

# The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

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NO. 18

## WILSON SENDS AGENT TO MEXICO

John Lind to be Adviser to the Embassy.

## AMBASSADOR STEPS ON

Bryan Accepts Resignation of Henry Lane Wilson, to Take Effect on Oct. 14.

The initiation of President Wilson's policy of mediation with respect to Mexico was announced when Secretary of State Bryan made public the fact that former Governor John Lind, of Minnesota, had left Washington for Mexico City, where he will be the personal representative of the president and adviser to the American embassy.

To Mr. Lind the president has entrusted the task of trying to induce the federal government and the representatives of the rebels temporarily to lay aside their differences, pending an election in Mexico, with the understanding that the United States will recognize the government which thus may be brought into being.

While the formal statement given out by Mr. Bryan did not contain any information as to Mr. Lind's instructions, from information gained from the above sources it can be said that the chief of the administration's program. Mr. Bryan's statement was as follows: "Ex-Governor Lind, of Minnesota, has been sent to Mexico as the special representative of the president, to act as adviser to the embassy in the present situation. When the president is ready to communicate with the Mexican authorities as to the restoration of peace he will make public his views."

This announcement, which represents all that the administration is willing to tell the country regarding its Mexican policy at this time, followed closely on the heels of the acceptance of the resignation of Henry Lane Wilson as ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Lind virtually takes the place in the embassy at Mexico City made vacant by the resignation of Ambassador Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has been held on waiting orders by the department of state, and on Aug. 14 will enter upon a status of leave of absence, which will continue until Oct. 14, when his resignation will become effective. The administration has forbidden him to go to Mexico City to adjust his personal affairs between now and Oct. 14. The reason for this is that it is known that should Mr. Wilson return to Mexico City, even as a private citizen, there would result a demonstration in his honor, in which Americans, Mexicans and foreigners would participate.

Secretary Bryan's announcement of the acceptance of Mr. Wilson's resignation was as follows: "Ambassador Wilson's resignation has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 14. The part which he felt it his duty to take in the earlier stages of the recent revolution in Mexico would make it impossible for him to represent the views of the present administration, in view of the situation which now exists."

This statement, it is understood, refers to the ambassador's action in putting an end to the bombardment in Mexico City by bringing Huerta and Diaz together.

It is understood to be the plan of the administration to make its offer of good offices to the Mexicans publicly, so that the whole world may know what is going on. It apparently is hoped that the Mexican factions will hesitate to bear the onus of the consequences which would follow a refusal to settle her internal differences amicably, or at least avail themselves of the president's good offices.

Should Mexico refuse, however, there will be no armed intervention in that country by the United States. This the administration has taken as the fundamental of its policy toward Mexico. Instead, in the event of a failure of the mediation program, the president, it is believed, will lift the embargo on arms and ammunition and thus invite the Mexicans to fight it out until they weary of it. It is admitted that this would amount to a virtual abandonment of American interests in Mexico.

**Reaper Tears Off Arm; Bleeds to Death**  
Samuel Meyers, a farmer, of near Lancaster, Pa., bled to death after his arm was cut off, while he was fixing the reaper the horses bolted. Meyers was caught by one of the knives and his arm was ripped off at the shoulder.

**Full Wrecks Train; Two Die.**  
Two trainmen were killed and two injured when a bull slipping on the track caused the derailment of a Iowa bash freight train near Runnels, Iowa.

## MRS. W. LAIMBEER.

New York Society Woman Badly Hurt In Automobile Accident.



Photo by American Press Association.

An automobile in which were Mr. and Mrs. William (Nathalie Collins) Laimbeer, S. Osgood Pell and a chauffeur was struck by a train at Long Beach, N. Y. Mr. Pell and the chauffeur were instantly killed. Mrs. Laimbeer received injuries from which she soon died, and Mrs. Laimbeer was terribly hurt. Both her arms and one leg were broken.

**Bangor, Pa., Has \$650,000 Fire.**  
A fire entailing a loss estimated at \$650,000 destroyed the entire plant of the Flory Manufacturing company, except one small brick building, the grist mill and grain elevator of the Flory Milling company, and two dwelling houses, in Bangor, Pa.

Nearly 800 men are thrown out of employment by the fire and patterns of great value, some of which perhaps cannot be replaced, were destroyed in the blaze.

When the fire was discovered it had gained great headway. All the fire companies in the town were on the scene in a remarkably short time, and one from Easton later, but their efforts were of no avail, but the flames burned themselves out. Several firemen and others were slightly burned.

A rigid investigation was started into the cause of the fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The district attorney will assist in the investigation and has sent the county detective with instructions to aid.

The Flory Milling company's mill and elevator contained about \$60,000 worth of new and old wheat, just received, and a large quantity of flour. The loss of the Flory Manufacturing company is \$500,000 and that of the mill company \$100,000. The insurance carried by the two concerns was \$215,000 and \$40,000 respectively.

The two dwelling houses destroyed belonged to the Achenbach estate, and were occupied by the families of John Hoskin and Hugh Norris. They saved their furniture. The houses were valued at \$6000 each.

Three freight cars, standing on the siding were burned. Two of these cars, containing grain, belonged to the Lackawanna railroad, and the third was a Lehigh & New England car, loaded with mining machinery, all ready for shipment.

## CATTLE PRICES DROP

Drouth in Western States Causes Heavy Shipments of Stock.

The influx of cattle to Kansas City stock yards from the dry sections of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, which began in earnest on Monday, when 30,000 head were unloaded, continued with the receipt of 16,000 head more.

For the first two days of this week 46,000 cattle have been received, 20,000 more than Monday and Tuesday of last week, and nearly twice as many as were received at the Chicago stock yards. Prices were 15 to 25 cents lower than Monday, making a drop of 50 cents to \$1.25 a hundred in the last ten days.

Commission men said letters and telegrams from the stock raising districts were gloomy and indicated that unless fair came soon the flooding of the local markets would be redoubled.

**35 Blooded Horses Die In Fire.**  
Thirty-five valuable horses were with death at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., when two large stables were burned. The loss is placed at approximately \$100,000.

## FORAKER APPEARS IN LOBBY PROBE

Denies Charges Made by Lamar and Mulhall.

## THE HOUSE INQUIRY STARTS

Both Ends of the Capitol Are Now Busy Searching For the "Insidious Lobby."

Both ends of the capitol were busy with the search for the "insidious lobby," which heretofore has been confined to the senate wing.

The probers of the senate continued their work with regard to the voluminous correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the former lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers while the house probers got into action and cleared the way to put Mulhall on the grill.

It is intimated that the house committee may not be as considerate in handling the lobbyist as the senate investigators have been.

Former Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, was the chief witness before the senate committee. He appeared to deny many of the statements made by Mulhall.

Foraker explained his connection with the sale of the Union Pacific to a reorganization committee in 1897, which was brought into the lobby investigation by David Lamar. Lamar testified that Foraker, through influence in Washington, took a leading part in the deal, at Lamar's solicitation.

Foraker testified that the Union Pacific owed the United States \$30,000,000, and one proposal was that the government receive only part of that sum. Foraker swore that he did not figure in the case except in an effort to see that the government got the whole sum.

Foraker said he had known Mulhall since 1883, when he (Foraker) was a candidate for governor of Ohio. He did not know how active Mulhall was in his behalf in that campaign. "I don't remember that I ever asked him to work for me, and I don't know that I asked him not to," he said.

Foraker denied that he ever favored any legislation wanted by the National Association of Manufacturers, so that he talked with Mulhall about legislation in Washington.

"Before we got so good as we are now," he said, "I thought it was all right to answer questions. Of course I never had any idea that these conversations were to be made the basis of reports by some lobbyist."

Foraker flatly denied Mulhall's testimony of a conference at which many leading Republicans opposed to the nomination of Taft assembled at Foraker's house to discuss plans for center opposition. "No such conference was held at my house or elsewhere," said Foraker.

"I did not think Mulhall was at great a man as he thought he was, and I did not think he had as great influence as he thought he had. I did not take him so seriously as he did himself," said Foraker.

In contrast to those who have denounced Mulhall as a "liar," Foraker amused his hearers by the calm way he talked of Mulhall's desire to appear with prominent men, talk with them and report what he thought they thought to his employers.

Mulhall offered his services to Foraker in the latter's campaign for reelection to the senate "in return for your many kind acts for our people."

"Now I want to say here," said Foraker, "that I never did any kind act for the National Association of Manufacturers. I opposed what they wanted with the exception, perhaps, of two or three injunction bills. Nor do I recall that Mulhall or any officer of the National Association of Manufacturers ever called upon me with respect to a bill."

The witness read a record showing his attitude toward labor legislation in the senate, stating that, with one exception, he always voted for bills favoring labor.

## SWALLOWS HANDKERCHIEF

Surgeons Have to Remove It From Lad's Throat Piece by Piece.

Edward Crowley, fourteen years old of 1010 Jefferson street, Philadelphia, swallowed a handkerchief, and it took physicians at St. Joseph's hospital nearly an hour to get it from his throat.

During that time the lad breathed through a silver tube which had been connected with the windpipe. The handkerchief was so tightly wedged in the boy's throat that it had to be taken out piece by piece.

The boy had placed the handkerchief in his mouth while eating candy. He swallowed it while running after some of his playmates.

## \$400,000 FIRE RAZES BIG PEN MAR HOTEL

Blue Mountain House Destroyed and Guests Forced to Flee.

The famous Blue Mountain house in the Blue Ridge mountains, at Pen Mar, Pa., built twenty-five years ago at a cost of \$150,000, was destroyed by fire.

The personal property loss, including the jewelry of the guests, their clothing, trunks and baggage, together with the personal loss of the lessees of the hotel, will amount to at least \$250,000.

This will bring the total loss from the blaze to more than \$400,000. There is only \$60,000 insurance.

The fire had its origin in the hotel kitchen and quickly spread to adjoining rooms and halls, and thence to the elevator shafts and the floors above. There were 175 guests in the hotel, all of whom, except B. F. Metzgar and Malcolm Frank, of Norfolk, Va., made their escape in safety.

The two men did not hear the alarm of fire until they found themselves hemmed in their room on the fourth floor. In trying to escape they fell through a trap door into a flame swept hall and were badly burned on the face and head. They were hurried to Waynesboro, a few miles away, where surgeons cared for them.

One woman jumped from the third story window. Scores were carried down ladders and countless others marched through the smoke-filled corridors and groped their way to safety, clad only in their night clothing.

The woman who leaped from the third-story window and landed on the porch on the second floor was Mrs. Disbro, of Pittsburgh, Pa. She landed head first and it was thought she had been instantly killed. She was attended by a physician and her condition is serious. A hasty examination indicates she may be suffering from a fracture of the skull.

## Mother Kills Three Children and Self.

A mother, driven insane by worrying over the serious illness of one of her children in Philadelphia, cut the throats of three of her children and then drew the knife across her own throat.

The woman and one of the children were dead when neighbors and a policeman forced their way into the house. Another child, a seven-year-old boy, died a few hours after he was taken to the West Philadelphia Homeopathic hospital. Mary, aged nine, also died in the hospital.

The dead are: Mrs. Alice Brogan, 6147 Callowhill street; her three-year-old son, Thomas; and her seven-year-old son, Victor.

Joseph, aged fifteen years, and Gertrude, two years old, were all that escaped from the knife when the woman had wielded so terribly.

John Brogan, Jr., another son, aged twelve years, is in the Homeopathic hospital suffering with pneumonia. It is thought that grief over his condition may have prompted the mother's rash deeds.

## MISS STECKEL NOW A BRIDE

Allentown Girl, Who Figured in "Kidnapping" Case, Married.

Miss Anna E. Steckel, who figured in the sensational "kidnapping" case in Allentown, Pa., last January, was quietly married at her home in that city to Arthur H. Cole, a graduate of Harvard and the son of an attorney of Haverhill, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Cole will reside in Massachusetts.

Miss Steckel is the daughter and heir of the late Reuben P. Steckel, one of the wealthiest men in Allentown. Samuel Sinclair, 4th, a former Swarthmore college football star and then a supervisor of the state highway bureau, became infatuated with the girl and last January he tried to carry her off.

He took her in a motor car part way through Allentown, but was caught pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was sentenced to six months in the county prison. Two months later he was pardoned and is now said to be in a sanitarium.

## Astor Tax \$2,741,883.

Vincent Astor will pay \$2,741,883.99 transfer tax on the vast estate of his father, Colonel John Jacob Astor, according to an order signed by Surrogate Cohalan in New York.

