity of the South, the Christian Science Monitor says in a recent issue:

"With the opening of the Panama Canal not far distant the limelight has been turned upon that part of the United States known as the South, with the result that no matter what part of the section the light has fallen upon there has been a surprise in store for those looking on. Never before has the South been so well prepared to stand the public's scrutiny as at the present time, for from Key West to the southern boundaries of Kentucky and from Hatteras to the western borders of Texas the South is well and happy—well and happy in a sense that it has never been before.

"Many capable judges are confidently looking for the South to become a greater factor than any other section in future trade. Whether this prediction is to be realized or not, it is obvious that the South has before it a marvelous industrial expansion, and that swift and sweeping changes are even now on the way."

The South has been making giant strides in recent years. It would have prospered and developed without the canal, but there is good cause for believing that its prosperity and development will be accelerated with the completion and operation of the waterway which is to unite two oceans and thus facilitate the commerce of the world.

The South is growing in agricultural, industrial and commercial importance. It is increasing in population. It has many advantages to offer the home-seeker which can be found nowhere else in the United States. The best of the public lands of the West have been exhausted. The farmer who goes West now can find plenty of scenery, but not much good land at reasonable prices. Thousands of American farmers are going to Canada to buy cheap land. Many of them, in time, will return disappointed. The South has an abundance of vacant land which may be purchased on easy terms and at fair prices.

The South offers a splendid field for investments. Its manufacturing enterprises are prospering and there is room for more. Its resources are many and varied. Its cities are growing and its people are advancing along all lines of endeavor. The canal will help, but nothing can seriously hinder the onward march of the South.—*Louisville-Courier Journal.*

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A TALKING BIRD

By MARJORIE CLOUGH

"I wonder," said my friend Staples,
"if the boys and girls have as much
fun as we used to have when we were
from, say, sixteen to twenty."

"I don't believe they do—at least, not
the innocent fun. They have dinners
and theater parties and go to clubs
and dance the turkey trot, and all that,
but they don't know what unceremoni-
ous fun that doesn't cost anything is."

"When I was between boy and man,"
Staples went on, "at our old home in
the days when every family contained
from six to a dozen children, we boys
and girls grew up together, and every
boy was as careful of all the girls as
he was of his own sister. Turkey
trot! Not much. No such dancing
was ever heard of then. But we played
all sorts of innocent jokes on one
another. I remember one of 'em was
the cream cake racket, the cake being
full of cotton. One of the boys once
swallowed one of them, cotton and all,
rather than acknowledge that he'd
been sold."

"That was Billy Williams. He made
up his mind that he'd get even with
the girl who made the cake, Cora
Blake, now Mrs. Olmstead. But Cora
knew that he was laying for her, and
she was so blamed watchful he could
not catch her. It was about that time
that George Olmstead and Cora were
getting kind of thick, and, though no
engagement had been announced, yet
by the frequent disappearances of the
two at our social gatherings and other
evidences of spooning it was pretty
generally understood that there was to
be a match."

One summer afternoon a dozen or
more of us boys and girls were out on
our lawn playing croquet. Tennis had
barely come into vogue, and they called
it lawn tennis, not having the
courts they have now. Cora Blake
and Billy Williams and George Olm-
stead were all of the party, and we
were having no end of a good time.
Presently a man came into the grounds
carrying a basket. As soon as he
reached us he took a parrot out of the
basket and asked us if we would like
to see him perform, assuring us that
he had the most remarkable talking
bird in the world.

"All right," said Billy Williams.
"Go ahead with your show."
The man stood off a short distance
with the parrot perched on the fore-
finger of his left hand.

"Zis is vera fine ladies and gentle-
men, don' you think so?" said the man
to the bird.

"Bully!" was the parrot's laconic re-
ply.

"What you think of that young lady
over there?"

"Bully!"

"And that gentleman over there?"

pointing to Billy Williams, whose hair
was what we call auburn.

"The sorrel top?"

"Yes."

"Bully!"

We all laughed at Billy, who looked
a bit disconcerted. "If your bird can't
say anything but 'bully,'" he said to
the showman, "you'd better take him
away. You'll get nothing for such a
measly performance here."

"Just you wait. The parrot talk
udder t'ings."

"Cora!" said the parrot in a man's
voice. "Dear Cora!" sharpening its
beak on one of its toes.

Every one laughingly looked at Cora
and George Olmstead, who was stand-
ing beside her. She colored, while
George tried to smile, but the result
was a sickly grin.

"Come! Stop these personalities or
get out of here," said Billy Williams
sharply. "I don't want any more of
it for my part."

"Give me a kiss!" said the bird, fol-
lowing up the words with a lot of gut-
tural squawking. The words having
been spoken in a man's voice, of
course they were assumed to refer to
George Olmstead, who was under fire.

"Shut that off," said Williams an-
grily.

"The bird talks what he like," the
owner protested. "How can I stop
him?"

Then the parrot gave a dialogue be-
tween a young man and a girl.

"Take away your arm." "Mayn't I
have just one kiss?" "No!" "Just
one little teeny weeny bit of a one?"
Go away; you're musing my hair."

Of course George and Cora were sup-
posed to be the pair having this little
discussion. Cora stood it till the hair
mussing part came, when she turned
and bolted for the house.

"That'll do," said Williams to the
showman. "You may go." And he
slipped a bill into the fellow's hand.

Billy was accused of having hired
the man to come with his performing
parrot, but he wouldn't admit it. No
one could understand how a bird could
be taught to talk like that till one of
the party suggested that it was the
showman who talked and that he must
be a ventriloquist. This George final-
ly admitted to me. He had coached
the man himself, telling him to refer
to his own red hair in order to divert
suspicion from himself.

That brought out an announcement
of the engagement between Cora and
George Olmstead, and six months after
that we all danced at the wedding.

That was the last practical joke
played by any of our set, for soon
after we separated for the more so-
lous business of life. The serious
business remains, but the happy non-
sense will never return to any of us.
Our children or their children are now
doubtless experiencing it.

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

The simple little frock with a belt at
the long waist line in Balkan style is
very smart this season.

This one is suitable for almost any
material, but in the illustration it is of



CHILD'S BLOUSE DRESS.

rose colored linen with trimming of
white eyelet embroidery. The blouse is
a plain one, with set in sleeves, and
the straight skirt is joined to it, while
the belt covers the seam.

For the frock of lighter weight
French gingham would be pretty in
place of the linen, and to carry out the
suggestion of the trimming simple Bul-
garian embroidery could be used.

For the six-year size the dress will
require four and a half yards of material
twenty-seven inches wide, with
three-quarters extra for trimming.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes
for children from four to eight years old.
Send 10 cents to this office, giving number,
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tional two-cent stamp for letter postage.
When ordering use coupon.

