

A Corner in Ancestors

By FRANCIS COWLES

Guild, Guile and Gile Family

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The names Guild, Guile and Gile, belong to two branches of the same family, established in this country by two brothers. Other forms of the same name are Guild, Guile, Guild and Guilde, and they all mean the same thing. The old guilds, in Holland, were friendly trade societies; each member had to pay a certain piece of money, called a gilder, which originally came from a word meaning gold. Hence the societies were named guilds or gilds. The Guild family derived its name from the name of the trade societies.

Little is known of the immediate ancestors of the two brothers Guild who first came to America. The family had existed for some time in England, also in Scotland, and in the island of Guernsey; and probably the various branches sprang from the same source. In 1636 two brothers, John and Samuel Guild, came to New Eng-

Their three children that lived to maturity were Samuel, John and Elizabeth. Samuel was a member of Capt. Mosley's company in King Phillip's war in 1675, and was a brave soldier.

John's second son, Samuel's brother, also named John, removed to Wrentham in 1681, and was made deacon of the church there in 1707. He had eight children, and likewise founded a big branch of the family. Descendants of Dedham branch of the family later moved to Lebanon, Walpole and Attleborough.

In the meantime Samuel, brother of John of Dedham, had settled at Pentucket, now Haverhill, Mass., and he had established a big family there under the name of Guile or Gile, which his descendants bear to this day. So by the third or fourth generation the Guild, Gile and Guile families really all the same, were numerous throughout New England, and other parts of the east. Now, of course, the family extends all over the United States.

One of the members of the fourth generation, Nathaniel, descended from John of Dedham, had a big mine which he worked in connection with an iron furnace. He made wheels, shot, gun carriages and other implements of warfare, and when the revolutionary war broke out, his business received a big boom. So he petitioned the government that the "men in his foundry be exempted from service in the militia service, so that he may be able to supply garrison wheels and shot for the service." This request was granted in 1776.

Samuel of the fourth generation moved to New York state. He had bought some land in that state for his sons, Samuel, Joel and Elijah. It was the custom then to let the cattle range the uncultivated fields, and sometimes they would wander miles away from home. One day Samuel, Joel and Elijah were out searching for some strayed animals, when they came to an ideal spot near the Unadilla river. They wrote to their father to come there and buy land for himself and settle. So in 1792 their father Samuel sold all his goods and started out with his money and his clothes in his saddle bags, the money well hidden among the clothes. He became a prominent member of the community in the part of the state where he settled, and helped organize the first church, and the first school; his hospitality to pioneers passing his way was noted throughout the state.

The arms of the Guild and Guile families are blazoned: A lion rampant, or.

Crest: An arm couped holding in the hand a broadsword, or.
Motto: Mantiens le Drott.



Guild

land from old England, probably John settled at Dedham, Mass., and established the Guild family; Samuel settled at Haverhill, Mass., and established the Guile or Gile family. Both families have prospered and grown and spread pretty well over the country.

John was born about 1615, and as stated above came here in 1636. He led a retired life and not very much is known about him. In 1643 he is mentioned as a freeman of Dedham; and two years later, records of his marriage with Elizabeth Crooke of Roxbury are dated.

Strawbridge Family

The Strawbridge, Strobridge and Strowbridge families are all descended presumably from the same family in the north of Ireland, where they had come from England, where the family had been prominent for several generations, and was known as Trowbridge, Strowbridge, Strawbridge, Trobridge, Throwbridge and Trowbridge. They took their name from the place where they had lived for generations in the parish of Crediton, Devonshire, England.

The first settlement by any of the family in America was made in 1687, at Westwood, Maryland, by Joseph Strawbridge; but his descendants have not been traced. The next settler came to New England, about 1718, and founded the Strobridge branch; the third came to Pennsylvania in 1759, and founded the Strawbridge and Strowbridge branches.

The immediate ancestors of William, the first settler, and James, the second, who were related, lived in County Donegal, Ireland, where they had gone from England. William landed in New England about 1718, with his wife Mary Henry. With them came their ward, John Montgomery, a boy of 12 or 14, who later married their oldest child, Mary, born probably shortly after their arrival at their new home.

