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NEW Spring Outerwear for LADIES

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Good size Tin Wash Boilers worth
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THE SUN is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

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The best Coffee for 16c per pound in the city.
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WESTMINSTER, MD.
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We invite the public before buying to examine the largest stock of Furniture ever in Westminster. Our line is complete and our prices, as always, will be lower than the lowest. Will have a carload of fine Buggies at an early date, set up for sale, at astonishing low prices for quality of work.

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The best $2.00 per gallon

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You will now find on display the finest line of Winter Goods ever shown, consisting of

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Our Harness Department is complete, consisting of
BUGGY, SURREY AND RUNABOUT Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Team Harness of all kinds, at the old prices.
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Has opened an office opposite the Montour House, at No. 62 W. Main street.
He solicits your patronage.
Extraction, Plate, Crown and Bridge Work guaranteed.
Porcelain Fillings a speciality.
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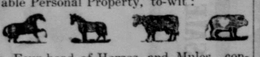
Those having RYE STRAW to sell should bring it to N. I. Gorsuch Son Co.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber, having rented his farm, will sell at Public Sale, on the Sullivan and Manchester road in Cranberry Valley, adjoining the farm of David J. Brown, midway between Westminster and Manchester, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1909,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable Personal Property, to-wit:



Four head of Horses and Mules, consisting of 1 pair fine Black Mules, 7 and 11 years, weighing about 1200 lbs. each; 1 Gray Mare, 12 years old, with foal; 1 Sorrel Driving Horse, 12 years old; all the above will work anywhere hitched; 15 Head Cattle, consisting of 11 head fine Milch Cows, mostly DURHAMS, about 6 will be fresh by day of sale; 4 young Bulls, well bred and good colors; 25 head Sheep and Lambs, all well bred and good stock, one a DORSEY Buck; 10 head Hogs, consisting of 2 fine Brood Sows, with pig, and 8 Shoats; Farming Implements, consisting of one 7-ft. PLANO BINDER, one 5-ft. PLANO MOWER, one 4½-ft. Mower, one 4-horse Broadtread Wagon and Bed, one 4 and 6-horse broadtread thimble skein Wagon and Bed, one 2-horse Wagon and Bed, 1 Spring Wagon, 2 Hay Carriages, 1 Bob Sled, one 1-horse Sled and Bed, 1 riding corn plow, two Perry 18-tooth springtooth harrows, 1 large clod roller, 1 single Hoosier corn planter, one 60-tooth smoothing harrow, nearly new; 1 Keystone weeder, 1 Bull Tong plow, two No. 40 2 and 3-horse Oliver chilled plows, one No. 40 xx 2-horse Oliver chilled plow, 1 Albright double riding corn planter and plow combined, shovel plows and single corn plows, Empire Threshing Separator, with jack and belts complete: one 6 or 8-horse power, 1 Tornado fodder cutter, 1 Brinzer grain cradle, 1 corn sheller, 1 hay rake, 1 double harpoon hay fork, pulleys and rope, 1 hay knife, 1 Scientific corn and cob mill, 1 Bickford & Huffman grain drill, triple, double and single trees, 1set blacksmith tools, 2 digging irons, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 crosscut saw, grindstone and frame, jack screw, lawn mower, farm bell, grain bags, hoes, rakes, mattocks, axes, maul and wedges, single-barrel breech-loading gun, 2 log chains, 1 fifth chain, breast chains, cow chains, standard chains; jockey sticks, 2 sets of breechbands, 4 sets front gears, 2 sets plow gears, 1 set single buggy harness, 1 wagon saddle, 6 sets fly nets, 2 sets check lines, 5 halters and chains, 1 lady's riding saddle and bridle, sheep shears, horse clippers, 1 lot oil cans, 1 600-pound platform scales on wheels, about 25 barrels Corn; Household Furniture, &c., consisting of chairs, 1 egg stove, quilting frame, Enterprise sausage stuffer, lard press, iron wash kettle, steam washer, small copper kettle, 8 5-gallon milk cans, milk strainer, jars and pots, glass jars, 2 barrels vinegar, lot of smoked meat—sides, shoulders and hams; lot of apple butter and many articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on all sums over $10 a credit of nine (9) months will be given, on notes, with approved security and bearing interest from the day of sale. No property to be removed until settled for.