No. Size

Name

Address

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

This dress that is closed over the
shoulders is one of the prettiest and
smartest for summer wear. In one
view the wide Balkan sash is draped



GIRL'S BALKAN DRESS.

and in the other it is plain. Both are
correct, and which is better depends
entirely upon the material chosen for
the frock. Voile in the cotton variety
is an attractive material for this little
frock.

For the eight-year-old size the dress
will require two and a half yards of
material twenty-seven inches wide and
one yard for trimming shown in back
view.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes
for girls from six to twelve years of age.
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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.

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July 3, '10-12

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Mount St. Mary's College and Ecclesiastical Seminary

Conducted by secular clergymen, aided by lay professors

- q Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. New Laboratory for the practical teaching of Physics and Chemistry.
- q The latest modern improvements. Beautiful grounds. New athletic field. Fine gymnasium and swimming pool.
- q Separate department for young boys.

Address, VERY REV. B. J. BRADLEY, LL. D.,
Emmitsburg, Maryland.

3-11-'10

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.

Mrs. J. Lewis Rhodes and Miss M. Jeannette Byers spent Sunday with Mr. David Rhodes.

Miss M. Jeanette Byers has returned to Panama, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. Lewis Rhodes.

Mr. George M. Hyder, of Westminster, spent a day with Mrs. Catharine Hyder.

Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Grothgar, Mrs. Beevenhour and Mr. H. Rohrbach, composing an automobile party from York, visited Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eyster on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Savin and Mr. Edward Martin, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Mary Martin and Misses Gussie and Lulu Kretzer, of Hagerstown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril F. Roterger.

Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Schaefer and Miss Margaret Waesche, of Thurmont, and Mrs. Maude Waddell and two daughters, Catharine and Virginia, of Westminster, were the guests of Mrs. G. Motter Morrison on Sunday evening.

Col. Joseph Baldwin, of Buffalo, N. Y., was in Emmitsburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma Gelwicks spent Wednesday in Graceland.

Miss Kate Mayer, of Pittsburgh, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weant.

Miss Belle Rowe and Mrs. J. Henry Stokes spent Thursday at Pen Mar.

Rev. E. L. Higbee was at Pen Mar on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rowe, of Columbus, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sellers.

Mr. Charles Waddle, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting his mother, Mrs. E. Waddle.

Mr. Charles Rowe, of Baltimore, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. William Sellers returned from a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Olin Moser has returned from a visit to Utica, N. Y.

Miss Frances Rowe has returned from a visit to Sabillasville.

Mrs. Albert Patterson and daughter, Ruth, were in Frederick on Monday.

Mr. Lewis Kimmel, of Baltimore, spent several days here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ganges and children have returned to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Topper have returned from a week's visit to Baltimore.

Miss Carrie Gelwicks visited in Frederick this week.

Miss Madeline Gelwicks spent several days in Waynesboro this week.

Mr. Joseph Overman, of Richmond, Va., was the guest of Miss Valerie Welty several days this week.

Mr. H. F. Dougherty, of Washington, was the guest of Miss Anna Long several days last week.

Miss Annabelle Hartman has returned to Baltimore.

Mr. Samuel Annan, of Pen Mar, was here on Monday.

Mr. L. E. Motter visited in Frederick this week.

Mrs. William Lansinger and Miss Theresa Lansinger spent several days here.

Mr. Wade E. Stonesifer has returned to Gettysburg.

Mrs. August L. Reudter and daughter, Doloris, of Baltimore, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Peter Burket.

Master Eddie Hopp visited Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hopp, of Hagerstown, this week.

Miss Anna Felix visited in Gettysburg this week.

Miss Nellie Rowe is visiting in McSherrystown.

Miss Josephine Frizell is spending a month in Baltimore.

Miss Nellie Felix visited in Frederick last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Fite and son, George, of Newville, Pa., are visiting Mr. Samuel Fite.

Mrs. Lester Richmond and son, of Monmouth, Ill., are visiting Mrs. G. M. Patterson.

Mr. Harvey Routzahn returned to Waynesboro on Wednesday.

Miss Grace Favorite has returned to Hagerstown, after spending a week here.

Mr. Harry Pinke has returned to Baltimore, after spending a week in this place.

Mrs. Margaret Mitchell and daughters, Marguerite and Elizabeth, and Miss Margaret Boyle were in Frederick on Wednesday.

Messrs. Edgar L. Annan, Jr., and William Row and Misses Helen Sellers and Eva Rowe were at Pen Mar on Thursday.

Mr. John T. Joy, of Mechanicstown district, No. 15, who is Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, was in Emmitsburg on Tuesday.

Mr. Guy K. Motter, of Frederick, was here on Tuesday.

Miss Hazel Patterson is taking an extended trip of several weeks at Tolchester and towns on the Eastern Shore.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Meade Patterson and her guests motored to Pen Mar, Hagerstown and Waynesboro; Mr. Patterson and Mr. Murray, of Hampstead, Md., met the party at Midvale.

Miss Mary Chrismer is visiting in Baltimore.

Brend Umptyowski, of Russia, is spending some time in this vicinity.

CLOTHES CAUGHT IN FLY WHEEL OF GASOLINE ENGINE

Boy Has Narrow Escape. Twenty-three Stitches to Dress Wound.

Charles Harbaugh, who is employed at the Knitting Mills, met with a painful injury on Monday.

The accident occurred just at noon. Mr. H. F. Finneyfrock, local manager of the Mills, was called to the phone just at 12 o'clock and asked Mr. Harbaugh to stop the engine. The boy leaned across the engine—which is a compound cylinder gasoline type—and turned off the batteries, when a steel pin in the friction clutch caught in his clothing and threw him violently to the floor.

It is probably due to the fact that the current of electricity was turned off that the boy was not fatally injured as the weight of his body prevented the fly wheels from carrying him around.

Mr. Finneyfrock hurried to the lad's aid and summoned Drs. Brawner and Jamison who responded quickly and dressed the wound—a gash on the side of the leg that required 23 stitches to close.

At present Mr. Harbaugh is doing well at his home about a mile from Emmitsburg.

Emmitsburg Defeats Gettysburg at Pool.

The pool contest on Monday night between the Gettysburg and the Emmitsburg teams in McGreevy's parlors at the Hotel Spangler, drew a large crowd. Emmitsburg easily outclassed the Pennsylvanians taking three out of four matches. The players and their respective scores: Gettysburg—Heagerty, 34. Clabaugh, 76; Skelly, 50; Vaughn, 25.

Emmitsburg—McGreevy, 50; Percy, Eyster, 100; Elder, 40; Rockford Eyster, 50.

The locals were coached by Chas. Rider, who acted as the Emmitsburg referee and the visitors by "Doc" Straider, of Gettysburg.

The Emmitsburg team will play the return game on Gettysburg's tables tonight. A number of local enthusiasts will accompany the team.

Work of the School of Horticulture.