The young man's legacy from his father is \$88,959,599.80. The order was based upon the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser John V. Coggey, Jr., who informed the appraiser's report.

## Another Gettysburg Death.

Colonel E. B. Dalligan, a Civil War veteran, died in Phillipsburg, N. J., aged seventy-two years. He was taken sick while at the recent Gettysburg encampment. He took part in many important battles.

## MRS. CHARLES C. RUMSEY.

Who Was Robbed of \$75,000 Worth of Jewelry.



Photo by American Press Association.

Detectives are making a country wide search for jewelry valued at \$75,000 which was stolen from the bonds of Mrs. Rumsey at her summer home, Gunning Rock, Narragansett, R. I. Among the jewels was a pearl necklace valued at \$60,000. To ward off discovery of the theft as long as possible the thieves left the jewel cases in their proper places after removing the contents.

## Jewelry Worth \$277,000 Stolen.

The theft of jewelry worth \$277,000 is acknowledged by members of the millionaire cottage colony at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

The gang of expert burglars that looted profitably in 1911 is believed to be again at work.

The loss of Mrs. John H. Hanan on Friday, is admitted to be fully \$150,000. Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, lost two pearl necklaces worth \$60,000 and \$40,000, other jewels worth \$25,000 and an ancient Greek coin said to be very valuable.

The best detective genius available is matching wits with the expert crooks who took the \$277,000 worth of gems almost under the nose of the summer colony. Rival agencies with international reputations as thief getters have been engaged by Mrs. Rumsey and Mrs. Hanan. Every pier on Narragansett Bay is being watched in the belief that the thieves, operating as gentlemen, are sauntering about the fashionable hotels looking for an opportunity to leave town without exciting suspicion. Thus far not a tangible clue has been found.

## Express Revenue Cut \$26,000,000.

Reductions in express rates, which will cost the companies fully \$26,000,000 a year—approximately 16 per cent of their gross revenue—were ordered by the interstate commerce commission.

They are to become effective on or before Oct. 15, 1913. Notable reforms in practices also were ordered.

The most important change prescribed is by way of modification of the present graduated scale of parcel rates. One hundred pound rates for short distances either have been left unchanged or slightly reduced; for longer distances they have been lowered; for fifty pounds or less practically all rates have been reduced.

For packages more than four pounds going more than 200 miles and less than 2000 miles, the new express rates are generally lower than the parcel post rates; for more than 3000 miles the rates are practically the same.

## Crazed Woman Cuts Off Nose.

Mrs. Nellie Magner, suddenly insane, took a pair of scissors and cut off the end of her nose and the tip of her tongue at Wallace's hotel in New York. Mrs. Magner was rushed to the Coney Island hospital. She is forty-five years old and has been staying at the hotel for the last few days.

## Bursting Gun Kills Wife.

Mrs. Mary Lantz, wife of Charles Lantz, a wealthy farmer, was instantly killed and her husband's right hand was blown off by the bursting of a shotgun with which he was shooting rats on their farm at Carmichaels, near Waynesburg, Pa.

## Train Kills Four In Auto.

George O. Morris, his wife and two daughters were killed by a Vandavia train which struck their automobile at Greenville, Ill.

## 19 KILLED BY MINE EXPLOSIONS

Dynamite Blows Up and Flames Set Off Gas Pocket.

## 19 INJURED; SOME FATALLY

First Rescuers Were Caught in Second Explosion and Several Were Killed and Injured—Two Victims Entombed.

Nineteen men are dead and as many more are injured seriously, some of them fatally, as the result of explosions in the East Brookside colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, near Tower City, Pa.

The first accident was caused by two tons of dynamite used in driving a new tunnel exploding prematurely. With a tremendous roar the massive mine pillars 1800 feet below the ground were shattered.

The dead are:

Daniel M. Ginley, fire boss, Tower City.

Henry Murphy, fire boss, Tower City.

John Farrell, foreman, Tower City.

Howard Hand, laborer, Muir.

Superintendent John Lorenz, Tower City.

Harry Hand, miner, Muir.

Jacob Kopenhagen, Reimerton, shaft man.

Thomas Bandy, miner, Reimerton.

John Endise.

Carren Camani.

Victor Seane.

Cevedia Groziano.

Four unidentified Italian workmen.

Two have not been recovered, and there is no hope of their being taken out alive. They are: Daniel Farley fire boss, Tower City, and John Fessler, Tower City.

A rescue party started into the mine immediately, and they had hardly been lowered into the shaft when the second explosion followed. This was caused by the flames reaching a pocket of gas. In the second disaster Superintendent John Lorenz and Harry Schoeffstal, the fire boss, who led the rescuing party, were overcome.

For five minutes the bottom of the mine, which is reached by the deepest shaft in the anthracite coal region was like a furnace, with all the miners within reach of the flames lying prostrate on their faces to avoid the breathing in of the fumes. The terrible heat, however, either scorched the life out of most of them or the concussion and flying rocks killed them.

A second rescue force was then formed, and they got the bodies of Superintendent Lorenz and Schoeffstal besides those of three miners.

Lorenz was brought to the Potts town hospital, where he died. Schoeffstal is fatally injured. The three miners revived almost as soon as they reached the surface.

The explosion set fire to the mine and the rescuing force worked in helmets containing stored oxygen.

Nine of the bodies of the dead were so scorched as to be unrecognizable and the only way to ascertain their names will be through the records of those who went to work and did not return.

The driving of the tunnel where the fatal accident occurred was under the direction of private contractors, Port land Bros., and most of the employees killed were working for these contractors. Comparatively few employees of the Reading company were killed.

## Motor Racer Errs; Seven Dead.

Seven persons are dead, two are fatally burned and eleven others are seriously injured as the result of a motorcycle accident at the Lagoot motorcrome, in Ludlow, Ky.

Odin Johnson, of Salt Lake City, captain of the Cincinnati team, who was contesting at the motorcrome, for some reason that probably will remain unknown, drove his cycle to the extreme top of the circular track, crashed into an electric light pole, broke it off, and the contact of the live wire with his machine exploded the gasoline tank, throwing the burning liquid over a score of spectators.

The dead are: Odin Johnson, of Salt Lake City, the motorcycle racer; William Davis, aged five years, Ludlow, Ky.; Henry Andrews, Cincinnati; Mrs. William Michaels, Ludlow, Ky.; Miss Ethel Buchman, Covington, Ky.; James Carter, Cincinnati, and William Patterson, Cincinnati.

The fatally burned are: Orville Hart, Newport, Ky.; and Herman Davis, Cincinnati.

That a large number of others, who cannot be located, were burned is almost a certainty, as several of the drug stores in the vicinity of the place were kept busy for an hour after the accident dressing the burns of those who escaped without serious injury.

When the spectators who were on fire when the train rose as one, many women fainted, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a stampede was prevented.

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.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

A VALUABLE FARM!

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, about 4 miles east of Emmitsburg, close to the Taneytown road, on

Saturday, August 30, 1913,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that desirable real estate known as the William Morrison farm, consisting of 100 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of William Bolinger and Clarence Putman, and others.

Ninety acres are under cultivation, the rest is in timberland, improved by a 2-story "L" brick house, containing 9 rooms, summer kitchen attached, large bank barn 60x40 feet, just new; wagon shed, corn crib, hog pens, buggy shed, chicken house, wood shed, smoke house, plenty of good water, two wells and cistern at the house, some fruit trees.

All buildings on the premises are in good condition, mostly new. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having been lately limed, mowed. The entire farm is well fenced, mostly post fencing. Convenient to church, school, mill, store and railroad.

Possession will be given on April 1st, 1914. Purchaser can have privilege of putting out fall crops.

Terms—\$200 on day of purchase, one-third purchase price on April 1st, 1914 when possession will be given, the balance at option of purchaser; or may remain in the farm properly secured, if desired.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

FREDERICK RAILROAD.

THURMONT DIVISION.

Schedule in Effect June 13, 1913.

All Trains Daily unless Specified.

Leave Frederick Arrive Thumtont

Table with 2 columns: Leave Frederick, Arrive Thumtont. Rows include times for 5.10 a.m., 6.25 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 10.00 p.m.

Leave Thumtont Arrive Frederick.

Table with 2 columns: Leave Thumtont, Arrive Frederick. Rows include times for 6.07 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 2.55 p.m., 5.20 p.m., 7.35 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

Through Pullman service between Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago. Direct connections are made with all Western Maryland, through and local trains both East and West.

George S. Eyster

LIVERYMAN

AT THE ROWE STABLES

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Fine teams for all occasions.

Teams for salesmen and pleasure parties a specialty.

March 23-1917.

Be Careful When You Laugh.

Few people know what dangers lurk in excessive laughter. When we laugh our regular breathing is changed, coming in quick, short respirations because the throat muscles are contracted. It is for this reason that, when laughing very heartily at some good joke, we have often to gasp for breath. At times we are obliged to hold our sides on account of the pain a hearty laugh causes us, owing to the partial suffocation of the lungs through the cutting off of their proper air supply. Every muscle in the body becomes contracted during a continued fit of laughter. Often the blood vessels in the face become congested, causing it to turn red and even purple. Should this congestion continue for any length of time apoplexy resulting in death might well occur. It is better in these circumstances to laugh until we cry, for the shedding of tears relieves the congestion of the brain. Tears caused by grief do good in the same way, and that is how, after a great sorrow, many people have been saved from brain congestion and madness by the timely shedding of a few tears.—London Tit-Bits.

A Conservative Scotch Beadle.

Before he went to Glasgow Dr. Story was for many years minister of Roseneath, and his old beadle was often sorely perplexed by his "innovations"—standing to sing, kneeling at prayer and various other "seemly alterations." His method of objecting to the changes "was to enter the vestry at the close of the service, firmly clasping the big pulpit Bible and then to lay it heavily upon the table, saying, 'I'm dune wi' ye noo, I'm fair dune wi' ye; I canna thole it ony langer. I haecarriet the Bible for thirty years, but I canna cairry it ony langer; I'm fair dune wi' ye.'" Dr. Story would reply, "Hoot, toot, John; you'll think better of that." "Na, na, sir, I canna thole you. I'll cairry the bulks nae langer; I'm dune wi' ye." But the beadle thought better of it, and remained with Dr. Story "as his sure and trusty henchman" till the end of his life.—Westminster Gazette.

Death, Expert Mechanic.

"It is," writes Wilhelm Lamszus in "The Human Slaughter House," "as though Death had scrapped his scythe for old iron, as if nowadays he had graduated as expert mechanic. They have ceased to mow corn by hand nowadays. By this time of day even the sheaves are gathered up by machinery. And so they will have to shovel our millions of bodies underground with burying machines."

As to falling in battle: "Once it was a knightly death, an honorable soldier's death; now it is death by machinery. That is what is sticking in my gullet. We are being hustled from life to death by experts, by mechanicians. And, just as they turn out buttons and pins by wholesale methods of production, so they are now turning out the crippled and the dead by machinery."

Adventures in a Kilt.

A Scotch military official has just finished an imperial tour in a kilt. He walked through India, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand, covering over 50,000 miles, says the London Mail.

"The highlander's garb," he says, "attracted a surprising amount of attention. At Taranto, in Italy, I was arrested for doing an impromptu highland fling in the street. In Ceylon I came near to being murdered at a religious festival, for people took me for a devil. In New Zealand a Maori chief offered me a native bride in exchange for the costume. My kilt was certainly a nuisance sometimes. The sun in Australia is so powerful that I spent much money on eau de cologne with which to bathe my exposed knees in an attempt to keep off mosquitoes."

Explaining the Needle.

A typesetter in a printing house became very adroit in explaining the large number of misprints for which he was responsible. Even when he changed his work and became a waiter in a restaurant, says the Berlin Echo, his skill did not forsake him. One day he had served a guest with a plate of soup and was turning away when he was called back sharply. "This is an outrage!" cried the indignant diner. "I find a needle in my soup! What does this mean?" "Just a misprint, sir," explained the former typesetter. "It should have been a noodle."

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,

Seedsman, - Richmond, Va.

7-18-4ts



Friday

Wm. I. Prince was by a court decision declared legally elected mayor of Duluth, Minn.

Lord Decies has won his suit against the London builders, in which he claimed overcharges and bad workmanship.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of the slayer of Stanford White, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in New York.

The entire plant of the S. Flary Manufacturing Company, operating machine and foundry shops, was destroyed by fire and the town of Bangor, Pa., where the plant was located, narrowly escaped destruction from the flames.

The hardest storm in 10 years swept the lower Delaware. Lightning fired the large shirt and overall factory of Carter, Webster & Co., of Baltimore, entailing a loss of \$20,000.