F. THOMAS BABYLON.
J. Wesley Biggs, Clerk.
J. Thos. Roop, Auct. mar 5 3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
AND
Leasehold Property in Westminster, Maryland.

The undersigned trustee appointed by decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, in cause No. 4417 Equity in the case of Frank W Awalt et al. vs. George L. Awalt et al., will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, No. 211 E Main St., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909,

and the balance of the property herein advertised at 1 o'clock, P. M., on John street.

1st. A lot in fee simple, situate on East Main street, being No. 211, fronting 40 feet on said street and extending back 218 feet to an alley; said lot is improved by a substantial Brick Dwelling with 8 rooms, cellar and attic; also Stable, Wash House and other outbuildings.



2nd. A lot fronting 45 feet on John street, in said city, and extending back 198 feet to an alley. This lot is improved by two Brick Dwelling Houses each containing 6 rooms. Said dwellings will be sold separately with one half of said lot with each house. Said lot is subject to a ground rent of three dollars per annum, being lot No. 18 on the plat of "Baumgartner's Addition to Westminster."

3rd. A lot fronting 45 feet on said John street and extending back 196 feet to an alley and is improved by a double Brick Dwelling House, suitable for two families, each part containing 6 rooms. Said lot is also subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars, and is known as lot No. 19 on said plat.

4th. A lot fronting 45 feet on said John street and extending back 194 feet to an alley, and is improved by a double Frame Dwelling House, suitable for two families, each part containing 5 rooms. Said lot is subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars, and is known as lot No. 20 on said plat.

5th. A lot fronting 45 feet on said John street, running back with an alley 192 feet to High alley, and is improved by a double Frame Dwelling suitable for two families, each part containing 4 rooms Said lot is also subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars, and is known as lot No. 21 on said plat.

6th. A lot fronting 45 feet on said John street and extending 187 feet back to an alley, improved by a double Brick Dwelling House, suitable for two families, each part containing 5 rooms, and is subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars, and is known as lot No. 22 on said plat.

7th. A lot fronting 45 feet on John street and extending back 184 feet to an alley, improved by a double Brick Dwelling House, suitable for two families, each part containing 5 rooms, and is subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars, and is known as lot No. 23 on said plat.

8th. A lot fronting 45 feet on said John street and extending back 184 feet to an alley, improved by a double Brick Dwelling House, suitable for two families, each part containing 5 rooms, and is subject to an annual ground rent of three dollars, and is known as lot No. 25 on said plat.

For further information apply to or address the undersigned trustee, of Laurel, Maryland, Rose Awalt, No. 211 E. Main street, or Michael E. Walsh, Esq., Westminster, Md.

Terms of Sale:—One-third part of the purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the trustee on the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof by the court; the residue shall be paid in two equal payments, the one to be paid in one year and the other in two years from the day of sale, with interest, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the trustee; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers A cash deposit of five per cent. of all purchases will be required of purchasers on the day of sale.

FRANK W. AWALT,
Trustee.
Michael E. Walsh, Solicitor.
Elias N. Davis, Auctioneer. feb 26 5t

No. 4446 EQUITY.
In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity.

W. Frank Thomas, assignee of mortgagee, vs. Raymond P. Bankert.

Ordered this 24th day of February, A. D. 1909, that the sales of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by W. Frank Thomas, assignee of mortgagee, in pursuance of the power of sale in the original mortgage filed among the proceedings in this cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of March, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 22nd day of March, next. The report states the amount of sales to be $3,610.00.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.
True Copy—Test: DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.
feb 26 3t

SAWED and Split Wood now being sold by Smith & Reifsnider.

Georgia Newspaper Man Shoots Dangerous Ghost

Weird Experience of Maryland Boy

Tells Thrilling Story in Baltimore American and Augusta Chronicle. Footpad Lived Long Enough to Confess Murderous Design. American Not Arrested, But Justified.

(By W. B. Seabrook.)

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Arles Bouches du Rhone, France.