The school of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, is arranging to conduct as much demonstration work as possible in the various phases of horticulture throughout the State this summer and fall. Fruit packing demonstrations will be held wherever there is a request for same from growers. It is the aim of the Institution to show by practical demonstrations how our horticultural products can best be handled for the greatest income to growers. Demonstrations in summer pruning of fruit trees will also be held where requested by a group of growers.

In the Vegetable Department, special work is being done on the tomato, potato and canteloupe crops. Several lines of work in spraying, fertilizing and seed selection are being conducted as both demonstration and investigation with these crops in various sections of the State.

In the Landscape Department, rural schools and country homes are being decorated as demonstrations for the community. There is much that can be done in beautifying our rural schools and country at a minimum cost. Every farmer should aim to have the appearance of his home made as attractive as possible.

The School of Horticulture is also commencing a thorough survey of the horticultural industries of the State. Any person who is interested in promoting these lines of work, and desires to cooperate with the School of Horticulture, should communicate with this Department of the Maryland Agricultural College & Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland.

Mr. Hendrickson Treats Employees.

Mr. John D. Hendrickson, the proprietor of "The Model," treated his employees to an automobile trip to Emmitsburg and a supper at the New Hotel Slagle on Wednesday evening.

"For the local paper is the best servant of the community."—Baltimore Sun.

Go to M. F. SHUFF'S for Carpet, Matting, Rugs, &c. 5-9-tf

The Agricultural Department has established a special sardine laboratory at Eastport, Me., to improve the quality and reputation of American sardines.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending Friday, July 18, 1913.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	—	80	74
Saturday	78	82	—
Monday	80	82	84
Tuesday	68	70	84
Wednesday	74	82	84
Thursday	72	74	74
Friday	74	—	—

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending Friday, July 19, 1912.

	8 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Friday	—	88	92
Saturday	80	—	—
Monday	78	86	88
Tuesday	79	89	86
Wednesday	79	86	88
Thursday	76	80	79
Friday	72	—	—

Mr. J. Henry Stokes is having the stable at the rear of his residence on West Main street, reshingled.

On Friday, five local Owls, Messrs. George Miller, Laurence Mondorff, John and Roy Wagerman and Grant Bell attended a meeting of the order at Waynesboro.

Mr. Roy Gelwicks was struck on the arm and painfully injured by a falling barn door on the farm of Mr. John Zacharias, where he is employed.

Master John Topper, who is employed at St. Joseph's Academy, ran a needle in his foot. Dr. Jamison cut the needle out.

During the wind storm of Sunday night a large tree in the rear of Mr. W. S. Troxel's store was blown out by the root, damaging several small buildings.

Rev. Father McKinney, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, Baltimore, preached to the Holy Name Society of St. Joseph's Church on Sunday. Father McKinney is interested in outings for the children of his parish, quite a number of whom are in Emmitsburg at present. Another number of his charges is expected next week.

Miss Daisy S. R. Gladhill, of near Frederick, and Mr. McClure Hamilton Haupt, of near Middletown, the recently appointed principal of the Emmitsburg High School were married in Frederick on Monday.

Congressman Lewis and Pensions.

David J. Lewis, Congressman from the Sixth District of Maryland, will attend to the increase in pensions allowed by the Bureau of Pensions. The circumstances are as follows:

The Act of May 11, 1912, provided pensions, increasing at ages 66, 70 and 75; but the veteran must apply at each advancing date to secure the increase due to his attained age. The Act of March 4, 1913, has remedied this, and allowance made since March 4, 1913, will cover the increase due to attained age. But any veteran whose application was allowed previous to March 4, 1913, under the Act of May 11, 1912, must file his application to secure the increase at each recurring increase period. In order to relieve veterans of this necessity and avoid the loss of time generally involved, any veteran who desires may write Congressman David J. Lewis at Washington and his case will be cared for at the proper time.

HARDMAN—TURNER.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ananias Turner, at Friends Creek, on Sunday, when their daughter, Miss Ida Turner, was married to Mr. Clarence Hardman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. C. Eyer. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Harbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duffey, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hardman, Messrs. Norman and Stanley Turner, Arthur and James Brown, Elmer Turner, Charles Miller, Emory Eyer, Herbert and William Miller, Morris, Samuel, Harry and John Wetzel, Murray Turner, and Erwin Wetzel, Misses Mary and Carrie Turner, Laura Shiner, and Idella Duffey, Mrs. Jane Miller, Mrs. David Turner, Mrs. Charles Turner and Mrs. Rosie Hahn.

THE stores which do the largest business are those which keep their names constantly before the public. Advertising is just as great a necessity to an active business life as food and drink are to healthy physical existence. If you stop eating you die for want of sustenance, if you stop advertising, your business dies for want of publicity.

Dr. Robert Bridges is England's new poet laureate.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch has been chosen Minister to China.

CHURCH NEWS

Regular services in the Emmitsburg Churches are as follows:

CATHOLIC

Mass, Sunday 6 and 9 a. m.
Vespers, Sunday 7:00 p. m.
St. ANTHONY'S
Mass, Sunday at 7:00 and 10:00 a. m.
Catechism, 9:00 a. m.
Vespers, 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN

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

LUTHERAN

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

REFORMED

Sunday, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.
Service, 2:30 p. m.
Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.
Vesper Service, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.
TOM'S CREEK M. E. CHURCH
Sunday School, 9 a. m.
Preaching, Alternate Sundays, 10:00 a. m.

A birthday social will be held at the Toms Creek M. E. Church tomorrow (Saturday) evening beginning at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. C. Z. M. Follette the field representative of the Florence Crittenton Homes, will speak in the Methodist Church, this place, at the afternoon service on Sunday.

Our Universities Rich in Romances.

American collegiate history is full of romance and of thrillingly interesting occurrences of which more should be made, declares a writer in the Yale Review. The founding of Dartmouth College in the wilderness by Eleazar Wheelock for the purpose of educating Indian Youth; the association of Benjamin Franklin with the plah for the University of Pennsylvania, of Rufus Putnam and of Manasseh Cutler with that for Ohio University, of Thomas Jefferson with the creation of the University of Virginia, and of the two great men memorialized in the name of Washington and Lee University; the impressive commemorative exercises at Harvard and Yale at the civil war's close, the former identified with the participation of Edward Everett, James Russell Lowell, and Phillips Brooks, the latter with that of William M. Evarts and of Horace Bushnell; the invasion of New Haven by the British under General Tyson when good President Naptali Dagget, musket in hand, showed his ardent patriotism; the setting up of the first printing press on this continent at Harvard College, and Washington's assuming command of the American troops under the shadow of her buildings; the temporary holding of Congress in old Nassau Hall, the beginning of the University of Georgia with Abraham Baldwin, one of the framers of our constitution—these are facts taken almost at random indicating the close association of some of our long established universities with the most pregnant events in American history. They have the associations necessary to make them factors in the maintenance of historical continuity for the whole country.

Candy and Cake Sale.

