



DIRECTORY.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

Circuit Court.

Chief Judge.—Hon. Richard I. Bowie.
Associate Judges.—Hon. William Viers
Bonie and Hon. John A. Lynch.
State's Attorney.—John C. Motter.
Clerk of the Court.—Adolphus Fearhake, Jr.

Orphan's Court.

Judges.—Daniel Castle of T., John T. Lowe, A. W. Nicodemus.
Register of Wills.—James P. Perry.
County Commissioners.—Thos. R. Jarboe, Daniel Smith of T., Peter Dudderar, George H. Ambrose, Thos. A. Smith of T.

Sheriff.—Joseph S. B. Hartsock.
Tax-Collector.—D. H. Routzahan.
Surveyor.—Rufus A. Rager.
School Commissioners.—Jas. H. Pearce, Harry Boyle, Wm. Hilleary, Jas. W. Troxel.

Examiner.—D. T. Lakin.

Emmitsburg District.

Judges of the Peace.—Michael C. Adlesberger, Henry Stokes, Jas. Knouff, Eugene L. Rowe.

Registrar.—James A. Elder.

Constable.—William H. Ashbaugh.

School Trustees.—Henry Stokes, E. R. Zimmerman, U. A. Lough.

Burgess.—J. H. T. Webb.

Town Commissioners.—Isaac Hyder, Jas. A. Elder, Jno. T. Gelwicks, Wm. H. Weaver, U. A. Lough, Chas. F. Zeck.

CHURCHES.

Ev. Lutheran Church.

Pastor.—Rev. E. S. Johnston. Services every other Sunday, morning and evening at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., respectively. Wednesday evening lectures 7½ o'clock, p. m., Sunday School at 8½ o'clock, a. m., Infants S. School 1½ p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, (Ref'd.)

Pastor.—Rev. A. R. Kremer. Services every other Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Wednesday evening lecture at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.

Pastor.—Rev. Wm. Simonton. Services every other Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, a. m., and every other Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. Wednesday evening lecture at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock p. m. Prayer Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

St. Joseph's, (Roman Catholic).

Pastor.—Rev. H. F. White. First Mass 6 o'clock, a. m., second mass 9½ o'clock, a. m.; Vespers 6 o'clock, p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor.—Rev. Eldridge. Services every other Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every other Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School 8 o'clock, a. m. Class meeting every other Sunday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

MAILS.

Arrive.

From Baltimore, Waynesboro, 11.25 a. m.; From Baltimore through, 7.25 p. m.; From Hagerstown and West, 4.00 p. m.; From Rocky Ridge, 7.25 p. m.; From Motters, 11.25 a. m.; From Gettysburg 3.30 p. m.; Frederick, 11.25 a. m.

Depart.

For Baltimore, closed, 7.00 a. m.; For Mechanicstown and Hagerstown, 7.00 a. m.; For Hanover, Lancaster and Harrisburg, 7.00 a. m.; For Rocky Ridge, 7.00 a. m.; For Baltimore, Waynesboro, 2.40 p. m.; Frederick, 2.40 p. m.; For Motters, 2.40 p. m.; For Gettysburg, 3.30 a. m.

All mails close 20 minutes before schedule time. Office hours from 6 o'clock a. m., to 8.30 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

Massasoit Tribe No. 41, I. O. R. M.

Kindles her Council Fire every Saturday evening, 8th Run. Officers: Chas. S. Smith, P.; Robert Hockensmith, Sach.; Daniel Gelwicks, Sen. S.; J. H. Webb, Jun. S.; John Adlesberger, C. of R.; Chas. S. Zeck, K. of W.

"Emerald Beneficial Association, Branch No. 1, of Emmitsburg, Md."

Monthly meetings, 4th Sunday in each month. Officers: J. Thos. Bussey, Prest.; Jno. F. Seabold, Vice Prest.; Joseph Rider, Recording Sec.; F. Kerrigan, Corresponding Sec.; Jno. Long, Treas.

GENTLE HUMANITIES.

Shoe the horse and shoe the mare;
Never let the hoof go bare;
Trotting over flinty stones
Wears away the hardest bones.

Life has many a stony street
Even to the toughest feet;
Men, the sturdiest, find it so
Ere through half of life they go.

Streaks of blood are in the way,
Trod by humans every day;
Seen by love's anointed eye
While the blinded world goes by.