Saturday

President Wilson withdrew the nomination of Adam E. Patterson, negro of Oklahoma, to be register of the Treasury, Patterson having declined the appointment.

Eighteen men were killed and two seriously injured in a double explosion in the East Brookside Mine of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near Tower City, Pa., of what is believed to have been dynamite and gas.

In an effort to hasten the progress of the tariff bill, leaders on both sides of the Senate determined to back a movement to have the sessions begin next week at 11 A. M., instead of at noon. The Senate will sit seven hours a day under this arrangement and the leaders hope the extra hour will serve to get many campaign speeches out of the way.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order confirming the report of the Transfer Tax Appraiser Coggey upon the estate of Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished on April 15, 1912, in the wreck of the Titanic.

A vigorous denial that pickpockets had relieved Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, of official papers, was made by the Ambassador.

Mrs. Ross P. Schlabach, wife of Lieutenant Schlabach, assistant naval constructor in the United States Navy and her five-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, were killed at Buena, N. J., by their automobile being struck by an electric train.

Sunday

District Attorney Manwell and two deputy sheriffs, of Yuba county, California, were shot and killed and six others wounded, including two women, when a sheriff's posse attempted to quell a hop pickers' riot in Wheatland, Cal.

Forty suffragettes interrupted the Sunday morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, by chanting a prayer in behalf of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. They were ejected by ushers after a scuffle.

Demolition of a mosque at Cawpore, India, caused rioting. The police fired into the mob, killing 13 persons and injured 40.

Three persons were drowned and ten others narrowly escaped death when a launch in which they were riding struck a rock and sank on Oneida lake, Syracuse, N. Y.

S. Osgood Pell, millionaire real estate operator of New York, and his chauffeur were instantly killed at the Long Beach crossing, about three miles from Long Beach, L. I., about 11 o'clock P. M. when their automobile was struck by a Long Island electric train.

Mrs. Alice Brocarr, of Philadelphia, mentally deranged, cut the throats of four of her children and then committed suicide.

Monday

While describing "figure eights" in his aeroplane above the Johannesthal aerodrome, Herr Broks, of Berlin, a young aviation pupil, fell to his death.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of George Harold Todd, of New York, to be assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

William Pitt Preble Longfellow, a nephew of the poet Longfellow, and an architect of note, is dead at his home in Gloucester, Mass.

Dr. Pierre Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, announced the discovery of an anticholera serum.

William Laimbeet, banker and society leader died as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

RUBBER STAMPS.

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

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

The will of Anthony N. Brady, the traction magnate, who died recently in London, as filled for probate in New York, leaves the bulk of his \$70,000,000 estate to his five children and a grandchild.

Former Representative James E. Watson, of Indiana, informed the Senate lobby probers that he was convinced from press statements of various members of the committee that they had prejudiced the Mulhall case.

Secretary of State Bryan, acting for President Wilson, accepted the resignation of Henry Lane Wilson as ambassador to Mexico. The resignation will go into effect at the end of 60 days.

Twenty miners are known to be dead many are fatally injured, and a number are entombed as a result of a terrific fire which is raging in the Cadder Colliery, at Glascau, Scotland.

Tuesday

The 113th bomb exploded since January 1 by Black Hand extortioners was set off at 2124 Second Avenue, New York. It hurled five persons from bed, wrecked two stores, sent two score Italians scurrying to the street in airy attire, and tore the tail feathers from two parrots.

Representative Linthicum introduced a resolution to appropriate \$50,000 to refit frigate Constellation and transfer it to Baltimore.

The Elliot-Cresson gold medal, the highest award in the gift of Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia was awarded to Prof. Albert Sauveur, of Harvard.

Representative Hobson introduced a resolution proposing constitutional amendment to prohibit sale of all alcoholic liquors.

A receivership suit was filed in St. Louis against the Continental Commercial Company and five subsidiaries, forming a \$2,500,000 sugar and coffee concern.

President Wilson asked permission of Congress to accept a statue of William Pitt, sent to him by British admirers.

On Tuesday morning fire destroyed the Blue Mountain House in the mountains of Western Maryland. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

Wednesday

Stupefying fumes of an explosive overcame 16 men, killing one and causing a panic among 400 others in the Catskill Aqueduct, 700 feet under the of downtown New York.

The relief ship Loevenskiold, sent in search of Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz and party in the Arctic, has sunk, but all on board escaped and are continuing the search.

Lord Rocksavage, heir of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and Miss Sybil Sasson the richest girl in England, were married in London.

President Wilson nominated Preston McGoodwin, of Oklahoma, to be minister to Venezuela.

Four trainmen and a negro tramp were killed near Marietta, Ga., when a Louisville and Nashville freight train left the rails and rolled down an embankment.

The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Cummings, built a cost of \$761,500, was successfully launched at Bath, Me.

The Senate was called upon to order an investigation of the control by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and other subsidiary roads parallel to it.

Robert C. Ogden, of New York, a philanthropist widely known, died at his residence at Kinnebankport, Maine.

Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia, was elected by acclamation for a third term at the national convention of the Knights of Columbus. He was placed in nomination by City Solicitor, of Philadelphia.

Thursday

Col. S. F. Cody, one of the best known aviators in England, and a passenger named Evans were killed when Cody's monoplane turned turtle near Aldershot and buried both men under it when it crashed to earth.

The United States battleship New Hampshire, with ex-Governor Lind, of Minnesota, the special envoy to Mexico, sailed from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

Five hundred were killed or wounded in the fighting between the Chinese government troops and the rebels at Canton.

The Japanese government in an answer to Secretary Bryan's last note defends the position previously assumed, that the Land Ownership Bill violates the Japanese-American treaty.

SEND A COPY

of "Souvenir Views of Emmitsburg" to your absent friend. The price has been reduced one half. 5 cents delivered over counter—7 cents by mail, postage prepaid.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

Honor Graduate of College a Janitor.

Spokane, Washington boasts of the very handsome new city hall and also a caretaker for that building who is, in the language of the street, "some janitor." His name is Torgier O. Gillebo who boasts of being the youngest man ever given a degree by the University of Norway. Gillebo speaks many languages and has seen every European country and nearly every State in the Union.

Advertisement for Universal Portland Cement. Features an image of a cement bag and text: 'UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT makes the strongest CONCRETE FOR SALE BY E. L. FRIZELL Emmitsburg, Md.'

Advertisement for Fine Note Paper. Text: 'FINE NOTE PAPER One pound of Fine Linen Note Paper - eighty odd sheets - with envelopes to match 50c CHRONICLE OFFICE.'

Advertisement for Charles Rotering & Sons. Text: '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'

Advertisement for Matthews Brothers. Text: 'To say that you received perfect satisfaction, that you are more than pleased with your purchase and call again is what you sure will do, is only saying in another way that you have made your purchase at "Matthews Brothers" PROPRIETORS OF CANDY SHOP, BOWLING ALLEY, POOL ROOM AND EMMITSBURG BOTTLING WORKS'

Advertisement for The Emmitsburg Savings Bank. Text: 'The Emmitsburg Savings Bank EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND J. LEWIS RHODES, President WM. A. DEVILBISS, Vice-President H. M. WARRENFELTZ, Cashier Read! Reflect! Resolve! PROVIDE For The Rainy Day First BY STARTING A BANK ACCOUNT! Bank In the SUNSHINE Afterward, You'll Enjoy It More! WE PAY 4% INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BANK EXAMINER'

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.

Advertisement for Sold by Strout Farms. Features an image of a house and text: 'SOLD BY STROUT STROUT SELLS FARMS "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.'

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.

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Telephone Connections. Can be Reached Day or Night.

ALBERT ADELSBERGER
LIVERYMAN
HOTEL SPANGLER
Emmitsburg, Maryland
Automobile For Hire
Fine Horses and First-Class Carriages.
Teams for Drummers and Pleasure Parties a Specialty

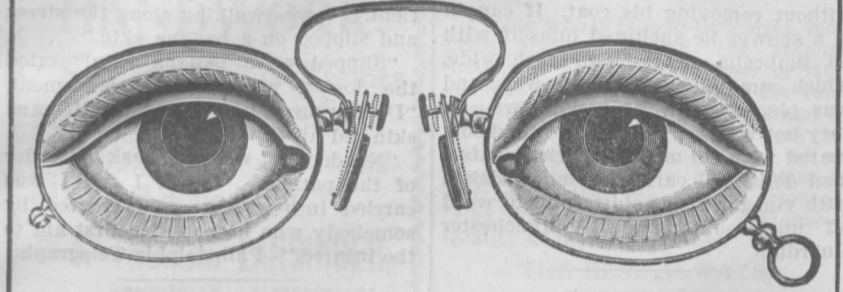
It may be a mistake of the publisher in thinking he has been done a favor, but as a rule whenever a newspaper loses one subscriber on account of pique there are usually two or three others gained for the very reason that the one feels aggrieved.

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 a eleven gallon Job next year---you will save money by using the best paint,

DEVOE'S
J. Thos. Gelwicks, Agt.
april 24-17

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 run from Baltimore.
EQUIPMENT
comfortable. Twenty acre Campus: Modern Buildings: Complete 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.

ASK FOR
G. L. BREAD
IT IS
Pure, Wholesome,
Satisfying.
ASK YOUR DEALER
G. L. BAKING COMPANY,
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

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

CASH
DIVIDENDS
ON GOODS
YOU BUY

By HOLLAND.
SOUNDS good, doesn't it? And the best of it is it is true. These cash dividends are paid on every dollar you spend, provided you spend wisely and buy goods that the maker believes in so strongly that he advertises them.
Advertised goods are not always the cheapest so far as the amount asked for them is concerned. But they are INVARIABLY THE BEST. And this makes them cheapest when all things are considered.
When you buy for the same money a better article than you have been buying you get a cash dividend on your purchase. When you pay less for an article of the same quality you get a cash dividend.
THESE DIVIDENDS ARE PAID TO THE READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS PAPER.

Mr. Lavery's "Scottishness."
John Lavery, the eminent artist, is often taken for a Scotsman owing to the fact that he was brought up in Glasgow and first made his mark there. He is, however, an Irishman, born at Belfast. Soon after coming to London the young painter held an exhibition of his works. This was attended by a well known art collector, a Scotsman, who bought several pictures. In sending Mr. Lavery a check this gentleman said he was glad to be the means of helping a brother Scot.

Mr. Lavery wrote, thanking him, but pointing out that he was no Scot, but an Irishman.
"However," he added, "I am sufficiently Scottish to have delayed telling you this until I had cashed your check."
He was afraid his patron might have "stopped" the check on learning his true nationality.—London Answers.

Bull Tries to Kill Man.
Frank Plandeski had a thrilling experience with a bull while picking blackberries along a stream near Glasgow, Del.

A red shirt worn by the berry picker is supposed to have enraged the bull. Plandeski was in a stooping position, with his back to the field, when the animal without warning butted him and he landed in the middle of the stream.
The bull, bellowing with rage, started into the stream after him, but Plandeski recovered sufficiently from the shock to swim to the opposite bank to safety.

Boy, 12, Killed by Sister.
The twelve-year-old son of Thomas Edwards, who resides ten miles north of Steele, N. D., was accidentally shot and killed by his ten-year-old sister. While the parents were away from home the children attempted to shoot a hawk that had come into the yard.

Ocean Ships Sow Seeds.
During the last few years botanists have noticed that there has been a great leveling up of plants on the innumerable islands scattered over the Pacific. The islands of two islands 1,000 miles apart is as likely as not to be exactly the same, while formerly there used to be marked difference.
The reason is said to be the steamship. The Pacific is now covered with a network of steamer routes. At each port the wind pours a fine powder of almost invisible seeds over each ship and blows ashore some of those she received at previous ports of call. Thus ships are, without knowing it, altering the vegetation of the Pacific islands. Trains sow seeds too. At any rate, that is the explanation offered by botanists for the way in which the middle west is growing plants that once belonged to the Atlantic coast. Even the barren eastern slopes of the Rockies are now growing trees that were never planted by the hand of man. The trains have done the sowing.—Stray Stories.

A Tax Scheme That Failed.
Switzerland has always prided itself on its independence, and in fiscal matters this proud spirit, which will brook no interference with the rights of the individual, even by the state in quest of revenue, has sometimes been exhibited in curious ways, says the Pall Mall Gazette. As the inquisitorial methods of income tax collectors are abhorrent to the freedom loving Swiss, boxes were once set up in several cantons to receive the voluntary contributions of loyal citizens. It was hoped that this method of relying on the public spirit of the people would prove successful in raising money for public ends; but, alas for human nature, in the course of time the collectors on opening the boxes found nothing but trousers and fairs. So the voluntary system, after faint trial, had to be reluctantly abandoned in favor of a declaration of capital and income which is liable to official investigation.