Under the auspices of the V. V. V. Club of which Miss Pauline Annan is president, there will be a sale of home-candy and cake on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Annan, to-morrow evening, Saturday, July 18. The proceeds of this sale will be applied to the "Fresh Air Fund."

HELP WANTED.

Ten Girls Wanted at Emmitsburg branch of the Union Knitting Mills. Apply at once to

H. F. FINNEYFROCK, Manager.

7-18-tf

Sale of Household Goods.

I will sell at public sale, household goods, including furniture, etc., on Saturday July 19, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at my residence, the Mrs. Black property, on the old mountain road, 2 miles from Emmitsburg.

EARLE HEAGERTY.

Preparatory to offering my store room for rent and stock of goods for sale, I will have a clearance sale from now on, selling goods at reduced prices. Some at cost.

4-ts. J. A. HELMAN.

High Grade Undercut Surrey for sale cheap.

7-11-2ts G. P. BEAM.

"For the local paper is the best servant of the community."—Baltimore Sun.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN COAL MINES IN 1913

In Spite of Precautions Taken and a Constant Study of Existing Conditions, Unforeseen Accidents Occur.

In the annual report of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Holmes reported that during the year of 1912 in the United States, 2,350 lives were lost in the mining of coal alone. This is not a result of carelessness nor neglect on the part of mine owners and managers, who take every reasonable precaution and are constantly making a close study of the conditions of their own, and other mines. This toll is merely the result of unforeseen accidents which make the life of the miner a daily risk.

The public generally relieve themselves about twice a year of a part of pent-up wrath treasured against the "coal barons," so-called because of the price of coal. They know in a casual way that there is a certain degree of hazard incurred by coal works; but this is never seriously impressed until some single catastrophe occurs which snuffs out the lives of hundreds of men. And soon this is forgotten. They may be surprised when told that at the close of each working day in the coal mines of America eight men are carried out dead in the arms of their companions.

Mine operators as a whole do not hesitate to spend money for the safeguarding of their men. They do this of their own volition, for the laggard here remains the salutary stimulant of the law. And let it be said here that many of the safety laws have been placed on the statute books at the instance and by efforts of the operators themselves. Everything regardless of cost calculated to diminish dangers to workers and lessen physical discomforts is adopted. New devices and appliances are installed and maintained at large expense. These add to the producing cost, and which, together with increased wages, must be reflected in the selling price. If, when the public inclines to fault-finding on the score of prices, they would pause a little and consider, the harshness of judgment and pronouncement of anathema on the operator might be mitigated.

Based on an output of 550,000,000 short tons produced by 750,000 men, the number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons is 4.29, against 5.48 in 1911, and the death rate per 1,000 men is 3.15, against 3.73 in 1912. The number of men killed was the smallest since 1906, and 359 less than in 1911, and as Mr. Holmes well observes, offer indisputable evidence that conditions tending towards safety are improving and that coal is now being mined with less danger than ever before. In 1912 one man was killed for each 233,000 tons, while in 1911 one man was killed for each 133,000 tons.

State of Maryland State Roads Commission

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals for building one section of State Highway as follows:

Frederick County: One section along the Frederick Pike, from Plane No. 4 to Ridgeville, about 2.50 miles in length (Resurfacing Macadam.) Will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, Baltimore, Maryland until 12 M. on the 22nd day of July 1913, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank form contained in the book of specifications, which will be furnished by the Commission upon application and payment of \$2.00 for each section. Blue prints of each section will be furnished at the rate of 25 cents for each half mile.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 2nd day of July, 1913.

O. E. WELLER, Chairman, WM. L. MARCY, Secretary. 7-11-2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Frederick county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of

EDWARD M. FUSS

late of Frederick county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of January, 1914; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 17th day of June, 1913.

MARY C. FUSS, Administratrix.

6-20-5ts

GRAVEL FOR CEMENT WORK

Best grade gravel for cement work, for sale by

PATTERSON BROTHERS

80c FOR FOUR-HORSE LOAD

4-25-3m

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.

The New City Hotel, Frederick, Maryland, is known to and patronized by Tourists from all parts of the country. This hotel makes a Specialty of Serving Delicious Meals to Auto Parties. Comfort, Cleanliness and Good Service, and Considerate Attention to all guests are the characteristics of the New City Hotel.

C. B. COX, Manager.

oct 6-12-1yr.

George S. Eyster

LIVERYMAN

AT THE ROWE STABLES

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Fine teams for all occasions. Teams for salesmen and pleasure parties a specialty.

March 22-1yr.

GOOD FURNITURE

Is Always in Demand.

I sell nothing but Good Furniture.

If there is anything you need in Furniture no matter what it is, whether inexpensive or costly, I can furnish it.

E. E. Zimmerman

Furniture Dealer

ON THE SQUARE

Annan Brothers.

Men's and Boys' Lion Brand Shoes

The practical, serviceable, long-wearing kind.

EVERY PAIR ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED Also the Celebrated

"BALL BAND" BRAND

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Including Light and Heavy

Rubbers & Arctics, Shoes, Boots and Felt Boots.

EVERY PAIR ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Annan Brothers,

SOLID SILVER AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES

WARRANTED TWO YEARS
ONLY \$6.00

G. T. EYSTER, - EMMITSBURG, MD.

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 3-10-11

Share In The Great Saving

On Commercial Fertilizers
By The Use Of
CRIMSOM CLOVER



More and more each year thousands of farmers are realizing the importance and great value of Crimsom Clover. BOLGIANO'S "Gold" Brand Standard Crimsom Clover is exceptionally fine. It has large well matured, plump, bright golden berries. Sown liberally either alone or at the last working of corn or cotton it makes the land rich and puts the soil in the best possible condition for the crops which follow; wonderfully increasing their yield. It also makes a fine Winter Cover Crop, a good early Forage Crop, an excellent grazing Crop and a splendid Soil Improving Crop. If you want the best Field Clover of any kind always insist on getting Bolgiano's "Gold" Brand Standard Clovers and Grasses.

We Offer Enormous Stocks

Cow Peas, Winter Vetch, Timothy Seed, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike, Red Top or Herds Grass, Pure Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Winter Oats, Tall Meadow Oat Grass Millet, Permanent Pasture Mixture, Dwarf Essex Rape, All Varieties of Turnip Seed including Cow Horn Turnip, Southern Seven Top Turnip, Yellow Globe Etc. Cabbage, Kale, Spinach, Winter Radish.

We both buy and sell Fancy Seed Wheat. Send Samples.

Notice—Send 2c in stamps and name of this paper we will send you a 10c package of Bolgiano's Famous KING OF THE MAMMOTH PUMPKIN SEED along with our large general catalogue.

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

J. BOLGIANO & SON
Careful Seed Growers and Importers
Pratt, Light & Ellicott Streets
Baltimore, Md. 1913
1818 feb-6-12 tf

THE STAFFORD

Perfect Service.
Finest Location.
Excellent Cuisine.
Liberal Management.
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WASHINGTON PLACE

BALTIMORE,
MD.