Yea, if all the sighs were caught,
Wherewithal the air is fraught;
What a gale would sweep the skies
Laden with man's miseries!

Gently then, oh brother man!
Do the utmost good you can;
God approveth e'en the least
Deed of truth to man or beast.

"A COMMON FELLOW."

"Now, lads, there is the battery; remember that the emperor himself is watching you, and carry it in true French style. The moment you get it, make yourself last against attack, and mind that any man who comes out again to pick up the wounded, even though I should be among them, shall be tried for disobedience as soon as the battle's over." So spoke Col. Lasalle to his French grenadiers just before the final charge that decided the battle of Wagram. Then he waved his sword and shouted: "En avan!"

Forward swept the grenadiers like a torrent, with the shout which the Austrians opposed to them already know to their cost. Through blinding smoke and pelting shot, they rushed headlong on, with mouths perched, faces burning, and teeth set like a vise. Ever and anon a red flash rent the murky crowd around them, and the cannon shot came tearing through their ranks, mowing them down like grass. But not a man flinched, for the same thought was in every mind, that they were fighting under the eye of their "Little Corporal," as they affectionately called the terrible Napoleon. Suddenly the smoke parted, and right in front of them appeared the dark muzzles of cannon, and the white uniforms of the Austrian soldiers. One last shout, which rose high above all the roar of battle, the bayonets went glittering over the breastwork like the spray of a breaking wave, and the battery was won.

"Where's the colonel?" cried a voice, suddenly.

There was no answer. The handful of men that remained of the doomed band look meaningly at each other, but no one spoke.—Strict disciplinarian as he was, seldom passing a day without punishing some one, the old colonel had nevertheless won his men's hearts completely by his reckless, daring courage in battle; and every man in the regiment would gladly have risked his life to save that of the "old growler," as they called him.

But, if he were not with them, where was he? Outside the battery the whold ground was scourged into flying jets of dust by a storm of bullets from the fight that was still raging on the left. In such a cross fire it seemed as if nothing living could escape, and if he had fallen there, there was but little hope for him.

"I see him," cried a tall grenadier. "He's lying out yonder, and alive, too, for I saw him wave his hand just now. I'll have him here in five minutes, boys, or be left there beside him."

"But you mustn't disobey orders," Dubois, said a young captain—now the only surviving officer, so terrible had been the havoc—hoping by this means to stop the reckless man from rushing upon certain death. "Remember what the colonel told you—

that even if he were left among the wounded, no one must go out to pick them up."

"I can't help that," answered the soldier, laying down his musket and tightening the straps of his cross-belt. "Captain, report Private Dubois for insubordination and breach of discipline. I'm going out to bring in the colonel."

And he stepped forth unflinchingly into the deadly space beyond.

They saw him approach the spot where the colonel lay; they saw him bend over the fallen man, shielding him from the shot with his own body. Then he was seen to stagger suddenly, as if from a blow; but the next moment he had the colonel in his arms and was struggling back over the shot-torn ground, through the dying and the dead.—Twice he stopped short, as if unable to go further; but on he came again and had just laid his officer gently down inside the battery, when, with his comrades' shout of welcome still ringing in his ears, he fell fainting to the earth, covered with blood.

By the next morning Colonel Lasalle had recovered sufficiently to amaze the whole regiment by putting under arrest the man who had saved his life, but the moment it was done the colonel mounted his horse, and rode off to headquarters at full gallop. In about an hour he was seen coming back again, side by side, with a short, square built man in a grey coat and cocked hat, at sight of whom the soldiers burst into deafening cheers, for he was no other than the Emperor Napoleon.

"Let me see this fellow," said Napoleon, sternly; and two grenadiers led forward Pierre Dubois, so weak from his wounds that he could hardly stand.

"So, fellow, thou hast dared to disobey orders, ha?" cried the emperor in his harshlest tones.

"I have, sire, and if it were to be done again, I'd do it."

"And what if we were to shoot thee for insubordination?"

"My life is your majesty's, now as always," answered the grenadier boldly. "And if I must choose between dying myself and leaving my Colonel to die, the old regiment can better spare a common fellow like me than a brave officer like him."

A sudden spasm shook the colonel's iron face as he listened, and even Napoleon's stern, gray eyes softened as few men had ever seen them soften yet.