Beneath the ancient ramparts of Arles, near the Porte de l'Or, in a deserted valley shaded by cypress trees and littered with the debris of ruined sepulchres, extends the Avenue des Aliscamps a celebrated cemetery of the Middle Ages, once the holiest and most carefully guarded spot in Europe, now the most desolate.

The history of the Aliscamps, according to monkish chronicles, is mingled from earliest times with mysteries and marvels. Formerly a pagan burying ground, it was dedicated to Christianity during the reign of Constantine, and when the first bishops of Gaul were assembled for the consecration rites, so runs the story, Jesus Christ descended from the skies accompanied by a multitude of angels, and, with His pierced hands outstretched, pronounced the benediction. A granite boulder marks the spot, and to this very day credulous Provencals point out a curious depression in the rock, said to be the Saviour's footprint. Inaugurated under such dramatic and unprecedented auspices, the cemetery was soon renowned throughout all Christendom; hosts of aged pilgrims, including kings and princes, traversed rivers, seas and mountains in order to die at Arles and sleep within these hallowed precincts.

MANY GHOSTLY LEGENDS.

Around this mortuary field are clustered myriad legends, and when the Arlesian greybeards gather on winter evenings to doze and gossip in some hospitable chimney corner, they tell strange tales of saints and devils and grim spectral bands, unhappy spirits who return by night to prowl like ghouls among the sunken graves, searching in vain for bodies that vandal hands have long since scattered to the winds. Its massive stone sarcophagi are yawning and empty as if the Trump of Doom had already sounded for their countless vanished dead, and its barren, crumbling tombs recall Ezekiel's prophetic vision.

PLANNED MIDNIGHT VISIT.

While sojourning at Arles it occurred to me that the Aliscamps would present a superb picture by moonlight. Choosing a favorable occasion, leaving my hotel at an hour when honest people usually seek their beds, I threaded my way through the narrow, deserted streets, passed the Roman amphitheater and emerged upon the ramparts. Encountering a belated pedestrian I hailed him and made some trifling inquiry concerning the road to the cemetery, for I was not quite sure that I could find my way in the semidarkness. He furnished the desired information with a politeness and intelligence that proclaimed the gentleman and then, eyeing me in a very queer manner, said, "I beg pardon, but is it your intention to visit the Aliscamps alone at this hour of the night?"

"If you will accept a bit of unsolicited advice," said he, "you will abandon your imprudent project," and when I asked an explanation of his words he added something which I did not catch about danger and diables. Taking him for a superstitious crank, I laughingly expressed my disbelief in ghosts or devils and went my way.

I will not try to portray the overwhelming desolation of the scene that met my gaze when I entered the once sacred confines of that ruined city of the dead. The pale, uncertain light, obscured by fleeting clouds, revealed mysterious avenues and vistas, half-hidden by the trees, passing between long lines of empty granite coffins and leading to the back mouth of some charnel vault.

AN AWE-INSPIRING SCENE.

It was a picture worthy of Dante's pen or Gustave Dore's pencil. Indeed, the famous Florentine visited the Aliscamps during the period of his banishment and bore away a profound impression of the scene, as testify the lines, "Si come ad Arli, ove'l Rodano stagna, fanni i sepolchri tutto 'l loco varo." In truth, if certain of his biographers are worthy of belief, it was here that he received the inspiration for the somber poem in which he chanted the resurrection of the dead and the eternal agonies of the inferno. As I stood beneath the stars I strove to picture the commenceent of that tremendous drama: "And now the Fields Elysian trembled; and the sepulchers were opened as on the last day; and the granite coffin lids were lifted, and from their graves a mighty company of the dead marched forth with inarticulate murmuring * * * * "

But my fantastic musings were brought to an abrupt, unlooked for termination. Down there among the ruins something was emerging from the doorway of a tomb. "A rabbit or perhaps a fox," I thought, but as I was about to toss a pebble in the direction of the apparition a moonbeam filtered through the tree tops and for an instant the moving figure was distinctly visible. It was a bony, human arm—a ghastly, groping arm—from which the shredded flesh seemed hanging in tattered ribbons. Then the shadow closed, while a tall, gaunt form glided swiftly from the sepulcher and, crouching like a tiger, disappeared among the rocks.