Napoleon's Weapon Rusty.
In recalling the sword which Napoleon presented to the Russian Grand Duke Constantine at Tilsitt on the occasion of the treaty between Napoleon and Russia in 1807, a Paris newspaper asserts that, although Napoleon always carried two pistols in his saddle, he very rarely used them. His favorite sword, he called it, was so rusted in its sheath that at the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube in 1814 he had to call an aid-de-camp to help him draw it. It is also said that the emperor, whose figure in a long gray cloak and "bicorne" is everywhere familiar, had made for himself a helmet and breastplate set with emeralds and diamonds. But on first trying them on he found that he looked too much like a Roman warrior, and he discarded them. This armor that Napoleon had on but once is today to be seen under glass in the army museum.

English Official Red Tape.
In "Memories of the Sea" Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald says that one day, after Lord Gifford had been retired from the quarterdeck for a spell to a position in the admiralty office, an old friend and shipmate visited him there and found him sitting at his desk, up to his eyes in papers, nursing his wounded wrist, silent and morose, pondering a question he did not seem able to solve.
"That pile of papers you see there," said he, "is the result of three months' heated controversy as to whether the boys in the training ships are to be supplied with pewter spoons or whether they are to dip the new ration of treacle with their bread and without the use of spoons, and we have not settled it yet."

Daddy's Bedtime
Story — Thoughtless Jimmy
And the Little
Memory Elf.

JACK had lost his ball, and the next day the little boys who belonged to his team were going to play a game. They needed the ball; but, alas, Jack could not find it.
"Wish I had a fairy around to do my remembering for me," Jack grumbled as he and Evelyn came up for their bedtime story.
"Do you, sir?" daddy answered. "Well, I'm very glad you haven't. I can tell you a story about a little chap who had just such a fairy.
"His was one of those boys who are always forgetting. When one day he went to school without his books he was punished for forgetting them, and he wished, just as you are doing, that he could have some one to do his remembering for him.
"His wish came true as he was coming home from school. Somebody snickered just behind him, and, turning round, he saw a tiny little elf.
"'I'll do your remembering for you, Master Jimmie,' the elf offered.
"'Say, I just wish you would,' Jimmie urged eagerly.
"The elf told Jimmie that it would have to go around with him everywhere and that, though he might be able to see it, no one else could.
"Jimmie thought this a very fine way to do, for his parents had what he thought an unpleasant way of insisting that he should do his own work.
"Then there were several things that you have 'forgotten now,' the elf suggested, and, quick as a wink, Jimmie recalled the errands his mother had asked him to do for her.
"'Well, I'm nearly home anyway. I don't want to go back,' Jimmie said.
"The elf grew a little taller every time Jimmie shirked doing some task. By and by the elf was as tall as Jimmie, and in a short time he had shot up until he was as tall as a man. And the funny part of it was Jimmie could scarcely remember anything if he tried he was so used to allowing the elf to do his remembering.
"Then the elf got as tall as a tree Jimmie began to be afraid to have such a giant around. He was a good deal in the way.
"'There's only one way to get rid of me,' the overgrown elf chuckled, 'and that is to do your own remembering without my help.'
"'I'll do it,' Jimmie declared.
"'At first it was dreadfully hard work, but as he saw the elf shrink each time he succeeded he tried harder and harder. At last the elf was almost his natural size. One day when he went out to walk Jimmie lost him. He has never seen him since. And now when Jimmie is asked to do anything or has any little duty on hand he can remember splendidly. He is afraid the elf may come back and grow again to be a giant."



FASHION HINT
By JUDIC CHOLLET

This embroidery for the front sleeves and cuffs of a blouse can be done in eyelet embroidery with the stems outlined, or it can be made with a combination of eyelet work and solid embroidery.



EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR BLOUSE.

brodery. In the latter case work the dots and oval figures as eyelets and make the leaves in solid embroidery.
When making the dots as eyelets first encircle by running a thread around the outline, pierce with a stiletto and work closely over and over. To make the ovals and leaves as eyelets run a thread around the stamped figures, then cut a slit lengthwise, then crosswise, push back the material and work closely over and over.
When making the leaves of solid embroidery pad the stamped figures by darning backward and forward lengthwise and then cover closely with over and over stitches worked in the opposite direction from the padding. The stems may be outlined.

This May Manton pattern is stamped in several sizes. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 430, 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

The corset cover with a straight edge is such a simple one and so easy to make that young girls who know little of sewing like to make it.
This one can be finished with beading at the waist line or with a peplum



ONE PIECE CORSET COVER.

below, as shown. It is pretty, made from embroidered flouncing, but is also a good model for a plain material.

A great deal of crepe de chine is being used for underwear this season, and the girl who likes dainty garments will find this one of crepe de chine with scalloped edges a charming addition to her lingerie.
For the sixteen-year-old size the corset cover will take one and a half yards of flouncing fourteen inches wide, with half a yard sixteen inches for the peplum, or one and an eighth yards of plain material thirty-six inches wide.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 7210, 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 .....

The Philosophy
of Selfishness

By KATHLEEN J. M'CURDY

When Johnny Perkins was a boy in his native town of Bloomsbury he was everybody's pet. When he smiled his eye lighted up and a dimple appeared in each cheek. His face changed, however, in a twinkling at the recital of a tale of woe or an injury to any animal. For this reason some called him chicken hearted.

When Johnny grew to manhood, while he was as much beloved, his stand in the community was not as high as it had been when he was a child. Men and women occupy a different sphere from either children or youths. The latter periods are natural; the former is artificial.

Edward Jones, a rich man of the town, died and left his fortune to found an institution to be called the Jones Lyceum. It was a beautiful monument to Mr. Jones and was frequented by the best people. The poor had no use for it, and if they had their clothes were not good enough to warrant their going there. One day John Perkins was standing before it admiring the architecture of the building. A beggar came along and asked him for alms. He gave the beggar a nickel, all the money he had in his pocket at the time. He looked from Mr. Jones' monument to the beggar and from the beggar back to the monument.

"When I've got a fortune," he said to himself, "I won't leave it to the rich; I'll leave it to the poor. No, I won't, either," he said on second thought. "I'll enjoy it myself--enjoy it by giving it away while I live."
John had no idea whatever when he said this that he had struck the philosophy of true selfishness. He thought not of doing a duty, only of giving himself pleasure by benefiting others.

When John went home he found the postman at the door, who handed him a letter. It was postmarked Dawson, Alaska. John was mystified. He knew no one in Alaska. However, he opened the letter and found that it was from an attorney, informing him that John Perkins had recently died, leaving John Perkins residuary legatee of his estate. It was intimated that the property was very valuable and he had better come at once and attend to it.

John went to Alaska, where he remained several years. When he returned he was drawing an income of \$30,000 a year from mines he had inherited from his uncle. He converted his property into mortgages, settled in his native town and began to enjoy life in his own selfish way.
It was not long before he had acquired a reputation for a miser. He gave nothing away, except under promise from the recipient to hold the gift a profound secret. And all the recipients were those of the middle and lower classes. The Jones memorial was referred to as illustrating the benefit done the town by the donor of the lyceum in contrast with the niggardliness of John Perkins. John also suffered from persons who applied to him for money to use in various schemes which would make them rich. They were all refused, for John at the outset had made a resolution to keep all his money for needy persons.

The entity John excited among the better classes as he grew older embittered them against him. He lived with his old mother in a comfortable house, into which none of his own class ever came. The reason was not primarily that such persons were not invited; but, secondarily, they knew there was nothing to be made out of John Perkins. They had no time to waste on those who would be of no benefit to them. There were rumors that he was not quite so bad as he was painted, but whenever such came to his ears he squelched them by saying that he was selfish; he knew it and didn't care whether the world admired or blamed him for it.

John gave away all of his income except a couple of thousand dollars, which was all for the mother needed to be comfortable. After his mother died he didn't spend as much, and his reputation for being a miser was enhanced. How could it be otherwise since he would not permit any one he benefited to tell of what he had done? And the more he gave the cruder remarks he made. No one understood him, and no one cared to understand him.

When John died, with no relative to benefit by his fortune, everybody wondered what would become of it. Surely the town at last would get something from the old curmudgeon. On opening the will it was found that a splendid fortune had been frittered away in small gifts. It was not known how many persons were benefited, but their name was legion. The legacies ranged between \$100 and \$10,000. The odd part of it was that there were legacies for those whom the deceased was not supposed to have known.

John Perkins' memory has dropped out of the minds of his fellow citizens. But that of the founder of the Jones memorial is still green. The best people of the town frequent it and are proud of it. Visitors are shown it as the main institution of the place. The poor never enter its portals.
Query.—Which was preferable—the course pursued by Jones or Perkins?

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, AUGUST 8, 1913.

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

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

1913 AUGUST 1913 calendar grid showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 30.

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

FREDERICK COUNTY.

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

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.

CASTRO THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

Had we the flower of Kismet, we would, like the forlorn maiden at the trysting place, pluck its petals and alternately exclaim, "He comes, he will not come," and apply the oracle to Castro the irrepressible.

In spite of the sleuths of the

United States and the contiguous islands of the Spanish main, the crafty chimpanzee of Venezuela has again given all his watchers the slip, and he is once more in the saddle. But experience teaches that it is a dangerous experiment to make one's headquarters "in the saddle," and possibly Vicente Gomez will soon strike the final blow as he goes marshalling the troops, in buckram or clouts that were but yesterday drawing from their "puros," as the bluish smoke "circled to the dome," dreams of sweet do-nothingness and repose; and who are now keeping step to the tantivy of the patriotic strains which tell of the glories of Bolivar or Morazan.

This renewed invasion by Castro is, as Pope says, "right, when properly understood," for it will give President Wilson an opportunity to carry out his policy not only in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine in spirit and letter, but in grafting on American diplomacy a new feature, such as he forecast in his letter of March 12, which might be termed a warning to the marplots of the Latin Republics.

There was a time when those who toaded to Anglomaniacs or Pan-Germanic frenzy might like the international professor who said to his audience in Berlin some years ago that the Monroe Doctrine was but an empty sound and like some sounds, full of fury and meant nothing, but President Wilson as we may learn by catching the spirit of his work, the "History of the American People," has something in mind more effective than mere words; he knows that now is the time to make the move to inaugurate his cherished views; and whether it be with the Huertistas of Mexico or the Castros of Venezuela, he will soon show the peoples of those republics that they are the power and not every scheming politician who ventures to get up a revolution for his own ambitious schemes.

It is not yet time, say some of our publicists, to teach the Latin Americans that "the power of the governors resides in the consent of the governed." This principle, though we boastfully apply to it the name of Americanism, began with the Achaian League, with the republics of ancient Rome and was caught up by the Helvetian League before it became our lode star. It is innate in man. Dr. Wilson, learned, expert ethnologist that he is, has judged the situation aright, and the revolutions of the Huertas, the Caranzas and the Castros are his opportunity; and as one who "surveys mankind with extensive view," and takes in all movements "from China to Peru," we believe that he beholds in all these disturbing conflicts but the beginning of the end.

Let Mexico call on the yellow manikins of Nippon, let Venezuela shout for a pan-Latinic Union, the Sage from the halls of Princeton, will point out the way to universal peace and commercial thrift. He will practically demonstrate that the victories of peace are greater and more lasting than those of war.

PERIL FROM THE HOUSE FLY.

So often have they been warned to "swat the fly," and so frequently has this injunction been made in a semi-joking way that many people have failed to real-

ize the importance of doing just that thing.

There is nothing of a joke about it. It is a very serious matter that should receive prompt and intelligent attention from every housekeeper in the land.

The mosquito is a disseminator of many disease germs; the common house fly the spreader of many more. The Government has had its experts at work on the extermination of the one—and marvelous have been the results—while now not only the Government and the separate states but also vast numbers of cities and the smaller municipalities are waging war upon the other.

Thousands, yes millions of germs attach themselves to the house fly. These are deposited on solid food, in milk and other liquids and in places where germ breeding is materially aided. Cess pools, garbage cans and even public stores where perishable foods and fruits are displayed are among the most prolific sources of breeding from fly deposited germs and too much care in management, a too solicitous regard for cleanliness and disinfection cannot be exercised.

The speedy and effective disposition of garbage is essential; covering all manner of food stuffs, and the prompt cleansing of places and vessels in which food has been kept or cooked is necessary as a first step in the crusade for the riddance of flies.