Henry, William's eldest son, was born at Middleborough, Mass., in 1722. He married Jean Gordon, and located in the part of Middleborough now called Lakeville.

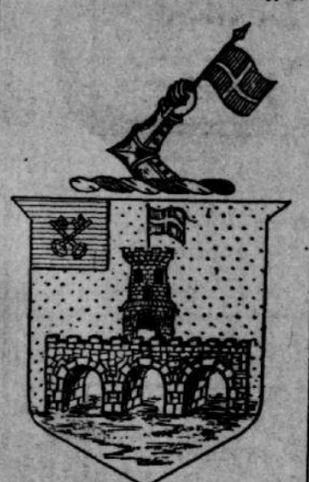
William of the second generation had two interesting children, William and John. The latter was called Capt. John. In the Revolution he served as private in Capt. Nathaniel Wood's company, stationed at Roxbury, Mass. He was a great friend of Col. Green's and he used to be referred to as "the politest man I ever knew." Another member of the third generation worth noting was the son of Henry. He was Lieut. Robert Strobridge, born 1752, a man of considerable wealth. Gov. Babcock commissioned him lieutenant in one of the military companies of Middleborough.

The family in New England intermarried with the Montgomery, the Picken, the Ritchie, the Pierce, the Dean, the King, the Paul and the Crane families.

The Strawbridge and Strowbridge branch was established in 1759, when James Strawbridge came to Pennsylvania from County Donegal. It is not certain just what relation he bore to the founder of the New England branch of the family, but the two men

may have been brothers. James had several children, Joseph, Christina, Thomas, Mary and James. Thomas was a captain of militia when the revolutionary war broke out. In 1776 he was made a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, the first assembly to form a state constitution. This branch of the family is the branch to which the Strawbridges, the famous merchant family of Philadelphia, belong.

It is interesting, in view of the traditional and unproved relationship between the New England and the Pennsylvania branches of the family, to



Strawbridge

note the names that occur frequently in both branches. Some of them are Jane, Jean, Anna, William, James, Thomas, Benjamin, Elizabeth, and Margaret. There seems to have been a liking for diminutives, especially in the New England family. There we find frequently, for instance, Polly for Mary, Betsy for Elizabeth and Peggy for Margaret.

The arms of the family are blazoned: Or, over water base, on a bridge of three arches in fesse, embattled, a tower proper thereon hoisted a broad pennant, flying towards the sinister, a canon azure charged with two keys in saltire, wards upwards gold.

Crest: A dexter arm embowed proper, holding a broad pennant as in arms.

FIGHT IS SURE ON SHIP SUBSIDY

Congress and Country Divided Over the Measure Urged by President Taft.

MIDDLE WEST OPPOSED TO IT

Presidential Possibilities for 1912 Already Being Considered in Washington—Democrats Favor Gov. Harmon of Ohio.

Washington.—When President Taft was in the northwest he made a plea for the passage of a ship subsidy law at this winter's session of congress. It seems to be assured that the senate will sanction the legislation which the president has asked, but there is still strong doubt whether the house will agree to put the measure through.

Among the representatives the sentiment for and against ship subsidy seems to be about equally divided. If anything relating to ships can be said to have hard sledding, the measure which would grant the subsidy for the rebuilding of the merchant marine certainly has had it for some years. The difficulty that lies in the way of legislation the object of which is supposed to be to make the American flag a more frequent sight on the high seas, is that the country has been divided against itself on the proposition. The great middle west seems in the main to have been opposed to paying out government money for what some people have declared to be the interests of the ship builders. On the coasts east and west there has been a strong desire to have congress take action. When the fight comes off in the house it will be in the nature of a civil warfare with section against section. There will be no blood shed, but there will be some strong words and challenging of motives in plenty.

Humphrey Bill Introduced. The bill which has been introduced by Representative Humphrey of Washington is the one about which the forces favorable to ship subsidy will rally, and against which its opponents will array themselves. In brief, the bill provides for money to be paid for carrying the mails in ships built in America. The bill of course provides much more than this. It has provisions which it is supposed will provide a nucleus for an increased American navy in time of war, and it makes provision also for adding to the navy's strength in time of trouble the sailors who are trained on the marine ships carrying the stars and stripes.