The blood seemed frozen in my veins, and I stood paralyzed in my tracks, helplessly waiting for I knew not what. My first emotions were those which such a sight would naturally awaken in the breast of the average man, terror in the presence of an apparently supernatural vision, mingled with a deep-rooted fear of the dead; but gradually this unreasoning childish fear was dissipated by the increasing intensity of a radically different sensation, a lively and intuitive apprehension of imminent bodily danger, coupled with the animal instinct of self-preservation. Bending low to earth, avoiding lighted spaces, creeping stealthily from hollow to hollow, striving to screen my movement by tree trunks and crumbling walls, I hurried toward the public road, fleeing from the nameless peril that I felt was following in my footsteps, casting nervous glances behind me from time to time and catching momentary glimpses of the slinking form.

FIRED AT THE SPECTER.

Swiftly and silently the thing arose and rushed to meet me. Point blank I fired, guided by involuntary impulse, and then, as the sharp report broke the nervous tension and aroused me to voluntary activity, I fired again. Blinded by the powder's flash, dazed and deafened by the noise, bewildered by my strange surroundings, I stumbled from the cemetery without venturing to ascertain the nature of my mysterious assailant, for I was too completely unstrung to face the sight which I supposed would have greeted my eyes.

Returning to Arles, I went to the gendarmerie, aroused the sleeping sergeant and told my story. I could not help realizing that it sounded highly improbable, even absurd, and I was puzzled to observe that the officer, after suppressing his first exclamation of astonishment, accepted my account without cross-questioning or comment, nodded his head gravely and remarked that I was extremely fortunate in being armed.

A DEAD TRAMP.

Lanterns were lighted, a stretcher was procured, and I led the way back to the Aliscamps, when we verified the prediction of the Sergeant. Outstretched upon the grass lay the body of a villainous-looking tramp, clothed in rags, his stiffened fingers still clenched around the hilt of a long, murderous knife.

The following day I learned that the Aliscamps were notorious as a rendezvous for vauriens and vagrants, who freequently sought shelter in the abandoned tombs, and that several robberies and mauvias coups attributed to these ghouls in recent years had contributed not a little to the evil reputation of the cemetery. It was against these diables, or pauvres diables, as the class is commonly denominated in France, that the gentleman on the ramparts had wished to warn me—and I had been too stupid or too hasty to understand.

ANOTHER STRANGE LEGEND.

(By W. B. Seabrook)

Special to the American Sentinel.

Toulon, France.

Last week I recounted an anecdote and a legend illustrating the faith of the Provencal peasantry in latter-day miracles. In the same connection, I wish to relate another story, to tell how, according to a popular belief, one of these same peasants became a famous saint.

One day, in Paradise, the Good God seemed careworn and pensive, so runs the legend. The infant Jesus asked:

"What is the matter Father?"

"Matter enough," responded the Bon Dieu, "I am forever pestered by one or another of those incorrigible Provencals. Just take a look down there!"

"Where?" asked Jesus.

"There in the Rhone Valley, straight beyond my finger, a little village surrounded by poplars with a blacksmith shop, in the public square, a fine, big blacksmith shop."

"I see, I see."

"Well, my Son, in that shop is a man I would have liked to save; his name is Maitre Eloi; a brave and solid gaillard, faithful observer of my commandments, charitable toward the poor, honest with his clients, friendly with all the world, swinging his hammer from morning to night without uttering a blasphemous or evil word . . . Alas, I thought he was worthy to become a saint."

"And what is to prevent?" asked Jesus.

"His pride, my child. Because he happens to be an excellent workman, Eloi boasts that his equal does not exist on earth, and presumption is perdition."

"Seigneur Pere," suggested Jesus, "give me leave to descend for a day or two; maybe I can convert him."

"Go ahead and try, my Son," replied the Bon Dieu, doubtfully, very doubtfully, for He knew His Provencals.

Next morning a little apprentice stood with cap in hand, upon the threshold of Maitre Eloi's shop. Timidly he advanced through the wide, open doorway, above which hung a sign-board bearing the inscription,

ELOI, BLACKSMITH,
MASTER OF ALL THE MASTERS.