Fly traps furnish perhaps the best means of attracting and catching these pests. Fly traps are easily procured, easily made, and it is astounding how many quarts of flies may be caught in a day. Fly paper is also useful and the fly "cracker" or "swatter" is a handy implement to have around.

The all important thing is to get the fly, no matter by what means and put him out of commission, thereby lessening the spread of disease and the propagation of loathsome and fatal germs.

WRECKS GETTING TAME.

It behooves the W. M. (Worst Managed) R. R. Novelty Co. to make out a new program for the fall season. When it started in with the wreck feature—it needed this to distinguish it from other roads—there was something really exciting and admirable about the contortions its trains went through. Cars were piled up like the Eiffel tower, with some regard to the aesthetic side of the situation; engineers made phenomenal leaps, speeded their engines over the cross ties or down an embankment. Nowadays nothing new takes place. Flagmen go to sleep as usual, get killed, perhaps, or maimed; there is the customary delay due to the sideswipe of a locomotive running on another's time, the almost daily spread of rails, etc., but nothing worthy of special mention. Indeed such an ordinary assortment of mishaps has been pulled off of late by the W. M. (Worst Managed) R. R. that, in response to the demand of quite a number of its patrons, we will soon be constrained to desist from noting wrecks on this road unless they come in half dozen lots.

EVERY farmer, every business man and every householder will patronize the parcel post if self-interest and self-protection are to be considered.

"THE torrid spell comes right in the midst of the office seeker's winter of discontent," says an exchange. Even at that there will be a freeze out for many of them.

AFTER fattening off the public for years the express companies—those well organized bands of plunderers—are getting their desserts.

Editorials From Maryland Exchanges.

The Blue Sky Laws.

So called "blue sky" laws have now been pending in thirty states. In eleven at least they are on the statute books. As the reader is no doubt aware, the name was given from the ability of slick promoters to sell securities in property no better than a mine of "blue sky."

The American people have been losing nearly \$100,000,000 a year in frauds. While the new laws may contain foolish provisions that would hamper legitimate industry, the time has ceased when promoters can be allowed to peddle worthless securities from door to door like turnips.

If the amount of money named above is lost in absolute fakes, probably a good deal more goes into projects that have some appearance of reality, but would never pass the scrutiny of a careful business man.

Real estate promotion schemes have been a favorite field. An investment in land and buildings always looks secure.

A company buys a piece of land that may be attractive. It lays out streets, erects a few buildings, carves out house lots. It issues glowing circulars with pretty pictures. It has perhaps had to mortgage its entire property for all it is worth. Then it may sell stock in the equity, and issue "first mortgage" bonds on the stock.

Now if all the people who buy these bonds and stocks have the faith to "sit tight," the proposition may be sound. If the land is well located, it may increase in value.

The essential weakness is partly in human nature. One day some one gets scared. If money is tight and the promoters have cut too close corners, there is a demand for a show down. Suits and foreclosures follow. Soon the paper equity is wiped out.

Few people who have small savings to invest analyze these conditions with any care. The "blue sky" law will shut out the worst of these projects. Many hazardous schemes will remain on which people must use some judgment, and no laws will ever be passed that will prevent a fool from giving away his money.—Ellicott City Times.

A large number of Progressives have returned to the Republican party and a committee of thirty made up of fifteen Republicans and fifteen Progressives, is at work to formulate a platform to be recommended to the next Republican State Convention. This Committee will hold a big mass-convention at the Maryland Theatre, Baltimore, on the evening of August 14th, which is expected to be a monster meeting to ratify the reunion of forces that were split at the last presidential election. Republicans and Progressives in sympathy with the movement to make the Republican party the instrument through which the people may obtain progressive, honest, efficient and economical government are urged to attend this meeting.—Bel Air Times.

Ambition is proper and right and the best way to serve it in public life is to first serve the interests of the people. Deceit, lying and treachery may win temporary advantage but beware of the after harvest. It is no longer safe to trust to the short memory of the people; it is getting longer each year, and with this new day of publicity, actions will not be forgotten as quickly as they have in the past. All must awake to the new idea of Public Life, and change from personal service to that of Public service, if they wish to succeed.—Democratic Advocate.

Aroused at the inroads the parcel post has made on their package carrying business, the express companies are in a rage at Postmaster General Burleson's recent order looking to the reduction of rates on packages and allowing the weight to be increased to 20 pounds. The new order becomes operative August 15, and the express companies, that for years have virtually robbed the people by charges out of all reason, for service rendered, see their end in the not very distant future, and are fighting to prevent the department changes, which are destined to completely kill their special privilege of gouging the public. And it may be remarked there is no business that more richly deserves the fate that is ultimately to overtake it than that of the arrogant express companies.—Midland Journal.

Representative Levy introduced a resolution asking Secretary McAdoo to furnish a list of all transfers of government bonds since July 1.

What Makes Flowers Blue. Of all the many substances that are combined to make a flower, what is the particular one to which is due the blue, red or yellow color? Why, for example, are gentians blue and roses red, and why has no one ever seen a red gentian or a blue rose? The chemist can tell us. Taking the plants that produce really blue—not violet—flowers, he considers which of their constituents is peculiar to them. True blue exists in veronicas, salvias, verbenas, basil, solanum, penstemon, nemophila, convolvulus, borage, hound's tongue and in all the orders allied to the gentianaceae and compositae, but never in lupins, vetches, peas, geraniums, hollyhocks, primulas, roses, balsams, flax, etc. All the blue producing plants just named have a tannin in them which does not exist in the others. This is called caffeotannin. It is found in coffee, but not in tea. Tea contains another form of tannin, which is the same as that which makes camellias red.—Exchange.

Caring For His Health. Not many people guard their health so carefully as Sir Tatton Sykes, who in winter wore five or six coats when out riding and shed some of them as he became warmer. Prince Poutialkine, however, took even stronger precautions against illness. If there was a touch of cold in the air he had fires lit in his grounds before venturing to stroll in them. His waistcoats were made in two separate pieces, joined at the sides by buttons, so that he could take them off or put on additional ones without removing his coat. If caught in a shower he sheltered himself with an umbrella nearly two feet wide, which came down below his waist and was pierced with little windows. In very hot weather the prince wore boots coated with tin as a protection against mad dogs, and carried sponges soaked with vinegar in his shirt front to ward off unpleasant smells.—Manchester Guardian.

Moon Blunders. The moon, it seems, is responsible for more authors "howlers" even than nightingales. Baroness Orczy in "Pet-fcoat Government" draws a beautiful picture of a crescent moon rising over the treetops in the far eastern sky at 11 o'clock on a June evening. The picture is so nice that it is a pity to destroy it, but the invention is preposterous. Lucas Malet errs in a similar fashion in one of her novels. Miss Stevens in "The Veil" speaks of the new moon being seen at sunset prayer, "a thin slip in the east." A little study would show that when the moon rises at sunset it must necessarily be a full moon or nearly so. In the same book the full moon rises and sets again within a period of two hours, whereas the full moon is, of necessity, an all night moon.—Book News Monthly.

Little Economies. A postage stamp will purchase you the use of a dollar for 122 days. Three stamps equal the interest on a dollar for one whole year. Little economies rarely enter into the calculations of the average man or woman—those who earn from \$500 to \$5,000 a year. Men who smoke cigars easily consume three a day, costing not under 30 cents—enough to pay for the use of \$1,825 for that day! If that \$1,825 were put to work in an intelligent way it might help win bread for the rest of the family.

Mr. Common Man might take a lesson from Big Business in trivial economies. As Franklin quoted: A penny saved is twopence clear; A pin a day's a groat a year.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bath as a Tonic. The bath recommended by Uncle Sam to the army boys as a means of invigorating tired nerves and muscles and promoting an appetite after a hard day's drill immediately suggests itself as the very thing for women. It should be preceded by brushing the teeth and drinking half a pint of cold water, so that the body may be clean within as well as without. This done, the body from head to waist is rapidly swabbed with a sponge, repeatedly wrung out of cold water, after which it is vigorously rubbed with a Turkish towel. This completed, the upper part of the body is dressed and the lower part is given the same treatment. Such a bath is equal to a tonic.—Kansas Farmer.

Cook In Small Vessels. Meats of all kinds, unless intended for soup, should be cooked in small vessels. To put a small roast in a large pan is wasteful, as there is rapid loss by evaporation, and a large proportion is dried too much. A stew in too large a kettle will require more water to cover than should be used.—Exchange.

Couldn't Lose Him. "I refused my husband more than a dozen times before he finally persuaded me to be his." "How did he get you at last?" "Why, you see, he got an offer to go to another city and had made up his mind to accept it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Doctor's Dues. "The world owes a great deal to medical science." "And it will be the last debt paid," declared the doctor somewhat bitterly.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wise Girl. He—What would you say if I were to kiss you? She—I don't know. That sort of speech should always be extemporaneous.—Boston Transcript.

What an inferior man seeks is in others. What a superior man seeks is in himself.—Rufus Lytton.

The Old Man's Money. "Did you hear 'bout the old man's experience in the bankin' business?" "No. What was it?" "Why, he put \$60 in bank—first money he'd ever put there—an' the boys tol' him that he'd better keep a eye on the bank, as they failed mighty frequent an' he wuz liable to lose all."

"Well?" "Well, he hung round that bank so constant that the bank people got suspicious of him an' thought he wuz goin' to blow the bank up. Whenever he seen the cashier come out he follered him round town, always keepin' him in sight. An' it wuz the same way with the bank president an' all the clerks. An' when he finally applied for a job as janitor o' the institution, so's he could be on the spot in case o' trouble, they had him arrested, an' the judge decided that he wuz crazy, an' they wuz jest about to send him to a lunatic asylum when his friends explained things, an' the bank folks give him his money an' tol' him to git."—Exchange.

What First Aid Did For Him. Over the telephone came a message that a man had been seriously hurt, and the specialist was urged to immediate attention. On entering the room where the patient lay the great doctor paused with a look of astonishment. "My dear man," he exclaimed to the patient, "I didn't expect to find you in a condition like this! What have you been doing to yourself? Was it an automobile?" "No, doctor," feebly replied the patient. "I was walking along the street and slipped on a banana skin." "Slipped on a banana skin?" cried the doctor, with greater amazement. "Do you mean to tell me that a banana skin did all this?" "No, doctor," was the weak rejoinder of the patient. "When I fell I was carried into a store and treated by somebody who had studied first aid to the injured."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Horse For the Farmer. Farmers need a balanced type of horse. No kind of work demands a greater number of qualifications. In hot weather and in cold, on good roads and in mud, with light machinery or an empty wagon and with the heavy gang plow or the big load of corn, the farm horse must cover a considerable distance each working day. Weight alone will not accomplish results any more than will speed alone. Farm horses to be efficient with modern heavy machinery and loads must be big, but the size must be combined with a balanced conformation. Seventeen hands is a good height. We know that horses of this height and weighing around 1,600 to 1,800 pounds in moderate flesh can have active, graceful locomotion, and they easily fatten to weigh a ton.—Breeders' Gazette.

Meilhae's Failure. Meilhae was one of the most sensitive of authors, and M. Felix Duquesnel relates his reception of the news of one of his rare failures at the Odeon. He had taken refuge from his nervousness in the manager's office, and friends came to him from time to time to tell him how things were going. They could only tell him first that things were going badly and then that they were going worse. At the end of the fourth act they no longer thought it worth while to tell him anything at all. He in the meantime had collapsed. He had tumbled out of the armchair, fallen on the floor and rolled under the desk, and it was there that he was found, with his head buried in his hands, when an attendant at last entered to turn out the gas and lock the door.—Paris Temps.

Fearless With Wild Animals. Karl Hagenbeck, the famous dealer in wild animals, became the real friend of the creatures from which the ordinary mortal turns with dread and fear. He lent the lions and tigers which attracted so much attention at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876. On the opening day the man who had trained the animals and under whose direction they were to perform their wonderful tricks fell ill. Hagenbeck never hesitated one moment, but went into the cages, and the animals went through their performances for him and seemed to enjoy his presence. Years later he visited the New York zoo, and there one of the lions roared a welcome to him, evidently recognizing the kind master whom he had not seen in many years.—Exchange.

Fished For Silence. Paley, the theologian, had an ingenious method of warding off the time waster. When thinking out a problem he betook himself to the river bank with a fishing rod. He never really fished, but he found that people who thought nothing of disturbing his thoughts would keep at a distance so as not to disturb the fish. To give color to the ruse he had his portrait painted with fishing rod in hand.