June 28-11

EMMITSBURG GRAIN ELEVATOR

BOYLE BROS.

—DEALERS IN—

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

MACHINERY

And Repairs for same.

Coal in all Sizes

Call and get our Prices before you buy.

BOYLE BROS.

Apr. 2-09

FRIEND'S CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Ferguson spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ananias Ferguson.

Mrs. Jacob Turner and daughter, Mrs. Naugle, spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. C. Hardman.

Mrs. Manley Tresler and Messrs. Jacob and Ananias Turner are on the sick list.

Mr. William Duffey, who is employed near Motter's Station, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duffey.

Mr. and Mrs. James Curry spent Sunday with Mr. Charles Clark.

Mrs. W. H. Kipe visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amos Ferguson, on Saturday.

Mr. Naugle spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Louis Tresler.

Mrs. Maggie Eyer, of Emmitsburg, is the guest of Mr. Martin Eyer.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

We have sold our store room on West Main street to Mr. Cyril Rotering, and moved the stock of goods kept there to our place of business on the Northeast corner of the Public Square, where you will find

SPORTING GOODS

of every description. These consist of

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES,

baseball and tennis goods, fishing tackle, bathing suits, water wings, bicycles, velocipedes, tricycles, push carts, express wagons,

Bicycle and Automobile Tires,

inner tubes, oils, cements, polishes, soaps, transmission grease, guns, rifles, revolvers, ammunition, pen knives, razors, searchlights, Indian wigwam tents, target sets, hammocks, baseball shoes, army shoes, tennis shoes. Flynets, halters, whips, tie ropes, lap robes.

Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, pipes, from 1c to \$8; notions, groceries and confections.

We have 2,500 different articles. Come in to see us, we may have what you want.

C. J. SHUFF & CO.

Northeast Corner Public Square
Emmitsburg, - Maryland
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Circuit Court—Chief Judge, Hammond Urner, Associate Judges, Glenn H. Worthington and Edward C. Peter. Court meets at Frederick City, first Monday in February and September, for Grand Jury Terms, December, petit jury term; second Monday in May, non-jury term.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—Harry W. Bowers, Deputy Clerks, Adolphus Fearhake, Charles B. Groff, I. N. Loy, M. N. Nusz, Eli G. Haugh, Harry E. Chapline and John H. Martz.

Register of Wills—Samuel D. Thomas. Deputies, J. Fenton Thomas, C. H. Kreh and C. C. Waters.

Orphans' Court—John C. Castle, Chief Judge; John W. Mumford, Albert W. Ecker. Orphans' Court meets every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

County Treasurer—F. W. Cramer.

County Commissioners—Lincoln G. Dinterman, President; John W. Holter, Charles W. Zimmerman, J. Stewart Annan, and Charles W. Johnson. Markwood D. Harp, Clerk. George R. Dennis, Jr., Attorney.

Board of Charities and Correction—David Cramer, president; Solomon Stern, secretary; Jacob B. Tyson, treasurer; Samuel U. Gregg, superintendent; Millard F. Perry, Clerk. R. Howard Magruder and George T. Eyster.

School Commissioners—John S. Newman, president; William P. Morsell, Dr. C. L. Wachter, A. W. Nicodemus, Jr., and Cyrus W. Flook; Edward S. Eichelberger, attorney.

Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner—John T. White; Assistant, G. Lloyd Palmer.

Dr. J. M. Goodman, County Health Officer.

State's Attorney—Samuel A. Lewis. Sheriff—Charles T. Fagan. Deputies, Charles C. Holt, Office Deputy; Robert Cramer, Riding Deputy; William Deeter, Turnkey.

Supervisors of Elections—Garrett S. DeGrange, President; Joseph F. Eisenhauer, Democrat; W. B. James; Republican, Clerk, Claggett E. Remsburg.

Surveyor—Emory C. Crum.

EMMITSBURG.

Burgess—John H. Matthews.

Commissioners—Charles M. Rider, Oscar Frailey, H. C. Harner.

Clerk of Commissioners—C. M. Rider.

Chief of Police—Victor E. Rowe.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boone gave a dinner last Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crouse.

Mrs. Bertha E. Ruop and son, of Lancaster, Pa., are spending some time with the Misses Harbaugh.

Miss Mary Ohler, of Thurmont, spent the past week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David Mackley.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCoy and son, Robert, of Baltimore are spending several weeks with their aunt, Mrs. Martha Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvie Hyde visited friends at New Windsor last Sunday.

Mrs. Sally Myers had quite an experience with a viper snake last week. Going into her bedroom she put her hand behind the curtain at the window to open the window when she came in contact with something cold. On investigating she was horrified to see a large snake coiled on the sill. With the assistance of her son Mrs. Myers killed the reptile.

Miss Margaret Roelkey, of Frederick, is visiting Mrs. Charles Gall. Mr. and Mrs. Alphas Firor and two children spent Sunday with Mr. George Smith, of near Motter's Station. Miss Florence Damuth has returned home after spending several weeks with friends in Gettysburg. Mr. Robert Fry and Miss Ethel Wastler were married on Tuesday evening.

FRANKLINVILLE NEWS.

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FRIENDS CREEK.

Mr. Martin Eyer and sister, Annie, spent Sunday with Mr. Edw. Gourley, of near Motter's Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Eigenbrode and little daughter, Lena, of near Thurmont, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Eyer.

Mrs. W. H. Kipe and Mrs. Jane McClain spent Thursday with Mrs. John Bell, of Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Sadie McKissick, of Eyer's Valley, spent Sunday with friends here.

The English Convict a German Spy.

With a sentence of five years passed on a dentist named William Klare at the Winchester Assizes, the British police believe that he has in prison one of the most clever spies of the German Foreign Service. Incidentally the case has revealed the presence of a "contre-espionage" in the British service.

Dr. Klare arrived at Portsmouth from Brussels about eighteen months ago and settled down to practice dentistry, in the meantime making many friends among the dockyard and naval men of the port. He soon met a man who called himself Levi Rosenthal, a hair-dresser, and the two talked German together. Rosenthal, however, did not tell his dentist friend that he had been a crown witness in several cases against alleged German spies at Portsmouth and other British naval stations.

On Oct. 18, 1912, Rosenthal testified, Dr. Klare had said to him that he wanted him to get for him a certain book from the dockyard offices, for the loan of which for three days he would pay him \$1,000 or \$1,500. The witness immediately communicated with the dockyard police and a trap was set.

The Morgan Tax a Record Breaker.

A round figure of \$4,000,000, or the biggest inheritance tax in America, will be paid by the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, according to the estimate of Thomas E. Rush, attorney for the state controller in inheritance tax matters. Mr. Rush arrived in New York after a month spent in Europe appraising the foreign assets of the late Mr. Morgan's estate. On sailing for the United States Mr. Rush was quoted as saying: "The European assets of Mr. Morgan are valued at \$15,000,000. The works of art in Europe are worth about \$12,000,000 and the entire Morgan estate has a value of \$100,000,000. It is the biggest estate to pay inheritance tax in America and will enrich New York State by about \$4,000,000."