The campaign in favor of ship subsidy has been a most vigorous one in many ways. A publication called "The American Flag" has been sent broadcast filled with arguments in favor of the measure which is now before congress. On the other hand the majority of the Democrats in house and senate, and with them a goodly number of Republicans have denounced every proposition to subsidize ship builders, for this is what the opponents of the bill say that it amounts to.

If the measure should become a law American ocean mail carrying steamers probably would be built on both coasts to carry postal matter to South America and to some parts of the orient. The amount of money paid for carrying the mail would be sufficient inducement to build American vessels which would carry not only the mail, but merchandise and very likely passengers.

The prospect of the debates on the floor of house and senate on this question is bright with the promise of good speeches for and against the measure, and of sharp exchanges which will interest the galleries, and the country when the words have been reduced to written form.

Looking Forward to 1912. "Presidential politics" in Washington are lost to sight, if not to interest, for only about one year after the national election. Already the Democrats and Republicans in official life in the capital are beginning to look forward to 1912 and to guess, and even to prophesy, as to whom the chieftains of the two parties will be in the struggle of that year.

Naturally much of the interest centers about the chances which the president has to succeed himself. One great section of the Republican party seems to be well satisfied with the president's career so far, while another section, while admitting willingness to wait before passing final judgment, seems to think Mr. Taft is nothing like as aggressive as he ought to be in view of the fact that he said he would carry out the legislative policies of his predecessor.

The Progressive Republicans in house and senate, most of whom come from the west, will not yet say one word as to the probabilities of the re-nomination of President Taft three years hence. They declare that the next president will be a progressive the real kind, presumably the Roosevelt kind, though no one yet has the temerity to take it for granted that the mighty African hunter would consent to run again. The Progressives will say nothing publicly about President Taft's chances, because he has not had full opportunity thus far, some of them say, to make clear whether he is an absolute progressive or one who is only progressive in part.

Democrats Consider Harmon. Many of the Democrats in congress have been casting their eyes toward

Ohio recently with kindling hope and enthusiasm. They say they hold the belief that Judson Harmon, governor of the Buckeye state, has the right kind of "liberal conservatism" to make him an ideal leader of the Democratic party in the next presidential campaign. The Democrats declare that Mr. Harmon stands well with the east and that he has not been too much of a conservative to have won the heart of the Democrats of the west. It is to be taken for granted, however, that one reason why some of the Democrats have considered Governor Harmon particularly available is because he comes from Ohio and has carried that state against the Republicans.

The Democrats who are favorably inclined to Harmon believe and say that if he does not carry the state the next time he runs for governor his chances for receiving the Democratic nomination virtually will be eliminated. In Indiana, the state next west of Ohio, is Governor Marshall, who was elected on the Democratic ticket in the year when the Republican presidential candidate carried the state. In the Democratic party as it is represented in Washington Governor Marshall has scores of friends, in fact all the Democrats are personally friendly to him, and were it not for the fact that Governor Harmon is an Ohio man, the home state of Taft, it seems likely that the Hoosier governor would divide presidential nomination prophecy honors with the man from the Buckeye commonwealth.

Might Pick Southern Man. There are some Democrats who think that the time has come to nominate a southern man for the office of president. Senator Culberson of Texas as frequently has been named as a man who from the Democratic standpoint is of ideal character and attainments to head the ticket. Then there are some other Democrats who say that if Mayor William J. Gaynor, the mayor of New York, makes a fine record as chief executive of the metropolis, one of the hardest tasks that is allotted to man to perform, he may be a potent factor in the next convention of the Democratic party.

House Wants Early Adjournment. It seems to be the intention of those who control the processes of legislation in the house to pass the appropriation bills and such legislation of another kind as may be agreed upon by the leaders, in as short a time as possible, and to seek an early date for adjournment. Looking over the field some of the leaders are ready to say that congress ought to be able to adjourn by May 15, and that the members as a result will be given an opportunity to go home to look after their fences which need repairing in order to prevent invasion by the Republican or Democratic enemy next November.