Cultivated. Mrs. Hart—Oh, I have the grandest husband. Mrs. Tellme—is he? Mrs. Hart—Is he? Why, when I tell him my dress is going to be beau de voile cretonne trimmed in ecru, with voile and cluny insertion, he knows just what I mean.—Kansas City Star.

A Hot Finish. Friend—Did your novel have a happy ending? Riter—No; unhappy. Seven publishers turned it down, and I burned it up.—Boston Transcript.

The Better Way. Cub Reporter—I guess I'll have my work copyrighted. City Editor—Never mind that. Just have the copy right.—Judge.

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**Bohemia's Rocky Maze.**  
The Rocky maze of Prachov, near  
Jacin, in northern Bohemia, is a verit-  
able natural curiosity. It has been  
well described as a gigantic "freak in  
stone." To enter the labyrinth with-  
out a guide is a perilous proceeding,  
for an unwary adventurer would prob-  
ably speedily be lost in the tortuous  
windings of the maze, where the paths  
are so narrow and crooked and the  
cliffs on the side so high that the ex-  
plorer soon loses all idea of locality.  
In days of fiery persecution the Mora-  
vian and Bohemian brethren's secret  
prayer meetings used to be held here,  
just as the early Christians assembled  
to worship in the catacombs. The  
cliffs are honeycombed with cells, and  
at the far end of the maze is a rock  
castle, where in the old days a robber  
baron lived and took toll of all way-  
farers. The shape of some of the  
rocks is very curious. There are, for  
instance, the "bishop and miter," the  
"Madonna and the child" and many  
others.—London Sketch.

**Portugal's Prison of Silence.**  
Entombed in a grim castle on the  
outskirts of Lisbon are some of the  
most miserable men on earth. These  
are inmates of Portugal's "prison of  
silence." In this building everything  
that human ingenuity can suggest to  
render the lives of its prisoners a hor-  
rible, maddening torture is done. The  
corridors, piled tier on tier five stories  
high, extend from a common center  
like the spokes of a huge wheel. The  
cells are narrow, tomblike, and within  
each stands a coffin. The attendants  
creep about in felt slippers. No one is  
allowed to utter a word. The silence  
is that of the grave. Once a day the  
cell doors are unlocked, and the half  
thousand wretches march out, clothed  
in shrouds and with faces covered by  
masks, for it is part of this hideous  
punishment that none may look upon  
the countenance of his fellow prison-  
ers. Few of them endure this torture  
for more than ten years.—Manchester  
News.

**Blooms From Split Bulbs.**  
A novel experiment is that of grow-  
ing two hyacinth bulbs together. Two  
bulbs are selected which are known  
to flower about the same time, al-  
though in other respects the more di-  
verse they are the better. Each is cut  
from the crown to the base with a  
sharp knife in such a way that the  
central shoot is exposed but not injur-  
ed. The two larger portions of the  
bulbs are then tied together, the cut  
portions facing one another. The dou-  
ble bulb is then potted in the usual  
way. If all has gone well a single  
stem comes up, while the flower may  
be blue on one side and pink on the  
other, according to the colors of the  
bulbs. The result is highly mystifying  
to gardeners who are not "in the  
know." The experiment is often car-  
ried out by the Dutch growers and  
rarely fails if carefully executed.—  
London Strand.

**When the Plow Handles Fight You.**  
A city man was driving in the coun-  
try and stopped to ask the way of a  
farmer who was plowing in a field.  
Noting the perspiration beading the  
farmer's forehead the city man in-  
quired:  
"Plowing pretty tough sort of work,  
ain't it?"  
"None," said the farmer. "Only  
'long in the middle of the afternoon  
when the plow handles get to fightin'  
a feller."  
"What do you do then?"  
"Oh, just fight back."  
As the city man drove on he thought  
that a farmer's work is a good deal  
like that of anybody else. There are  
times in every business when the plow  
handles fight the man that holds them.  
—Farm Machinery and Power.

**Command or Entreaty.**  
Speaking of epitaphs, there is in an  
old Kentucky cemetery a tombstone in-  
scribed to the memory of one Sarah  
Cole, long known to her husband and  
the other citizens of her community as  
"Aunt Sally." During her life there  
were floating rumors to the effect that  
she kept "Uncle John," her husband, in  
that somewhat circumscribed space  
known to the knowing as "under her  
thumb." In any event, his fellow  
townsmen like to tell that it was on  
the 31st of May that Uncle John's mar-  
ble memorial was erected, bearing the  
inscription, "Sleep on, Aunt Sally, till  
the resurrection morn!" and that it  
was on the 1st of June that Uncle  
John was married to Miss Vi Davis,  
the village dressmaker.—Exchange.

**Made Things Cheerful.**  
"Have you done your share toward  
making life more cheerful for any-  
body?" asked the genially serious per-  
son.  
"I have. I gave a crowd of people  
the time of their lives this morning.  
My hat blew off and I chased it two  
blocks."—Washington Star.

**Suspicious.**  
At the Ancestral Castle—Old Retain-  
er (confidentially)—Yes, sir; most of us  
in the servants' all 'as been in the  
hearl's family for forty years. The  
Earl's father-in-law (from Chicago)—  
Well, I'm sorry for you, but you can't  
get any forty years' back wages out of  
me.—Puck.

**No Need to Show.**  
"You ought to brace up and show  
your wife who is running things at  
your house."  
"It isn't necessary. She knows."—  
Houston Post.

**Home Vaudeville.**  
"What's the trouble now?"  
"Dispute between our parlor maid  
and our cook as to which is the head  
liner of the household." Washington  
Herald.

**A Truth Stranger  
Than Fiction**  
By ARTHUR W. BREWSTER

Michel Monahan was brought up for  
trial for the murder of his wife. "We  
shall prove, your honor," said the pros-  
ecuting attorney in opening the case,  
"that the prisoner was heard quarrel-  
ing with his wife by their neighbors  
and that he told her in a tone of ma-  
lignity that since she couldn't live with  
him without quarreling she had better  
get out. After this quarrel, which oc-  
curred in the evening, the house where  
this couple lived was supposed to be  
deserted; at least, no sounds were heard  
to come from it, and no person was  
seen in or about it."  
"Three days after the evening when  
the prisoner told his wife that she had  
better get out some boys who crossed  
the back yard of the Monahan place  
found lying among some bushes the  
body of Mrs. Monahan. She wore all  
her jewels, which, though of no great  
value, are a kind of property that ev-  
ery woman prizes.

"The explanation is apparent. The  
wife, turned out of the house by a brutal  
husband, went to the place where  
she kept her jewels, put them on her  
person as the easiest way to carry  
them and was about to take him at  
his word when he followed her and  
killed her with a club or some other  
heavy weapon, hitting her on the head  
and rendering her almost un-  
recognizable. A part of these facts,  
your honor, we shall prove conclusively,  
and the other parts are so borne out  
by the first that the whole makes a  
chain of circumstantial evidence fully  
as strong as if we had witnesses to  
swear that they saw the prisoner com-  
mit the inhuman act."

At the end of this announcement wit-  
nesses were brought forward with the  
testimony, some to state what they  
had heard on the night of the quarrel,  
others to prove that the body found  
under the bushes was that of Mrs.  
Monahan. When the state had pro-  
duced its evidence the prisoner's attor-  
ney brought forward witnesses to  
prove that up to the evening of the  
quarrel the couple had lived on good  
terms, that Mrs. Monahan was an ex-  
citable person and that her husband  
was very patient with her.  
This was about all the evidence bear-  
ing on the case except that which  
proved the prisoner's good character  
and forbearing disposition. But there  
was the evidence of the quarrel, and  
there was the body of Mrs. Monahan.  
Monahan had not been seen at the  
place since the evening when high  
words were heard between him and  
his wife. If ever there was a strong  
case against an accused person this  
one was.

Monahan's story was this: His wife  
had recently been more than usually  
fretful and his endurance had been  
put to a severe test. He had resolved  
to go away from home for a short  
time to recoup his patience, also be-  
lieving that a brief separation would  
be beneficial to both him and his wife.  
He had left her at the house without  
saying what he was about to do. He  
had gone to his brother's in a neigh-  
boring town and was about to start  
back to his own home when he was  
arrested for the murder.

The prosecuting attorney referred to  
this statement as the best the prisoner  
could devise under the circumstances,  
but no better than any ordinary per-  
son could have invented. It could not  
be taken seriously in view of the facts  
adduced and, above all, the body of  
the murdered woman. The motive for  
the murder was especially apparent.  
Monahan, who had turned his wife  
out of the house, was not willing that  
she should take with her her belong-  
ings. Indeed, so infuriated with her  
was he that he did not stop at murder.  
There was nothing for the jury to do  
but bring in a verdict of guilty, which  
they did after being out one hour and  
ten minutes. They had filed back into  
the court from the jury room and had  
been asked the formal questions, to  
the last of which the foreman had pro-  
nounced the fatal word:  
"Guilty."

The word had scarcely been spoken  
when a woman elbowed her way  
through the crowd to the prisoner and  
fell into his arms.

The judge, the lawyers, the jury and  
the spectators looked on, unable to in-  
terpret the scene. Presently the judge  
asked:  
"Who are you?"  
"I'm Mary Monahan, Mike's wife."

For a moment there was a stillness  
in the courtroom like that preceding  
a thunderstorm; then all present broke  
into a united shout of sympathy with  
one who had been tried and found  
guilty to meet with such a vindication.  
This, strange as it may seem, is  
easier to believe than the explanation.

After Monahan left her she locked  
up the house and went to her mother,  
who lived in a distant city. There  
her nerves broke away entirely, and  
it was necessary that she be kept  
quiet for a long time. She was get-  
ting better when she saw a notice of  
her husband's trial and returned im-  
mediately.

Shortly after her absence two men  
and a woman robbed the unprotected  
house. The woman decorated herself  
with Mrs. Monahan's jewels. The  
man quarreled with her for taking  
them, killed her and left her body in  
the bushes. Her height, weight and  
shape were like Mrs. Monahan's, while  
her face had been mutilated and  
discolored by death.

**The Citizens' National Bank**  
OF FREDERICK, MD.

CAPITAL \$100,000  
SURPLUS 100,000

OFFICE: altim  
lat. 39.1111  
long. 76.5000

J. D. BAKER - President.  
W. M. G. BAKER - Vice President.  
H. D. BAKER - Vice President.  
W. M. G. ZIMMERMAN - Cashier.  
SAMUEL G. DUVALL - Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
GEO. WM. SMITH,  
JOHN S. RAMSBURG,  
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C. M. THOMAS,  
D. E. KEFAUVER,  
JUDGE J. C. MOTTER,  
THOS. H. HALLER,  
DANIEL BAKER,  
C. H. CONLEY, M. D.,  
C. E. CLINE,  
P. L. HARGETT,  
J. D. BAKER.

NOTICE.  
On November the 1st, 1909, this Bank increased its interest rate  
to Four (4%) per cent, per annum on all its special interest bearing de-  
posits, said deposits to remain in all other respects subject to the provi-  
sions of the contracts under which they were made.  
Referring to the above notice, it is not necessary for any depositor  
to present his or her book to have any change made. The 4% rate, will,  
of course, be paid on new deposits made of the same class.  
This bank offers first-class facilities for the transacting of your  
general banking business.  
July 3, '10-ly

**ECONOMY "SPECIALS"**  
In a large stock like ours, money saving specials are constantly being put  
to the front, the benefit of which is entirely lost to those who fail to keep in  
touch with us—many a penny saved by those who do.

**\$2.49 TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS \$1.89**  
This is a very inviting bargain—pure Silk Chiffon Taffeta, perfectly made  
at one of the foremost factories—Colors, Pink, Light Blue, White and Dark  
Shades. First lot snapped up in a few days. More now.

**\$1.75 CROCHET SPREAD \$1.29**  
Today we place on sale an elegant big Crochet Spread—in Marseilles de-  
signs at \$1.29—only half case of them—real worth \$1.75. Big saving to inter-  
ested buyers.

**LADIES' "WINGED FOOT" STOCKINGS 25 CENTS**  
Odd name—yes—but a great Stocking. It's a Lustrous Gauze Lisle  
Stocking with a wide, strong hem, a full double sole, high spliced heel and is  
one of the best wearing, if not the best, Gauze Stockings sold today at 25  
cents. It is made at our very door and the strong demand, country wide, at-  
test their merit. Black, Tan, White. Try them.

**MORE RATINES 25 CENTS**  
This is the best yet in Ratine at the price. Has more Nubs, is better  
made and has more the appearance of its high priced sisters. Tan, Pink and  
White among them. Our South window tells the story.