**UNIVERSAL
PORTLAND CEMENT**
makes the strongest
CONCRETE

FOR SALE BY

E. L. FRIZELL

Emmitsburg, Md.

Apr. 10-09 1 yr.

Noise.

Noise was not invented by the American people, but they have done more to develop it than any one else. If you doubt this go to a dinner party given by an American society woman. The manufacture of noise in most countries is produced by natural causes. In America it is the work of specialists. There are more people making a living out of noise in this country than anywhere else on earth. Scientists are constantly trying to invent new noises. We depend as much upon new, fresh noises as we do upon new novels, new plays and new adulterations. Noise consists of vibrations, arranged in the noisiest way. A loud noise is not to be despised, but the test of all noises is the one that is different from any other we have ever heard. Huge factories are devoted to the production of noise. It is canned, metalized and strung on wires. Nothing succeeds like noise. When we reach the millennium we shall live on noiseless noise. Hasten the day!—Life.

Preferred the Operation.

Doctor (after thoroughly examining patient)—I'm sorry, Mr. Gaybird, but I'm afraid I'll have to operate on you. Gaybird—Good heavens, doctor! Is it absolutely necessary? Doctor—Yes, unless you care to go to a warmer climate. Gaybird (misunderstanding him)—Oh, no! I think I prefer the operation.—Judge.

Oh, Poor Willie!

Willie had been absent from school a whole day, so teacher sent his mother the usual excuse blank to be filled out. When it was returned to her, it held the following excuse: "Dear teacher Willie got wet in the a. m. and sick in the p. m."—Woman's Home Companion

A Theatrical "Snowstorm."

A theatrical "snowstorm" is the business manager's way of describing the quantities of passes issued to "paper" a house when business is bad and there is no other way of filling the seats. American Magazine.

Warned Both Ways.

Hub—I must go out tonight, my love. Engagement with a customer. Wife—Very well, but don't be gone long and—Hub—And what? Wife—Don't come home short.—Boston Transcript.

Buy your Screen Doors of M. F. SHUFF. 59-tf

MARKET REPORTS.

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

EMMITSBURG, May 9

Country Produce Etc.

Corrected by Jos. E. Hoke.

Butter	20
Eggs	17
Chickens, per lb.	14
Spring Chickens per lb.	18
Turkeys per lb.	20
Ducks, per lb.	12
Potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Cherries, (seeded)	10
Raspberries	15
Blackberries	4
Apples, (dried)	4
Lard, per lb.	12
Beef Hides	10¢11

LIVE STOCK.

Corrected by Patterson Brothers.

Steers, per 100 lb.	\$5.00 7.00
Butcher Hefers	65¢
Fresh Cows	\$10.00 50.00
Fat Cows per lb.	3¢5
Bulls, per lb.	4¢55
Hogs, Fat per lb.	8¢6 95
Sheep, Fat per lb.	2¢35
Spring Lambs	6¢65
Calves, per lb.	7¢48
Stock Cattle	45¢ 6

BALTIMORE, May 8

WHEAT—spot	@.895
CORN—spot	@.66
OATS—White	45
RYE—Nearby	.655 @.66, bag lots, 55¢ 72
HAY—Timothy, \$17.50	No. 1 Clover \$14.50 @ \$15.00 No. 2 Clover, \$9.00 @ \$10.00
STRAW—Rye straw—fair to choice	\$2.50 @ \$2.00 No. 2, \$2.00 @ \$2.10; tangled rye blocks \$1.00 @ \$1.20 . wheat blocks, \$8.00; oats \$9.00 @ \$10.00

POULTRY—Old hens, 18¢ young chickens, large, 21¢ small, Spring chickens, @ Turkeys.

PRODUCE—Eggs, 20¢ butter, nearby, rolls 20¢21 Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania prints, 19¢20

POTATOES—Per bu. \$ 2¢ @ 10 \$ No. 2, per bu. 40¢50 New potatoes per bbl. \$.@5.

CATTLE—Steers, best, 7¢75; others 6¢65 . . . Hefers, 4¢5 . . . Calves, 9¢95 . . . Bulls, 3¢3 45 . . . Spring lambs, 7¢75 . . . Hides, @ Fresh Cows 5¢ . . . per head.

Wood's High-Grade Seeds.

Crimson Clover

The King of Soil Improvers, also makes splendid fall, winter and spring grazing, the earliest green feed, or a good hay crop.

CRIMSON CLOVER will increase the productivity of the land more than twenty times as much as the same amount spent in commercial fertilizers. Can be sown by itself or at the last working of corn, cotton or other cultivated crops.

We are headquarters for
Crimson Clover, Alfalfa,
Winter Vetch, and all
Farm Seeds.

Write for prices and Descriptive
Fall Catalog, giving information
about all seeds for fall sowing.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

7-18-4ts

Comfortable Hammocks

From Baltimore's Best Store

Your summer comfort isn't complete without one. Especially restful are the new Couch Hammocks, which can be hung on the porch of the home, or, if provided with a stand, can be moved to any cool, shady spot on the lawn or among the trees. Our prices will be found exceptionally low.

COUCH HAMMOCKS

\$3.95, \$4.95, \$6.95, \$7.95

Comfortable Couch Hammocks of khaki color fabric, with guaranteed springs, soft mattress and windshield. These prices are about one-third less than the usual prices of these hammocks.

DEPENDABLE HAMMOCKS

98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95 and up to \$4.95

Splendid values at each price. All are in fancy weaves, with soft pillow, valance and stretcher.

\$3.00 All-Metal Hammock Stands - \$2.45
Palmer's Hammock Stands - \$3.50 & \$3.95
3-foot Hammock Chains; each - 19c
6-foot Hammock Chains; each - 29c
Anchor Ropes; each - 10c
Ceiling Hooks; each - 5c

MOSQUITO CANOPIES

Ceiling Canopies, \$1.55, \$1.75 and \$1.95 each.
Fly-back Canopies; can be adjusted to wood or metal bed, \$2.50.

Baltimore's Best Store

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets

Fire Proof Roofing



CORTRIGHT METAL SHINGLES

What could be better for town or country buildings than a roofing that won't burn—won't leak—that is lightning proof—lasts as long as the building itself, and never needs repairs?
Cortright Metal Shingles meet every one of these requirements.
Beware of imitations—None genuine without the words "Cortright Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." stamped on each shingle.

For Sale by

JAMES G. BISHOP, EMMITSBURG, MD.

New Summer Dress Goods

— AT —

Joseph E. Hoke's

WHITE GOODS—

Voile, Lingerie, Batiste, Flaxon, Persian Lawn, Nainsook, Madras, Corduroy, Whipcord, Serge.