"Thou'rt wrong there," said he, "for I would not give a common fellow of thy sort for twenty colonels were every one of them as good as my old Lasalle here. Take this, Sergeant Dubois—and he fastened his own cross of the legion of Honor to Pierre's breast. I warrant me thou'lt be a colonel thyself one of these days."

And, sure enough, five years later, Pierre Dubois was not only a colonel, but a general.

"SURE," said Pat, rubbing his head with delight at the prospect of a present from his employer, "I always mame to do me duty." "I believe you," replied the employer, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all that you have stolen from me during the year." "I thank your honor," Pat retorted, "and may all your friends and acquaintances treat you as liberally."

A FOND mother wants to learn some way to tell how her son will turn out. That's easily done. If he's wanted to go out and weed the garden, he will turn out slowly and reluctantly and be two hours dressing. If he's called to see a circus procession go by he'll probably turn out quick and hurt himself trying to come downstairs and put a boot on at the same time,

Saved by his Skates.

An old Lake Superior trapper named Thomas Judson was once suddenly surrounded by a band of fierce Indians from whom he expected no good. While making free with his outfit, they found a pair of skates among his other trappings, and were immensely puzzled at them. A funny thought occurred to the hunter as he saw their curiosity, for his gray eye twinkled merrily.

"Ice moccasins," he said, putting a skate on his foot and then make gliding motion that the feet take in skating.

"Ugh!" grunted the Indian chief, pointing to the narrow blade of the skates and shaking his head. As they were near the ice, Thomas proposed to fasten them on a young brave for trial.

The Indians welcomed the plan with glee, for, though savages, they were great lovers of sport. Selecting the bravest and swiftest young fellow, the chief bade him stick out his feet, which he did rather suspiciously. The skates were soon strapped on, and the young buck helped to his feet. The ice was like glass, and as he started to move, you know what followed. His feet flew out from under him and down he came with a crack. Such shouts of laughter as the rest set up! The young fellow was gritty, and scrambled up to try it again, but with the same result.

The chief now signalled the hunter to show them how these things worked. Thomas fastened on the skates with great care, picked up his rifle and used it as a cane, pretending to support himself. He moved awkwardly, fell down, got up and stumbled around, the Indians all the time laughing and capering at the sport. Gradually Thomas stumbled a little further away, whirling about and making believe it was very hard work to keep his balance until he was near the point where the smooth lake ice stretched miles and miles away. Suddenly gathering himself up, he grasped his rifle firmly, gave a war whoop as wild as the Indian's own, and dashed up the lake like an arrow, skating as he had never skated before. If he had disappeared in the air, the Indians couldn't have been more astonished. Of course they couldn't hope to catch him, over the glassy ice, and they stood gaping after him, wondering more and more at the magic "ice moccasins."

Nothing pleased old Thomas better in after years than to tell how he had "fooled the redskins."

Frightened to Death.

A London letter says: A little girl wandered into a burying ground, which is under the charge of the chief sexton, and plucked a flower, unconscious of offense. The sexton caught her in the act and determined to inflict a punishment which should effectually deter her from spoiling his plots in the future. So he dragged the terror-stricken child away to the dead-house, in which four corpses were lying on biers, thrust her in and went about his business. The sexton forgot all about the tiny prisoner incarcerated in the charnel-house and made fast the cemetery gates for the night. Next morning, returning to work at the usual hour, it suddenly occurred to him that he had omitted to let the child out of the dead-house before going home. He hastened to unclose the door, when a shocking spectacle met his gaze. Crouched in a corner, with glassy eyes fixed in a death-stare of horror and blood stained lips bitten through and through in convulsive agony, was a fifth corpse, that of his unfortunate victim. The hapless child had been literally frightened to death.

Fashion Notes.

Imitation English point is much worn this season.

Much shirring will be used on wash goods costumes.

Mitts of embroidered kid are newer than those of lace.

Velvet embroidered in pearls is used for bonnet crowns.

Mourning veils are not worn so long as they were in the winter.

Tuscan straw folding fans, in circular shapes, will be much used.

Blue pansies are used to trim white chip bonnets for young girls.

There are slightly projecting rims on nearly all the becoming hats.

Ribbons woven of gold thread are worn with Tuscan and lace bonnets.

Paris taste has decided that handkerchief costumes will again be worn.

Chrysanthemums and wisterias are fashionable for bonnet trimmings.

When gold lace trims bonnet strings, it is not plaited but sewed on plain.