The senate, however, is a law unto itself in the matter of debate. The senators can talk as long as they care to upon any subject, and the vote can be taken upon a measure only by unanimous consent. This means that if one senator chooses to hold up legislation he can do so within the limits of his physical strength. The senate leaders, like the house leaders, it is believed, have agreed to support President Taft's recommendations, and this means that as far as the chief senators have it in their power, legislation will go through quickly.

Of course the unexpected is likely to happen and there may be strength enough developed by the ultra-conservatives in the upper house who have not committed themselves personally to the president's program, to prolong the discussion on interstate commerce amendments or on the changes demanded in the anti-trust law, until away into the summer season.

Watching for "Jokers." The Democrats in the house and in the senate by agreement among themselves will scrutinize carefully every bit of legislation which the majority have proposed. As the Democrats put it, they do not intend to let any legislation go through which may have in it anything in the nature of a "joker," that is under a technical construction might vitiate the whole law. Such jokers have been known to find a place in legislation, and it has been no secret in the past that occasionally they have been put in purposely. In recent years, however, with the awakened public conscience and with the pressure that the people have brought to bear upon their senators and representatives, the joker is becoming rarer and rarer. It is a bold man today who would undertake to insert one in legislation, knowing that on its discovery its authorship would be traced and he would be held up in public view as one who was willing to nullify the measures by the people.

Senate May Upset Tradition. Much of the interest in the present session has for its center the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law, and, in the view of the extreme conservatives of congress, they are drastic amendments. The Republican majority in the house seems to feel that the country has sanctioned the president's recommendations as they relate to changes in the interstate commerce law, and for this reason it may be taken for granted that the representatives will put the amendments into law form and send them over to the senate. Ordinarily the senate is supposed to be a more conservative body than the house, but sometimes affairs take a course in the senate that they are not expected to take. It is entirely within the range of possibilities that the upper house may undertake to make more drastic than the lower house had done the interstate commerce amendments which the president has asked to have passed. GEORGE CLINTON.

HER POINT OF VIEW.



Sweet Maid—You must remember that ours was a summer engagement.
The Man—That means, if you see anyone you like better, you'll break it?
Sweet Maid—Yes.
The Man—And if I see anyone I like better—
Sweet Maid—I'll sue you for breach of promise.

A Woman's Diplomacy.

It was the Chicago man's turn, and he told this one:
"Diplomacy, you know, is a remarkable agent. The other day a lady said to her husband:
"James, I have decided to do without a new fall dress, and with the money it would cost I shall have mother here for a nice long visit."
"James turned on her excitedly.
"What, wear that old brown cloth thing another season? I guess not!" he exclaimed, vehemently. "You go right down to your tailor's to-day and order something handsome. Remember, please, that as my wife you have a certain position to maintain!"
The wife bowed her head in submission. On her lips played a peculiar smile."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Rich Territory Opened Up.

The development of the Brazilian Amazon valley must in time amount to untold wealth. In the states of Para and the Amazonas and the federal territory of Acre there are near the water's edge 10,000,000 rubber-bearing trees of the Hevea variety. These trees, if properly tapped, will live indefinitely and steadily increase their yield. The state of Para is considerably larger than Texas, and much of it will grow excellent cotton.

The Worst of It.

"Oh, she's awful. Whenever she tries to sing a song she simply murders it."
"But that's not the worst of it. If she'd only murder is outright I wouldn't mind, but she tortures it so long."

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DAVIS' PAINKILLER has no substitute. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia, or cold or hay fever. Put up in 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Most of a man's friends are of the long-distance variety.

CHICAGO MERCHANT MAKES STATEMENT.

After Spending Thousands of Dollars and Consulting the Most Eminent Physicians, He Was Desperate.
CHICAGO, ILLS.—Mr. J. G. Becker, of 134 Van Buren St., a well-known wholesale dry goods dealer, states as follows:
"I have had catarrh for more than thirty years. Have tried everything on earth and spent thousands of dollars for other medicines and with physicians, without getting any lasting relief, and can say to you that I have found Peruna the only remedy that has cured me permanently."
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