**BROKEN PRICES**  
that look like wrecks on some light colored Tailored Suits, original prices \$16  
to \$20, now \$9.50. Not many, it's true, but what a chance for a shrewd buyer

**MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS 79 CENTS**  
Gentlemen—not often do you get the chance to buy such a Shirt at so  
small a price, cut full, neat patterns, perfectly made by expert Shirt makers,  
actual worth \$1.00, about 200 in lot. Don't miss this.

**COMMENCEMENT TOKENS**  
Young Ladies—Silk Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Jewelry,  
Neck Fixings. Young Men—Silk Socks, Neckwear, Silk Shirts, Pocketbooks,  
Fancy Shirts, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs.  
Pictorial Patterns for July now on sale.

**THOS. H. HALLER,**  
Central Dry Goods House  
17 and 19 North Market Street FREDERICK, MARYLAND  
march 27-ly

**SHOE STORE**  
NEW LOT OF  
**Spring and Summer Shoes**  
—IN—  
**Ladies', Misses and Children's  
Men's, Boys' and Youths'**  
1913-Spring and Summer-1913  
**M. FRANK ROWE,**  
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

**The Radiance of Spring Holds Sway Here.**  
**Your Spring Clothes**  
will meet every requirement of fit, style and service value,  
if you give us the privilege of making them to  
**Your Individual Measure**  
Our line of Spring Fabrics represent the very Newest  
Weaves and designs.  
**J. D. LIPPY, Tailor,**  
Mch. 8-11. GETTYSBURG, PA.

**Peoples Fire Insurance Company of Maryland**  
H. M. WARRENFELTZ, Agent, EMMITSBURG, MD.  
HOME OFFICE, FREDERICK, MARYLAND  
**A STOCK COMPANY**  
E. E. ZIMMERMAN, Local Director.  
Jan. 1-11



SOLID SILVER AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES WARRANTED TWO YEARS ONLY \$6.00

G. T. EYSTER, - EMMITSBURG, MD. GUY K. MOTTER ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Share In The Great Saving On Commercial Fertilizers By The Use Of GRIMSON CLOVER



More and more each year thousands of farmers are realizing the importance and great value of Grimson Clover.

We Offer Enormous Stocks Cow Peas, Winter Vetch, Timothy Seed, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Aislye, 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.

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.

J. BOLGIANO & SON Careful Seed Growers and Importers Pratt, Light & Elliott Streets Baltimore, Md. 1913

THE STAFFORD Perfect Service, Finest Location, Excellent Cuisine, Liberal Management, Fireproof Construction. WASHINGTON PLACE BALTIMORE, MD.

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.

ACROSS THE LINE

Fairfield: Rev. Harry Musselman, of Danville, son of John M. Musselman, of this place, was slightly cut about the head in the wreck which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Tryone, July 30th.

The directors of Liberty township elected these teachers Saturday afternoon: Grayson's, Edna E. Sites, Liberty Hall, Chas. Carbaugh; Oak Grove, Joseph Cool; Tract, Bernadette Kemper; Miney Branch, Grace Carbaugh; Valley, Miss Fisher.

The Rev. M. L. Firor, of Sabillasville, Md., who was born and raised in this place, will preach in the Reformed church Sunday evening, Aug. 10, at 7.30 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Shulley and children, of Reading are visiting relatives here. William V. Neely, of Wenonah, N. J., is visiting his parents, J. U. Neely and wife.

NEWS FROM THE TRACT

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yuler, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Shorb of Willowrun, Pa., spent last Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shorb.

Mrs. George Warren is on the sick list. Miss Cora Kugler, of Baltimore, is spending her vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kugler.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Yuler, of Baltimore, returned home after a short visit to her brother, Mr. J. F. Shorb. Mrs. D. Shorb and daughter, Susan, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Eyer, of Fairplay.

Miss Minnie Gearhart, of Waynesboro, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. George Shorb.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Shorb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shorb and son, Charles, Jr., spent Sunday with Mr. George Shorb.

Master Marion Eyster returned to York after a two weeks visit with his aunt, Mrs. George Shorb.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shorb gave a harvest treat on last Monday to their many friends. At a late hour refreshments of all kinds were served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James Bouey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shorb and son, Charles, Mr. and Mrs. John Eyer and son Walter, Mr. George Shorb and two sons, Daniel and William and daughter, Bertha, Mr. Robert McNair, Alva, Jerald and Morris, Roy Susan and Emma Shorb, Messrs. James and Frank Bouey and Marion Eyster, of York.

The many friends of Mrs. James Bouey tendered her with a handkerchief and postal shower on her birthday. Those who visited Mrs. D. Shorb and daughter, Susan, on last Thursday were: Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. John Overholtzer, Mrs. Mary Herbert, Mrs. Kerney Reed, Mrs. L. Fuss, Miss Laura Beard and Mr. John Agnew.

The mercury in Kansas on Tuesday reached 114 degrees.

GRACEHAM

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Newcomer, of Washington, D. C., visited Mrs. Lillie Newcomer the past week. Mr. Edward Colliflower, of Baltimore, and two children visited here last Sunday.

Mrs. Edith Deer and two children, of Washington State, visited here this week. There will be lovefeast and communion service at the church Sunday morning.

Mrs. Beck, daughters and granddaughter, of Cincinnati, Ohio., who have been boarding with Mrs. Julia Connor left last week for Baltimore. Misses Mary and Kea Colliflower, of Baltimore, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jennie Colliflower.

LOYS AND VICINITY.

Mrs. George W. Pittinger visited Misses Carrie and Annabel Shriner, of near Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. William H. Martin spent Monday evening with Mr. John W. Loy. Mr. Charles Hoffman and Mrs. Elmer Hoffman are on the sick list.

Messrs. Charles and John and Miss Daisy Gruber, of Rocky Hill, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Moser.

Mr. Charles C. Gruber, of Rocky Hill, spent Sunday with his cousin, Mr. Harvey M. Pittinger. The Union Sunday School, of Rocky Ridge, will hold a celebration in Biggs' grove; on August 9.

FRANKLINVILLE NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Dubel and sons, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker spent Sunday with Mrs. William Dewees.

Miss Florence Demuth and Mr. James O'Conner spent Sunday in Gettysburg. Miss Annie Pryor is on the sick list.

Mr. Aaron Stull while bicycling to work on Monday morning met with a very painful accident. His wheel broke, throwing him to the ground cutting his arms and hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Alphas Firor and two daughters were in Keysville on Saturday.

The Newspaper And The Book One man in a hundred reads a book; ninety-nine in a hundred read a newspaper. Nearly a century ago, when the American press, which is now a spreading oak, was in its green twig, Thomas Jefferson said he would rather live in a country with newspapers and without government than in a country with a government and without newspapers.

SOME CHANGES IN POSTAL SERVICE - VICE IN EFFECT ON FIFTEENTH

Parcel Rates Lowered.—Weight Limit Raised to Twenty Pounds.—Rules for Use of Stamps Liberalized.

Changes affecting the parcel post system, the postal savings system, and third-class mail rates, three of the most important branches of the postal service made since the inauguration of the present administration, announced in a statement by the Postmaster General. The most important change made was in the parcel post rates. They are lowered greatly, and the weight limit after August 15, when the new order becomes effective, will be twenty instead of eleven pounds.

The rate of postage for local delivery will be reduced from 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound, and the rate for the second zone will be reduced from 6 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound to 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound. The fee for insurance of parcel post mail, previously fixed at 10 cents in all cases, has been changed to 5 cents for parcels not exceeding a declared value of \$25, the fee of 10 cents being continued for parcels over \$25 and not exceeding \$50 in value.

The fee for insurance of parcel post mail, previously fixed at 10 cents in all cases, has been changed to 5 cents for parcels not exceeding a declared value of \$25, the fee of 10 cents being continued for parcels over \$25 and not exceeding \$50 in value. In connection with the handling of parcel post mail, the collect-on-delivery service was inaugurated on July 1.

Letters To The Editor.

The Editor would have it understood that he is not responsible for the views expressed in communications addressed to him and published in this Chronicle.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. Taxpayer in Behalf of Mr. Henry Boyle.

Just a word in behalf of one of the best equipped and most deserving candidates for the office of County Commissioner—Mr. Henry Boyle, of Libertytown District No. 8.

It will be remembered that in a time when a campaign in this county meant personal sacrifice and probable defeat Mr. Boyle, at the urgent solicitation of his party, and for his party's sake volunteered his services and became a candidate to the House of Delegates. He made a magnificent run and failed of election by only a hundred and nineteen votes.

In my humble opinion—and I find that it is the opinion of a very large number of voters in Frederick county—Mr. Boyle who has announced his candidacy for County Commissioner deserves the support of this electorate. He is a high-toned man, a representative citizen of the county and one in every manner equipped for the office to which he aspires. He is a man of charming personality and one whose knowledge and experience may be counted upon to be expended in behalf of the people whom he would serve.

Very truly yours, "A TAXPAYER."

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 a healthy physical existence.

MARKET REPORTS.

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

Country Produce Etc. Corrected by Jos. S. Hoke. Butter 20, Eggs 20, Chickens per lb 13, Spring Chickens per lb 17, Turkeys per lb 12, 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 6.00@7.00, Butcher Hefers 20, Fresh Cows 30.00@50.00, Fat Cows per lb 3@5, Bulls per lb 4@5, Hogs, Fat per lb 9 1/2@10 1/2, Sheep, Fat per lb 2@3, Spring Lambs 6@6 1/2, Calves, per lb 7 1/2@8, Stock Cattle 4 1/2@6

WHEAT:—spot, @.89 1/2, CORN:—Spot, @.76, OATS:—White 47 1/2@48, RYE:—Nearby, .66 1/2 @.67, bag lots, 60@70, HAY:—Timothy, \$17.50 @18.50; No. 1 Clover \$15.00 @15.50; No. 2 Clover, \$9.00@10.00, STRAW:—Rye straw—fair to choice, \$14.50 @15.00; No. 2, \$10.00@11.00; tangled rye blocks \$10.00 @11.00, wheat blocks, \$7.50; oats \$9.00@10.00, POULTRY:—Old hens, 16 @ young chick ens, large, 21 @ small, Spring chickens, @ Turkeys, PRODUCE:—Eggs, 21; butter, nearby, rolls 19 @ Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania prints, 19 @ 20, POTATOES:—Per bu. \$ .65 @ 70 \$ No. 2, per bu. 40 @ 50 New potatoes per bbl. \$ @ 5, CATTLE:—Steers, best, 7 @ 7 1/2; others 6 @ 6 1/2; Hefers, 4 @ 5; Cows, \$ 4 @ 5; Bulls, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2; Calves, 9 1/2 @ 10, Fall Lambs, @ c. spring lambs, @ 6, Shoats @ Fresh Cows @ 5 per head.

House Dresses, Sacques and other Women's Wearables Which You Can Buy By Mail

Shopping by mail at Baltimore's Best Store is quick, easy and pleasant. You are sure of best values, always. And you are equally sure that whatever you purchase will be satisfactory—if not, it may be returned at our expense, for exchange or refund of purchase money.

These wearables for women have been selected from our splendid stocks for mention in this paper, because we believe them to be among our best values.

- HOUSE DRESSES, \$1.00. Of figured percales, with rolling collar; others have round neck, trimmed with self material. HOUSE DRESSES, \$1.50. Of blue chambray; collarless; cuffs and front of waist finished with white piping. HOUSE DRESSES, \$2.00. Of cadet percale; Dutch neck and sleeves trimmed with black-and-white striped percale. DRESSING SACQUES, 50c. Of figured percale; rolling collar, three-quarter sleeves and belt at waist. DRESSING SACQUES, \$1.50. Of pink and blue crepe; sailor collar and cuffs of embroidery. PETTICOATS, \$1.00. "Snuggit"—so called because they fit smoothly at hips. Made of black Halycon cloth, with tucked or pleated flounce. "SNUGGIT" PETTICOATS, \$1.50. Of black Halycon cloth, with deep pleated flounce. PETTICOATS, \$3.95. Of black and colored crepe de chine, with pleated flounce. PETTICOATS, \$4.95. Of colored messaline, with sectional pleating trimmed with narrow pleating. NIGHT GOWNS, 50c. Of muslin; high neck and tucked yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle. NIGHT GOWNS, 79c. Of soft cotton; surplice or high neck, with yoke of tucks and embroidery insertions, finished with embroidery edge. NIGHT GOWNS, \$1.00. Of cambric; surplice or high neck, with tucked yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edge.