Velvet spotted or polka dotted grenadines appear among summer fabrics.

Little puffs of a contrasting material appear at the top of some dress sleeves.

Gypsy bonnets have plain linings of velvet, or else rows of pearl beads on the brim.

Silver arrows, crossed by crystal bows, make the tops of some of the new combs.

Elbow capes of lace and jet, or chenille and jet, are in high favor with young ladies.

Indian muslin is used instead of lace for the transparent sleeves of evening dresses.

Artistic ornaments for the hair are considered of more consequence than jewelry.

Black Surah costumes bid fair to take the place of those of black grenadine this summer.

Foulard suits are often trimmed with rows of narrow loops, lined with a contrasting color.

Spotted foulards and Madra fichus with deep borderings, are made in saits for little girls.

Concerning Lizards.

A discussion on the hereditary transmission of peculiarities took place at a recent meeting of the society of biology, of Paris, when Mr. Rouget is said to have mentioned a remarkable fact, that a single tail, which he had caused to be amputated from a salamander, was replaced by two tails, which subsequently grew out. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence in the West Indies, where I occasionally noticed lizards with two tails. The original one is replaced by another, always, I believe, of inferior length, with a second shorter one growing from its base.

The common lizards of the West Indies are extremely fond of music. In a listening attitude, they will approach the open window of a room in which music is played, coming nearer and nearer, with heads elevated, intently listening. In a somewhat rare book, entitled "Barbadoes and other Poems," by M. J. Chapman (London, 1835), this habit is thus referred to: Gay sounds are heard within the lighted halls; The listening leaves the melody enthralled. The charmed zephyr pauses as he flies, And mingles with his strains the softest sighs; The awakened lizard leaves his bushy bed, Climbs to the lattice and erects his head.

A lizard, so engaged, had its tail accidentally cut off by the sudden closing of the window on the sill of which it was stationed. This curtailed lizard, however, continued to visit the spot, charmed with the music. After a short time it was noticed that the lost appendage was gradually replaced by two. This occurred at the house of a friend in Barbadoes.—Thomas Bland, in Science News.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Life hath no blessings like a prudent friend.

The last man to correct a mistake is the man who commits it.

True merit is like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

Flattery is a bad sort of money, to which our vanity gives currency.

It were better to be eaten to death with rust than to be scoured to nothing with perpetual motion.

Passive, the soul weakens; active, it raises itself; to use is to live.

We should give as we receive, cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

Men, not having been able to cure death, misery and ignorance, have imagined to make themselves happy by not thinking of these things.

The passions of mankind are partly protective, partly beneficent, like the chaff and grain of the corn; but none without their use, none without nobleness which seem in balanced unity with the rest of the spirit which they are charged to defend.

The Right Time to Get Married.

One of the things young people seem most anxious to know, is "the right time to get married," as some put it.

The great majority of young people are poor, and get comparatively small wages. They naturally suppose that if they get married, it will cost them more to live than it costs them while they are single. So the question with them is, "shall we marry while we are young and poor, or wait until we get older and better off?" And that is the real question in their minds when they enquire as to "the right time to get married."

There can be no rule laid down on this subject which will fit all cases. Some people are naturally so industrious and thrifty that they will get along under almost any circumstances: The right time for the first class to get married is whenever they choose to do so, while the right time for the other class to get married seldom ever comes at all.

A young couple who truly love each other, and are willing to work hard and live economically, and patiently build up their fortunes little by little, may safely send for the clergymen as soon as it may be convenient. But young people who are lazy and extravagant, and care more for show than for solid welfare, should wait till they acquire correct notions of life and thrifty habits before marrying.

The young lady who is afraid of a pretty little mouse and who will aim to save her life by jumping on a chair and trying to get her dress braid as far from him as possible, will afterwards go out and deliberately eat two plates of clam chowder (bedizened with thyme) and a schooner of ice cream without the least fear.

WHEN a man says it is "too hot" to walk three blocks to church, the chances are ten to one that he will start out in the afternoon with his dog, and tramp two or three miles along the river, until the perspiration leaks through the back of his coat.

A MINISTER made an interminable call upon a lady of his acquaintance. Her little daughter who was present grew weary of his conversation and whispered in an audible tone.—"Didn't he bring his amen with him mamma?" A word to the wise is sufficient.

"At what age were you married?" asked she inquisitively. But the other lady was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded, "At the parsonage."