"Good morning, master, I am in search of work; perhaps you can employ me for a day or two?"

"Not just now little one," responded Eloi.

Sadly the little apprentice went his way, and in the public square encountered a group of peasants, to whom he said, with quivering lips and the suspicion of a tear-drop in his bright, boyish eyes:

"How could they have the heart to refuse me work in such a prosperous, busy shop?"

"Stop a moment, my child," called one of the neighbors, "what did you say when you entered Maire Eloi's shop?"

"I said, 'Good morning, master.'"

"Oh, that was the trouble. You should have said 'Master of all the Masters.' See how it is written above his door."

So the little apprentice retraced his steps.

"Good morning, Master of all the Masters; perhaps you have need of an extra workman?"

"Enter, enter, little one, we will try to find something for you to do, but, once for all, understand that my title is "Master of all the Masters! I am not a boaster but it is nevertheless a fact that France does not hold another blacksmith, who can forge horse-shoes in two chaudes (two heatings.)"

"Why in my country we do it easily in one chaude," responded the apprentice.

"In one chaude! Hush, gamin, the thing is impossible. We do not relish such pleasantry here."

"Pardon, Master of all the Masters, I will show you."

So saying, the little apprentice took a strap of iron, laid it on the coals, waited until it was red-hot, red and incandescent, then grasped it in his naked hands, laid it on the anvil, raised his hammer, and, cling, clang, in the twinkling of an eye, the shoe was finished.

At the same instant a cavalier, a superbly mounted cavalier, galloped into the village and drew rein before Maitre Eloi's door. Now, the cavilier was Saint Martin.

"My horse has dropped two shoes" said he, "are you a first class workman? I am in a hurry."

Maitre Eloi, blinded by his pride, responded, "Monsieur, the ablest blacksmith of all France stands before you. . . Little one, come, hold the horse's foot."

"Hold the foot?" exclaimed the apprentice in a surprised tone," in my country that is not necessary."

"Indeed, that is too droll! And pray how can one shape the hoof or fit the shoe without holding the horse's foot?"

"Nothing is simpler, Master of all the Masters."

Seizing a hatchet, the little apprentice approached the horse, cut off a foot, carried it into the shop, fastened it in a vise, shaped the hoof, applied the shoe which he had just forged, and drove the nails home one by one. When he replaced the foot, the wound healed as if by magic, and an instant afterward the steed was proudly prancing around the square.

The eyes of the bystanders opened wide as saucers, and Maitre Eloi began to sweat.

"Ho!" said he at length, "Pardi; if I wanted to, I could do the same trick."

Unwilling to be vanquished by an apprentice, the blacksmith set to work.

Hatchet in hand, he drew near the horse and chopped off another foot, a bleeding, quivering foot, which he carried into the shop and fastened in a vise, just as the little apprentice had done. Smiling and at his leisure, he shaped the hoof, fitted a shoe snugly in place and with the experienced hand of a master workman drove the nails home one by one.

Then, and there was the hitch, it was necessary to restore the foot. He applied it carefully, as best he could to the mutilated stump, but as soon as he withdrew his hand the foot tumbled to earth in a puddle of blood.

Then a great light broke upon the haughty blacksmith, his proud spirit was at last subdued and broken, and he turned to throw himself prostrate at the feet of the little apprentice, but the child had vanished, the cavalier had vanished, the horse had vanished, the bystanders had vanished, and Maitre Eloi stood alone before his doorway; stood alone, with bowed head, stood alone in the sunshine, while tears streamed from his eyes. He had learned that there is but one Master of all the Masters, and with an humble prayer upon his lips, he cast aside his leather apron, closed his shop forever, and became a monk of Montmajour.

(Copyright 1909, by W. B. Seabrook.)

TO CHANGE DATE OF INAUGURAL

Depew would have it occur last of April.

RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT

Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections—A Suggestion That Congress Pass Resolution Requesting Various State Legislatures to Ratify an Amendment to the Constitution Providing for Another Time.