Baltimore's Best Store Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Howard and Lexington Streets

Designed and Patented in 1887 The Standard Ever Since CORTRIGHT METAL SLATE. Roofs put on twenty-six years ago are as good as new to-day, and have never needed repairs. 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—Stiped 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. C. 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 11-10-1y

**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 12-10-1y

**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. 33-3  
 Feb. 10-11 yr.

**Profitable Roses.**  
 Roses, though generally admired as the most beautiful flower, are not universally recognized as the profitable article of commerce that they really are. Trade roses are grown in various parts of Europe, but chiefly at Grasse, in France, and Kasanlik, in Bulgaria, where great stretches of rose gardens provide the chief supply of roses for the markets of the world. The highly cultivated roses are useless for commercial purposes, and both at Grasse and Kasanlik it is the cabbage rose that is chiefly grown—"the rose of a hundred petals," as they call it in southern France. The Grasse roses are used chiefly for pomades, soaps, rose water, and such commodities, and the demand made by the manufacturers of such on the rose growers of Grasse can be partly gauged from the fact that more than 2,500,000 pounds of roses are annually gathered in the district. Essence, or, as it is called, attar of roses, is rarely made in France, on account of the expense of production, but nearly all the Bulgarian roses are used for this purpose.

**History Made by a Postage Stamp.**  
 A postage stamp which played a part in history is told about by M. Bunau-Varilla in his book on the Panama canal. The incident occurred when the discussion over the relative merits of the Panama and Nicaragua routes was at its height. Bunau-Varilla had been working vigorously for the Panama route, making use of the two arguments of less cost and immunity from active volcanoes. One day he recalled that Nicaragua had issued a handsome stamp, showing a volcano in full activity. He at once sent to the dealers in foreign stamps in Washington, and obtained ninety of these stamps, which he forwarded to the ninety senators, along with bits of paper bearing the words, "Postage stamp of the republic of Nicaragua; an official witness of the volcanic activities of Nicaragua." The catastrophe at St. Pierre took place about this time, to deepen the impression of volcanic danger, and the Panama route was adopted by the narrow margin of four votes.—New York Post.

**Never Settled Questions.**  
 The familiar saying that nothing is settled until it is settled right expresses only a half truth. Questions of general and permanent importance are seldom finally settled. A very wise man has said that "short of the multiplication table there is no truth and no fact which must not be proved over again if it had never been proved, from time to time." Conceptions of social rights and obligations and the institutions based upon them continue unquestioned for long periods as postulates in all discussions upon questions of government. Whatever conduct conforms to them is assumed to be right. Whatever is at variance with them is assumed to be wrong. Then a time comes when with apparent suddenness the ground of discussion shifts and the postulates are denied. They cease to be accepted without proof, and the whole controversy in which they were originally established is fought over again.—Senator Root in North American Review.

**A Laureate on Lytton.**  
 When Bulwer Lytton attacked Tennyson for accepting a civil list pension, Tennyson retaliated with a ten stanza poem in Punch, which has not been included in any collected edition of his works. He described his antagonist as:  
 That padded man—that wears the stays—  
 Who killed the girls and thrilled the boys  
 With dandy pathos when you wrote.  
 What profits now to understand  
 The merits of a spotless shirt.  
 A dapper boot, a little hand,  
 If half the little soul is dirt?  
 Tennyson felt ashamed of this outburst when he saw it in print. Punch of the following week contained his "After Thought," which ends:  
 Surely, after all,  
 The noblest answer unto such  
 Is kindly silence when they brawl.  
 —London Chronicle.

**Light of the Fireflies.**  
 It has been proved by experiments conducted by M. Ives, a chemist, that the light emitted by fireflies, glow-worms and other insects is purely chemical and not in any way biological. M. Ives finds that this light is not extinguished by death. Of course after death some stimulus is necessary to excite it, but it can be produced in their tissues two years after death, which makes certain that it is chemical in origin.—New York World.

**His Farewell.**  
 "Farewell!" he cried sadly. "I may, perhaps, never look upon your face again!"  
 No, it was not a parting scene between lovers. 'Twas in a pawnshop, where a young man was getting something on his watch.—London Telegraph.

**Her Way.**  
 "There's a young woman who makes little things count."  
 "How does she do it?"  
 "Teaches arithmetic in a primary school."

**Lesson of the Bee.**  
 "What does the busy bee teach us, Freddie?"  
 "Not to go too near the hive, uncle."  
 —London Tattler.

**Telling a Story.**  
 When a man starts to tell a story he proceeds by the most direct route, but a woman backs into it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Intaking and outgiving—getting good and giving good—that is our main business.—C. G. Ames.

**HOME COURSE**  
**IN SCIENTIFIC**  
**AGRICULTURE**

**SEVENTEENTH ARTICLE**  
**ALFALFA AS A FOR-**  
**AGE PLANT.**

By R. A. MOORE of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

**A**LFALFA can truly be called the queen of forage plants. No other forage combines so many essentials of merit as alfalfa. No other plant has carried with it more gratification to the dairy farmer nor fills such a long felt want. No forage plant is more readily relished by farm animals or exercises a more beneficial effect upon the soil.

To determine how extensively alfalfa was grown by the Wisconsin Experiment association requests were sent to 500 to report on the acreage grown by them in 1911. A summary of 240 reports received shows that the

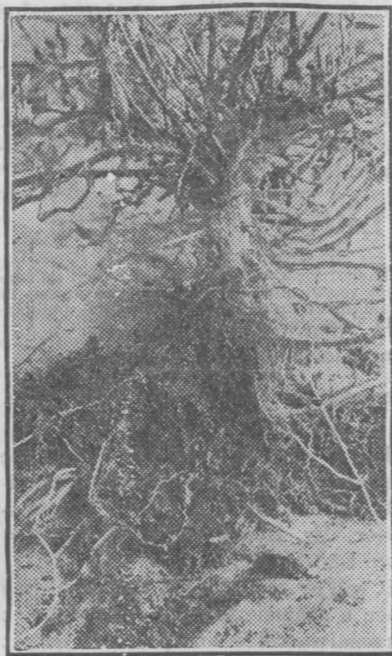


Photo by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

**ALFALFA PLANT, SHOWING EXCELLENT ROOT SYSTEM WITH BACTERIA (NITROGEN) NODULES.**

members reporting grew a total of 2,324 acres, or an average of 9.6 acres each.

For instance, twenty years ago alfalfa was practically a stranger in Wisconsin, but its introduction and dissemination have gone on at such a rapid pace that it seems safe to estimate that there are at least 25,000 acres now grown in the state.

Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin was the first man in his state to recognize the great importance of alfalfa as a forage plant, and he has grown alfalfa and disseminated knowledge regarding it continuously for the past twenty years. It is safe to say that Mr. Hoard has grown more alfalfa than any other man in the state.

Alfalfa is noted for its high feeding value and the great fondness farm animals have for it. It belongs to the legume family, or leguminosae, to which the common red clover belongs.

Alfalfa through its large root system exerts a beneficial effect upon the soil on which it grows and through its power to feed on the soil elements and secure moisture at great depth below the surface is able to stand severe droughts and maintain itself upon the soil for many years without the necessity of reseeding.

When it is desired to plow an alfalfa field the severe root growth of the alfalfa will strongly interfere with the plowing unless the plowshare is kept sharp.

Except where alfalfa has become thoroughly established upon the farm, no attempt has been made to encourage a regular rotation with other crops. On account of the special care given to the selection and proper fitting of the field for alfalfa it has seemed advisable to leave the alfalfa on the same field as long as it produced well.

As soon as conditions are unfavorable and the field becomes patchy and crowded with June grass and white clover it is best to cut the alfalfa late in the season and then plow. The field the following season should be put into corn or some other cultivated crop and intensive cultivation practiced to subdue weeds. The year following the intensive cultivation the field can be sown to alfalfa to advantage.

The weight of green forage obtained per acre from alfalfa for the season is approximately double that of clover, three times the weight of timothy and five times the weight of brome grass. The proportions for hay are nearly as great in favor of alfalfa as in the case of green substance.

Alfalfa yields three times as much total protein per acre as clover, nine times as much protein as timothy and twelve times as much protein as brome grass.

At \$20 a ton for the hay good alfalfa will yield forage valued at \$100 an acre. Land that will grow alfalfa is readily worth \$200 an acre. As alfalfa is a perennial plant, if established under the proper environments, it will continue to grow and give three or four cuttings a year for many years.

The seed is somewhat like red clover

only a little larger and not so plump. It is yellow or an olive green. There are several varieties of seed, with a great variation in price according to the variety. Experiments at the Wisconsin station show that of all northern grown seeds not grown under irrigation methods the preference was for the seed showing best germination regardless of variety.

Caution should be exercised as to the location of the field. Alfalfa can be grown on all types of soil, varying from a heavy clay to a medium sandy loam, if other conditions are favorable. A gentle slope should be selected. On level land water will gather on the surface from rains or melting snow, and if freezing weather follows ice will form and smother the plants. The fields will then become patchy and should be plowed and reseeded. For the same reason a creek or river bottom that is subject to overflow should not be selected, as the alfalfa plants, if submerged for a few hours, will die from suffocation. Land that has the water line only two or three feet below the surface should be avoided, as the plant needs well drained soils.

The natural home for alfalfa is on limestone soils or soils that have a goodly supply of carbonate of lime in them. No matter how favorable other conditions may be, if the soil is sour, and gives a strong acid reaction it will be necessary to neutralize the acidity to some extent before it will be possible to get the best results.

Acid land can occasionally be determined by plants such as sheep sorrel and mare's tail that thrive thereon. It can always be determined by testing with blue litmus paper which can be obtained from the druggist. Take some moist earth from a few inches beneath the surface of the ground and press it firmly over a strip of litmus paper. Do not handle the litmus paper when the hands are moist, as the perspiration from them may cause the paper to show an acid reaction when no acid is present in the soil. After the paper has remained in the soil for ten or fifteen minutes, if it has changed in color from a blue to a pink or red, the soil is acid, and this acidity should be corrected to a certain degree before alfalfa can be grown to advantage.

The beginner should sow only a small acreage until he has studied the conditions of the farm in relation to this crop. One or two acres are sufficient to start with. Land that has been in young sod the previous year and then run to potatoes, corn, peas or some root crop where clean culture was practiced is most suitable. This should be fall plowed seven or eight inches deep, so as to have a deep, mellow seed bed.

In the early spring run the disk over the land and then follow with a fine tooth harrow at weekly intervals until about June 1, so the weeds will sprout and be killed. The alfalfa seed is then sown without any nurse crop, using twenty pounds per acre. The practice of sowing alfalfa with a nurse crop is being displaced by the method of sowing the seed alone and with much better results. Where the land is extremely weedy it is advisable to summer fallow and sow to alfalfa the first week in August. If weedy the land should be plowed after the crop is removed and a fine tooth harrow run at intervals to kill weeds through the latter part of summer and early fall. For best results one ton of earth per acre should be scattered immediately preceding the sowing of the alfalfa seed. Occasionally the alfalfa will come into bud and hesitate to blossom. Sprouts will then immediately start at the base. It should be cut when those conditions prevail, even though no blossoms appear.

In the afternoon of the same day of cutting, if weather has been favorable, the alfalfa can be raked and put into small cocks. The cocks should not be left standing in the field more than two or three days during wet weather, without moving or the alfalfa plants underneath the cocks will be partially or completely smothered. By running a pitchfork into a cock of alfalfa near the bottom one can easily move the pile. If alfalfa is exceedingly green when cocked or rainy weather sets in it will heat unless the cocks are opened every day or two. In favorable weather no more difficulty will be experienced in curing alfalfa than in curing heavy growths of clover. A much better quality will be secured if the crop is cured under hay caps.

The importance and popularity of the plant are such that the present acreage in Wisconsin will probably double in the next three years. For the past twelve years the department of agronomy of the Wisconsin experiment station has carried on experiments and issued bulletins bearing upon the culture of alfalfa. The call for information has been so great that the last bulletin is entirely exhausted, and necessity demands a new edition.

An association of select alfalfa growers and experimenters, known as the Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, has been recently organized. The aim and purposes of the organization are to grow alfalfa and disseminate knowledge regarding it. The association is co-operating closely with the college of agriculture so as to secure information from numerous experiments and tests to benefit all alfalfa growers of the state. The organization now has a membership of 500, and sixteen tons of seed have been purchased by the members of the season of 1912. From the large numbers engaged in this co-operative work much useful information can be secured that will be of great benefit to the alfalfa growers in general.

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