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The election which is to decide the Local Option question is at hand. It is time that all voters should determine whether their votes are to be cast for or against the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.

The question has been before the people some months, and considerable discussion has grown out of it. As in all like cases, there has been much said, that has been irrelevant to the subject. We have read such sentiments in effect as—if a man chooses to make a hog of himself and becomes a drunkard, what have I to do with that?

It is the old, old argument of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We say you are. Every principle of the social compact makes you such. Indifference to the welfare of those around us, cannot be maintained in the face of the laws which uphold society. This is everywhere verified by the interest exhibited on all hands, wherever a crime is committed in any neighborhood, in the vigilance manifested in securing and punishing the perpetrator.

The cry of "sumptuary laws," has been put forth, against the effort to check by civil law, what many regard as a great evil. The sophistry of the suggestion is too transparent to delude any, but the ignorant and the prejudiced. The peace and good order of society depends upon the checks and balances which should exist, along with enlightened toleration, and there can be no real freedom which is not bound by the wholesome restraint of laws which give security to life and property. On this basis this controversy properly stands. No one at all conversant with the character of sumptuary laws can fail to see that they come not within the bearings of the subject.

Another argument has been attempted on the ground that prohibition will ruin the business of a large and respectable class of persons who are engaged in the traffic in liquors. It reminds us of the old outcry, when locomotives were about to be introduced on the railways; the dealers in horses grew alarmed, and declared their business would be at an end, but the result, as all now know, made greater demands for horses, than was known before, with the consequent enhancement of their money value. So with the introduction of lucifer matches, they would be as fire-brands in the hands of everyone for incendiaryism, when in truth, the convenience they have proven has been a safeguard, (population and all things considered) with less arson than before; and thus we might proceed to an indefinite number of instances in point, but it is sufficient to say, that every new invention, and every change for the improvement of human affairs has been brought about, through turmoil, controversy and not seldom strife, and thus the story runs.

It is assuming too much in these days of mighty enterprises, and boundless fields of occupation, to say that a man is restricted to a given course, particularly if it be obnoxious to the community around. In this light legislation itself would soon be confounded by the outcry against its powers to protect and uphold society.

There is a point in the case as regards the dealer, which we have not as yet found to be touched upon.—It is the fact that the traffic is not only injurious, to those whose money maintains it, but to the family itself of the dealer, into which it not seldom introduces a skeleton in the person of the proprietor himself, or it may be one or more promising sons, who fall victims to the alluring influence placed before them. A person of extended observation remarked some years ago, that he never knew of a man who made a business of selling intoxicating drink, whose children did not become drunkards, the curse entailed descending to the third and fourth generation.

As regards the general decline of trade, we cannot comprehend the

idea: When a man takes to his home, sugar and coffee and articles of clothing, and so on, instead of liquor, used only by himself most likely, and to his injury, surely the divergence in the trade is no injury to itself, and this we believe will be the course of things, if the local option law results in the abolition of the traffic, adding to the general comfort, an avoidance of debt and the consequent increased value of property on all sides.

There is nothing new in this species of legislation. As early as 1676 the constitution of Virginia contained a clause, "The sale of wine and ardent spirits is absolutely prohibited." The Continental Congress of 1777, of which Dr. Franklin and Dr. Rush were members, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures in the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented.

How truly the prophecy has been fulfilled!

Repeated enactments have been made by Congress against the introduction of any spirituous liquors or wine amongst the Indians, they are still in force, with heavy penalties attached. Surely what may be a beneficial law for the Indian in this bearing, should be so also, for the white man.

The opinion of Chief-Justice Taney has been often quoted:

"If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice, and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether."

Congress has also passed enactments in favour of the soldiers and volunteers restraining vendors from selling to them, &c.

The idea of our entire system of government is, that of the people for the people. When wrong has impressed itself upon their thinking they will not rest until the wrong shall be corrected. The most reliable responses from the places where prohibition has been tried, are, that it is most beneficial; assertions to the contrary in the face of facts are not worthy of notice.

In this wise we have looked into this question, we have viewed the ground calmly and dispassionately, and recognizing the responsibilities of the position we occupy, have laid them before our readers. We assail no ones motives, entertain no feeling of prejudice against any who may differ with us. We have invited discussion in our columns. It is our calm judgment that local option will prove a benefit to the people, who should avail themselves of the privilege thus given to try the experiment of positive prohibition of the sale of strong drink.