LINENS—

36 Inch Linens in All Colors, also Ramie Linen.

NOVELTY GOODS—

Striped and Plain Voile, Ratine, Elysian Foulard, Lawn.

GINGHAMS—

Fine French Gingham in Plain, Striped and Fancy Check.

Beautiful Assortment of All Overs in Ecru, White, Black, also insertion in the New Ratine and Cluny.

Mattings Both China and Japanese. Large Matting and Crex Rugs.

JOSEPH E. HOKE

EMMITSBURG, MD.

—CALL ON—
GEO. T. EYSTER.
 —AND—
 See his splendid stock of
GOLD & SILVER
 Key & Stem-Winding
WATCHES.



DR. O. W. HINES
 ..VISITS..

EMMITSBURG
 MARYLAND

Every Two Months

Next Visit

SEPTEMBER, 1913

HOTEL SPANGLER

THE OLD RELIABLE
Mutual Insurance Company
 OF FREDERICK COUNTY

ORGANIZED 1843

OFFICE—46 NORTH MARKET ST.
 FREDERICK, MD.

A. C. MCCARDELL O. C. WAREHIME
 President Secretary

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
 mch 11-10-13

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 12-10-13

AT DUKEHART'S
CARRIAGE WORKS

ANOTHER CARLOAD
 OF STUDEBAKER

Buggies

Runabouts

Surreys

Spring Wagons

Farm Wagons

Of Latest Style and Design.
 Come early and inspect
 them. It will pay you.

Repairing and Repainting

All work guaranteed.

J. J. DUKEHART, Prop.

C. & P. Phone No. 38-3

Feb. 10-11 1yr.

CANDIDATES' CARDS

TO THE VOTERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

Upon the earnest requests of my many friends I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, and sincerely ask your support during the primary campaign and election.

JOHN M. POWELL,
 Mechanicstown District. No. 15.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for County Commissioner for Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary. I earnestly solicit your influence and support.

SAMUEL W. BARRICK,
 Woodsboro District.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

THOMAS N. MOHLER,
 Buckeystown District.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

CALVIN L. PUTMAN,
 Lewistown, Md.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

At the earnest solicitation of my many friends I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries of 1913. Respectfully,

JOHN W. HUMM,
 Frederick District No. 2.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary. I respectfully and earnestly solicit your influence and support.

HARRY C. ALLGIRE,
 Brunswick District No. 25.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

JOHN T. JOY,
 Graceham, Md.
 Mechanicstown District.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for Sheriff of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries, and I earnestly solicit the support of the Democratic voters in helping to secure the nomination.

CLARENCE C. HOLTZ,
 Frederick District No. 2.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.

I will be very grateful to any and all Democrats who give me their support and I respectfully solicit their consideration.

JOHN D. CONARD, JR.,
 Frederick District No. 2.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

C. E. VICTOR MYERS,
 Buckeystown District.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the Primary Election of 1913, and sincerely ask the support of every Democratic voter in trying to secure for me this nomination, promising that if successful in securing the position of County Treasurer, that I will not aspire to succeed myself for another term of office at the expiration of the same, believing in a one term of office, giving other men the opportunity to aspire for the office, if they so desire.

Very truly yours,
 ABRAM J. EICHELBERGER

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer of Frederick County subject to the decision of the coming Democratic primaries, and furthermore being very much opposed to two or more terms of office I promise if successful in securing this position I will not aspire to succeed myself for another term, thereby giving other men the opportunity to aspire for the office, if they so desire.

Hoping to have your favorable support at the Primaries.

JONAS V. SUMMERS
 Frederick District No. 2.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Treasurer, subject to the Democratic Primary Election of 1913.

Since taking charge of the office on July 1st, 1912 I have become personally acquainted with most of the taxpayers and gained an experience which should better qualify me to perform the duties of County Treasurer if I am renominated and elected. I have been giving the office my undivided personal attention and have tried to conduct it in a progressive businesslike way in the interest and for the accommodation of the people generally.

I shall appreciate the assistance of every voter and cheerfully abide by the decision of the voters as expressed in the primary election.

Respectfully,
 FREDERICK W. CRAMER.

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FOURTEENTH ARTICLE. COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

By EDWARD B. VOORHEES, Late Director
 of the New Jersey Agricultural
 Experiment Stations.

THERE is perhaps no question of greater importance to the practical farmer than that of soil fertility. To produce profitable crops and at the same time to maintain and even to increase the productive capacity of the soil may rightly be termed "good farming." Many farmers are able to do this, and the knowledge of how to do it has been largely acquired through years of experience, during which the character of the soil, its adaptability for crops and the methods of its management and manuring have been made subjects of careful study, without, however, any definite and accurate knowledge concerning manures and their functions in relation to soils and crops. Experience is an excellent teacher. Still a definite knowledge of the fundamental principles may be substituted for years of experience in the successful use of manures.

The fertility of the soil would remain practically unchanged if all the ingredients removed in the various farm products were restored to the land. This is to a large extent accomplished by feeding the crops grown on the farm to animals, carefully saving the manure and returning it to the soil, and where it is practicable to pursue a system of stock feeding in which those products of the farm which are comparatively poor in fertilizing constituents are exchanged in the market for feeding stuffs of high fertilizing value the loss of soil fertility may be reduced to a minimum, or there may be an actual gain in fertility.

A careful study of the present condition of farming in the United States indicates, however, that as a rule the manure produced on the farm is not sufficient to maintain its fertility and that the need for artificial supplies is real, though the amount required may be considerably reduced by careful management.

In the system of so called "grain farming," which has obtained over large areas of this country for a long time and is still practiced, the live stock is often limited to a number sufficient only to the needs of the farm for labor and food. The grain is sold, and the manure is made up chiefly of the natural wastes or unsalable material, such as straw, chaff, etc. The grain contains proportionately greater amounts of nitrogen and mineral constituents than these wastes. Hence the practice continued for a long time results not only in a deficiency in the soil of organic substances containing nitrogen, but also in an exhaustion of the mineral substances. The original character of the soil and its treatment measure the rate of exhaustion. The less fertile soils of the east and south are rapidly depleted, while the rich prairies and river bottoms maintain their fertility for a longer period.

The continuous cotton and tobacco growing of the south and the wheat growing of the west are even more exhaustive, since here the demands upon the soil are not changed. Year after year the same crop is grown, and the same kind and proportion of constituents are required, while even slighter returns are made in the way of manure than in the system of farming just described. Under such conditions the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil is accompanied by proportionately greater losses of nitrogen. Moreover, the land is left bare for a large part of the year, and its fertility is thereby still further decreased. The crops become less abundant each year, not because the soil is entirely exhausted, but because it is so far exhausted of those constituents essential to the special crop grown that its production is no longer profitable.