Washington, March 6—A constitutional amendment to provide for a change in the date of the inauguration of the President of the United States was the principal subject discussed by the few members of the House who were at the Capital today. It was claimed that the difficulty involved in securing the ratification of such an amendment would not be so great as in a case where there was any controversy involved. It was even suggested that congress pass a resolution during the special session requesting the various state legislatures to ratify an amendment to the constitution which would provide a date for the inauguration on which the weather would be likely to be more pleasant than the fourth of March has been found to be.

As the experience Thursday was similar in many respects to former experiences with the weather on March 4 the agitation for a change in the date is being revived.

THE LAST OF APRIL.

The last Wednesday of April was today suggested as a proper date on which to inaugurate a President by a joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Depew. The resolution was in the form of an amendment to the constitution and provided that the Sixty-second Congress and the term of the office of President and Vice President shall continue until the last Wednesday of April, 1913, at noon.

The fact that the Senate was sitting in extraordinary session and that the House was not in session at all was suggested by Mr. Lodge as a reason why such a resolution was not in order. He said it had not been the practice of the Senate to have introduced general business requiring action by the House at such a session.

Mr. Depew wanted the resolution referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Senators Aldrich and Lodge agreed that that was in order and the reference was made.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS.

Senator Depew's resolution is similar in form to one introduced by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. The matter of a change of date was much discussed at that time, but nothing came of it. Representative DeArmond of Missouri introduced a like resolution in the House in the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. His resolution fixed the date on the last Thursday in April instead of the last Wednesday, as is done by the Depew resolution.

The movement to change the date of the inauguration is meeting with the unqualified indorsement of prominent men in all parts of the country. Not only the Washington members of the national committee on the proposed change of inauguration day, but the visiting governors of states and territories have assured Commissioner Macfarland, chairman of the committee, that they will do everything in their power to bring about the desired change.

Governor Hughes, of New York, who is a member of the committee, is particularly emphatic in his indorsement of the movement.

REPRESENTATIVE ACTS.

Commissioner Macfarland received today from Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, the following letter assuring him of his support:

"Being a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, it is my purpose to endeavor to bring about a change of the date of inaugurating the president and vice president. Seeing that you are the chairman of the committee to further the change, I desire that you send me a copy of the measure the committee wishes passed through Congress. It is now manifest to every thoughtful person that the date should be speedily changed, and I will be obliged if you will make any suggestions to me, and also send me any literature bearing on the subject now in your possession.

"Assuring you that you shall have my hearty co-operation, I am

"ROBERT L. HENRY."

MACFARLAND'S VIEW.

Commissioner Macfarland will at once forward the information desired.

"When the national committee was formed in 1901 after the death of Senator Bate, of Tennessee, Mr. Aspiroz, the Mexican ambassdor, and Judge Weldon, of the Court of Claims, as the result of exposure on the occasion of President McKinley's second inauguration, the governors of nearly all the states and territories accepted service on the committee and indorsed the movement in letters," said Commissioner Macfarland.

"As a Constitutional amendment must be adopted by three-fourths of the states, I suggest that as the active aid of the governors is essential to success and as the effort might take some time, it would be well to appoint them by office instead of by name and to notify the incoming governor of their appiontment on the committee whenever a change occurred. This has been done from year to year up to January 1 last and the governors who went into that office at that time are now being notified so that they may accept service on the commttee."

The Washington members of the committee will meet in the office of Commissoner Macfarland at 2 P. M. next Wednesday.

While President Taft has not expressed himself in regard to a change of date for inauguration day, it is believed that he favors the fixing of a date when the weather will be more certain. A change in the date would, of course, mean the lengthening of Mr. Taft's term of office, and, in view of that circumstance, it is not likely that he will express his views one way or the other.

Is Friday Unlucky.

On Friday, August 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first discovered land. On Friday, January 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known which led to the settlement on this vast continent. On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety. On Friday, November, 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, on his second voyage to America. On Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the Continent of America.

On Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII, of England, gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American state paper in England. On Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Ausustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than 40 years. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown, and on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution. On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, February 22, George Washington, the father of American freedom, was born. On Friday, June 16, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare.

On Friday, October 19, 1781, the surrender of Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred. On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.—Baltimore Sun.

New England rubber goods factories employing 10,000 men, are expected to open within the next few days.

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