THE Egyptian Obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, arrived in New York City, on Tuesday last, having left Alexandria June 12th. The Obelisk is represented as being one of the best preserved of the monuments of Egypt, and was presented to the people of New York by the Khedive Ismail Pasha, the expenses of the transportation being largely borne by Mr. Wilham H. Vanderbilt. Its companion obelisk was removed to England in 1877. As a work of antiquity it will receive much attention from visitors, in its new location.

MR. BERGH, the philanthropist, is charged with getting "hard-hearted" now that he begins to manifest interest in the affairs of his fellow-men, as contra a distinguished from animals on whose behalf he has heretofore acted. He declares war on cats now, so that all Thomases and Jessies that are wont to career around at night to the disturbance of the sleep of human beings, will ere long find themselves transformed into kid gloves and the like.

NEARLY every day the Press records some case of drowning along the sea-shore. There would seem to be a fatality in this matter from which there is no escape. Year after year brings its records, which should prove cautionary to those who go into the deep. But the world goes on, and fool-hardiness will have its victims to the last. The bravest are they who think before they act.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 20th. The last report, locates General Grant, permanently in New York but it is not stated whether or not he will there act as President of the Nicaragua Canal Company. It is believed that he will. His particular friends here think he will. His recent letter to the Washington friends of the Nicaragua Canal project is believed to have contained an acceptance of the presidency of the company. He has as the telegraph has already stated, declined the American presidency of the DeLesseppe Canal Company of the Ramarouts. With which ever route the General shall agree to cast his fortunes he will carry an amount of pecuniary, and moral support no other man could do.

All our readers will be glad to hear that Captain James B. Eads, of the Mississippi jetties, after examining the Sacramento river in California which he will at once do as Consulting Engineer of the State of California, will proceed to Portugal, at the request of the authorities of that country, to propose a plan for the improvement of navigation of the principle river in that country. The great success of the jetties seems to have compelled the selection of Captain Eads as the man to originate or supervise national works of the kind. He has declined an invitation of the Emperor of Brazil to superintend a national attempt to improve the navigation of the Amazon, and at the Emperor's request has designated another to perform the service.

Republicans who wish for Campaign documents, should write to Hon. Marshal Jewell, New York, or to Hon. John A. Logan, Chicago, according to residence. Democrats in all sections should address Hon. William A. Wallace, this city, or Hon. William A. Brunner, New York.

The former is Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee and the latter of the Democratic National Committee.

There is every indication of a lively Campaign on both sides. Chairman Jewell, who was here this week, was very confident of carrying every Northern State. Chairman Wallace has written here to the effect that New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut are certainly Democratic and that he has hopes in other States. The reader can take his choice between the prophets.

To each of the 306 delegates who stood firmly by General Grant at Chicago, will be given a medal. They are to be called the "Grant" or "old Guard" medals. Neither of the District delegates to the Chicago Convention will receive one, however John T. Cook voted for Grant on many ballots, and once or twice for Sherman, but on the final ballot, both Cook and Ex-Mayor Bowen voted for General Garfield.

The letter of acceptance of General Arthur, published yesterday seems to be received by the stalwart Republicans with even more favor than General Garfield's. A good many believe that Senator Conkling had something to do in its preparation, and that there are passages in it which can be read between the lines. Of course it is impossible to determine the truthfulness of this belief and I think General Arthur should be given the full credit of preparing the letter. MERRILL.

AN UNPRECEDENTED GRAIN BUSINESS.—Last Tuesday will long be remembered as a memorable day in the grain trade of Baltimore, when the receipts of wheat aggregated the enormous amount of 473,200 bushels, which has never before been equalled in any one day in this city. Of this amount 442,500 bushels were western and 30,700 bushels southern wheat. There were 887 cars of western wheat received during the day and indications point to unusual activity for the next few days. The exports for the past four days amounted to 1,000,000 bushels.

THE EPIDEMIC.—The time of the year for the raging of murders, and suicides has come around. A terrible and revolting fund of such literature almost daily now, leads a ghastly interest to the paragraphs of the newspapers. Our readers will excuse us from their reproduction, one and all.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEW YORK CITY has 200,000 cats. THE French village of Remus, in the Engadine, has been burned down.

DESPATCHES announce that China has abandoned the idea of going to war with Russia.