Changed conditions of farming, which have an important bearing on this point, are, first, increased cost of labor and lower prices of many of the products of one crop farming, and, second, an increasing demand for market garden products and fruit. For example, in growing wheat, the labor of preparing the soil, of sowing and of harvesting is practically the same, whether the yield is ten bushels per acre or thirty bushels, and the same is true of a number of other crops; hence in case of the larger yield the cost of labor per bushel is materially reduced. Meager crops of a relatively low value cannot be produced profitably with high priced labor. Soils of a high degree of fertility are required in order to produce large yields of these crops. The return to the soil of only the wastes of the farm leads sooner or later to a decreased fertility, however good the management may be; hence the need of supplies of plant food from sources outside the farm in order that maximum crops may be produced.

It has been demonstrated in the case of market garden crops that even very fertile soils contain too little available food to insure a maximum production. This is especially true where rapidity of growth, earliness and high quality

of produce are important factors. The areas now necessarily devoted to these crops are so great that the amount of farm manures available is much too small. Besides, the constituents contained in such manures, being in part but slowly available, are less useful than the more active forms contained in commercial fertilizing materials. Market garden crops are in a sense artificial crops and, as a rule, need artificial supplies of plant food.

Fruit culture, an industry of growing importance, is profitable, particularly on the poorer soils near the eastern markets, largely in proportion to the amounts of the mineral elements applied in excess of those contained in soils otherwise well adapted to the crops. A proper supply of food not only enables the trees to resist unfavorable conditions, but improves the quality of the fruit and prolongs the bearing period of the orchards and vineyards.

It will be thus seen that commercial fertilizers can be used most advantageously either in re-enforcing farm manures in general or in providing a generous supply of quickly available plant food in specialized, intensive farming. It should be the aim in applying such fertilizers to supplement rather than to replace entirely the manurial resources of the farm, for the best results from their application may be secured only on soils well stocked with organic matter (humus), a material that can be maintained in the soil only by the systematic application of the bulky barnyard or green manures.

Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the constituents most likely to be deficient in soils or most quickly exhausted by the production and removal of crops. They are known as "essential" fertilizing constituents, and the value of a commercial fertilizer is determined almost exclusively by the amount and form of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains. It does not follow, however, that all soils or crops will respond equally to applications of materials containing these elements, for the needs of soils and the requirements of crops vary.

Soils differ as to their needs for specific fertility elements, owing either to their method of formation or to their management and cropping. A sandy soil is usually deficient in all the essential plant food constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—while a clayey soil usually contains the mineral elements in abundance, particularly potash. On the other hand, a soil very rich in vegetable matter is frequently deficient in mineral matter, while a limestone soil is likely to contain considerable proportions of phosphoric acid.

These are the indications in a general way, and they explain why it is that different kinds of soil that have not been cropped differ as to their need of the different fertilizing constituents.

Methods of management and cropping also exert an influence. For example, soils of equal natural fertility may not respond equally to uniform methods of fertilization, because in the one case a single crop requiring for its growth proportionately more of one of the essential elements than of another is grown year after year, and it may be that the element required is the one that exists in the soil in least quantity.

On the other hand, crops may be grown that demand but minimum amounts of the element in question.

Summarizing the conclusions of science and practical experience in regard to the use of commercial fertilizers, it may be said:

First.—Commercial fertilizers are mainly valuable because they furnish the elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—which serve as food, not as stimulants.

Second.—The kind of farming in the past and the demands for special products in the present make their use necessary in profitable farming.

Third.—In order to use them profitably the farmer should know—

(a) That nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the essential manurial constituents.

(b) That the agricultural value of these constituents depends largely upon their chemical form.

(c) That these forms are contained in specific products of a well defined character and composition and may be purchased as such from dealers and manufacturers and may be mixed successfully on the farm.

Fourth.—The agricultural value of a fertilizer bears no strict relation to the commercial value. The one is determined by soil, crop and climatic conditions, the other by market and trade conditions only.

Fifth.—The variations in the composition and value of manufactured fertilizers which contain the three essential constituents are due to variations in the character and in the proportion of the materials used.

Sixth.—The ton basis alone is not a safe guide in the purchase of these commercial fertilizers. Low ton prices mean either low content of good forms of plant food or the use of poorer forms. Fertilizers, high grade both in quality and quantity of plant food, cannot be purchased at a low price per ton.

Seventh.—The best fertilizers cannot exert their full effect on soils that are too dry or too wet, too compact or too porous. They can furnish but one of the conditions of fertility.

Eighth.—The kind and amount to use should be determined by the value of the crop grown and its power of acquiring food.

Ninth.—A definite system or plan should be adopted in the use of fertilizers. "Hit or miss" methods are seldom satisfactory and frequently very expensive.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ALL successful business men will tell you that ADVERTISING PAYS. Do you want to be successful?

Do not think for a moment that you are wiser than they—ADVERTISE and be classed with successful men.

VERY skeptical people have been convinced that ADVERTISING PAYS. If you are skeptical try the cure.

VEN pastors of churches have seen the wisdom of it. They advertise all the time. Result? Better congregations.

EASON it out for yourself and try advertising—just one thing for a while. The effect will prove that ADVERTISING PAYS.

THE public has been educated to read advertisements. Many people read newspaper and magazine advertisements before they glance at the "reading matter."

NTELLIGENT advertising is the kind that Brings Results. It appeals to people who have money to spend.

SYSTEMATIC advertising, the kind that makes the buying public look for the change, the news in your advertisement each week is the kind of advertising to make use of.

VERY advertisement you insert in THE CHRONICLE makes your name and your business more familiar to the public. Can you afford not to advertise?

WE DON'T MEET COMPETITION!

But We Beat It!

Don't Take Our Word for It!

But try it yourself, in this way: Go to any store you wish. Buy a suit at whatever reduction, or inducement you may be given. Then bring the suit to our store, compare it with a suit marked in plain figures at the same price you paid for your suit. We will not say a word, but will let the quality and price of our suit do our talking and show you plainly what we mean by "Get the Habit," Pay Less and Dress Better.

Note.

Why do we say go to another store and buy, then come to us?

Simply because if you would look first then buy from us you would soon forget you had saved several dollars. But when you plainly see you have actually saved several dollars more than our price, you will remember it in the future and will say, too.

"Get the Habit," Pay Less and Dress Better by dealing with

Harry G. Dorsey & Co.

Popular Price Outfitters

12 N. Market Street, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Quality of Challenge Flour Appreciated

During the past year the cost of manufacturing Spring Wheat Flours has been very much less than that of CHALLENGE FLOUR, due to the price of Spring Wheat being less than Winter wheat. This has resulted in many flours being introduced to housekeepers as being

Just as Good as Challenge Flour.

In spite of these conditions the sales of Challenge Flour have been the largest ever experienced during a like period, proving that the quality of Challenge is appreciated. We are making Challenge Flour today as we have always made it

The Best Winterwheat Flour Made in America.

The Mountain City Mills
 Frederick, Md.

Capacity 1000 Barrels Daily.

Jan 3-1913