THE French Jesuits have purchased the palace of Ocha, near Burgos, Spain, for 121,000 francs.

MR. N. C. ROBERTSON, clerk of the City Court of Baltimore, died at Cape May on the 21st inst.

COL. WILDER, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Harrisburg, died there Monday morning.

HENRI ROCHEFORT's new journal, L'Intransigeant, sold 198,000 copies on Wednesday, the first day of its publication.

ROUMANIAN wheat harvest is a fine one. American farming and harvesting implements are becoming very popular there.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, has appointed a distinguished Catholic priest to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the republic.

THE storming of the Bastille was celebrated by a grand fete in Paris on the 14th inst. The illumination at night was most brilliant.

A TERRIFIC explosion occurred in the London and South Wales Colliery Company's new black vein pit at Risca, Wales, on the 15th inst., by which about 100 men were killed.

REV. J. W. HAMILTON, of Boston, declined the degree of D. D., which was conferred upon him by Brown University, saying that it was not fitting to his social position as he was nothing but a city missionary. There are but few ministers who are quite so modest when degrees are to be had so easily.

DRAWING NEAR THE SUN.—For the first time in 172 years the four outer systems, Jupiter, Herschel, Saturn and Neptune are approaching their perihelions, or the points in their orbits nearest the sun. According to Prof. Tice this may have something to do with the extremely hot weather.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 17.—One of the Annapolis naval cadets visiting this city, stepped from a fourth story window of Bolton's Hotel last night while in a fit of somnambulism. He fell a distance of 35 feet into an open cellarway, mashing the steps and breaking three of the iron stanchions supporting them. The only injury he received was a fracture of the left wrist.

In Berks county, Pennsylvania, the census enumerator came across a curious family. It consisted of six old maids and ten bachelors, the oldest being 60 years of age, and they were all born in the house in which they still live. Not one of them can read or write, and they do nothing except pick berries in season. The house resembles an Irish cabin, having no floor and the ceiling so low that no one can stand upright in the rooms.

THE Emerald Beneficial Association of North America in Philadelphia on the 15th elected the following officers: President, J. A. Goulden, of Pittsburg; vice president, E. A. Cary, of Toronto, Ont; secretary, John Boland, of Pottsville, Pa; treasurer, P. S. McBride, of Cleveland; marshal, M. Broeder, of Indianapolis, Ind.; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Cannon, of Troy, N. Y. The convention adjourned to meet at Troy, N. Y., on July 2, 1882.

MRS. GREENZWIT, of Williamsport, Pa., is rejoicing in the recovery of her voice, and considers it due to prayers which had been offered by herself and friends. She lost her voice about the middle of July, 1873, in consequence of a severe cold, and since that time had only been able, with much painful effort, to speak in a whisper. For some time past, according to the story, she has united with a neighbor in making her malady the subject of special prayer. Her friend felt assured that on the morning of July 4 the infirmity would be removed, and when the day arrived Mrs. Greenzwit surprised her friend by talking in a natural tone of voice.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Dr. Tanner was quite bright and lively to-day, the twenty-fourth of his fast. From midnight to noon he drank a little over a pint of water. He was visited this morning by a physician from Jacksonville, Fla., and one from Washington and received numerous letters from all parts of the country. His condition remains unchanged to-night. He took a drive this afternoon and rested on his cot the greater part of the day. To night his temperature was 98, pulse 75 and respiration 15. The doctors in attendance feel confident of his success. Dr. Tanner has lost two inches in height since he began fasting.

This is explained by the shrinkage of the cartilaginous substance between the vertebrae of the spinal column.

DENVER, COL., July 17.—Two men named Amos Harrison and Philo Peters, while bathing in the Arkansas river, forty miles east of Pueblo, last Sunday, found an iron pot containing \$3,000 in gold and silver. A letter concealed in a buckskin purse in the pot is yellow with age and is dated April 13, 1860, and says: "I stole the money in Chicago from a farmer. My partner died in Kansas City, March 15. I am going to New Mexico. If anybody finds this pot they can keep the money. (Signed) A. T. T."

The most important news from South America is the announcement that Peru and Bolivia are about to enter into a confederation and become one country, under one flag and one government, and to be known as the "United States of Peru and Bolivia." The preliminary basis of union has already been drawn up and signed in Lima by the duly authorized representatives of the respective governments, and has been laid before the council of state of Peru which body fills the position occupied by Congress previous to the dictatorship.

I. S. ANNAN & BRO.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING!

Ready-made, and to order, Fits Guaranteed!

Queens, Wooder, Glass and Hardware!

FRESH GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, OILS, GLASS, & PAINTS.

Fruit Jars of different kinds, and at low prices. Constantly receiving new goods, and will not be undersold. ju14-tf

Western Maryland Railroad SUMMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after SUNDAY, May 6th, 1880, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST. Daily except Sundays.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Mail, Acc., Exp., P.M., P.M. Stations include Hillen Station, Union depot, Penna. ave., Pikesville, Arlington, Mt. Hope, Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, Westminister, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Fredk June's, Rocky Ridge, Mechanicsdown, Blue Ridge, Pen-Mar, Edgemont, Sunbury, Hagerstown, Williamsport.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST. Daily except Sundays.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Acc., Exp., P.M., P.M. Stations include Williamsport, Hagerstown, Smithburg, Sunbury, Pen-Mar, Blue Ridge, Rocky Ridge, Fredk Junction, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Westminister, Gettysburg, Hanover, Reisterstown, Owings' Mills, Penna. ave., Mt. Hope, Arlington, Fulton sta. Balt., Union depot, Hillen sta.

EMMITSBURG RAILROAD.—Trains South will leave Emmitsburg at 7.30 and 10.15 a. m., and 2.40 and 6.05 p. m., and arrive at Rocky Ridge at 7.30 and 10.45 a. m., and 3.10 and 6.35 p. m.—Trains North will leave Rocky Ridge at 8.00 and 10.25 a. m., and 3.21 and 6.57 p. m., and arrive at Emmitsburg at 8.30 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.50 and 7.25 p. m.

Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R.—Trains South leave Waynesboro 6.10 a. m. and 1.25 and 7.10 p. m., arriving at Edgemont at 6.40 a. m. and 2.05 and 7.40 p. m. Trains North leave Edgemont at 11.59 a. m. and 2.15 and 7.55 p. m., and arrive at Waynesboro at 12.30, 2.50 and 8.25 p. m. Frederick Div., Penna. R. R.—Trains for Frederick will leave Junction at 8.05 and 10.50 a. m., and 1.25, 3.35 and 6.50 p. m. Trains for York, Taneytown and Littlestown leave Junction at 9.30 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. Through Cars For Hanover and Gettysburg and points on H. J. H. and G. R. R., leave Baltimore at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Train leaving Hillen at 8.10 p. m. makes connection at Emory Grove for Woodensburg, Millers and intermediate Stations on H. J. H. and G. R. R. Train leaving Hillen at 4.15 p. m. stops only at Arlington, Mount Hope, Pikesville, Owings' Mills, Reisterstown, Westminister, New Windsor, and stations West to Williamsport. Train leaving Williamsport at 6.00 a. m. stops as above and at Highland Park. Trains leaving Hillen at 9.00 and Pen-Mar at 5.00 p. m., make no stops between Baltimore and Pen-Mar. Street Cars, Baltimore and Gay Street Lines, at corner of Gay and Exeter sts., pass within one square of Hillen Station. Orders for Baggage calls can be left at Ticket Office, N. E. corner Baltimore and North Streets. Baltimore Time is given at all Stations. JOHN M. HOOD, General Manager B. H. Griswold, Gen'l Ticket Agent

Chas. S. Smith,



EMMITSBURG, MD. Will continue the Livery Business at the Western Maryland Livery, Where he will be pleased to accommodate his friends and the public with fine RIDING & DRIVING HORSES & PONIES, and everything connected with a FIRST-CLASS LIVERY.

Carriages at the depot on arrival of all trains, to convey persons to St. Joseph's, Mt. St. Mary's College or any part of Town or Country, at moderate terms. FINE BAND WAGON & OMBIBUS as part of my stock, and teams of all kinds always in readiness, all on the most reasonable terms.—All orders either by day or night, promptly attended to. m20-tf SPECIAL RATES TO TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Dry Goods!

MY stock comprises all kinds of Dry Goods, cloths, CASSIMERES, cottonades, great variety of Ladies dress goods, notions, HATS AND CAPS, boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, of all kinds, HARDWARE, etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. W. ROWE, Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

BURGLARY!

Is punished by the law, but there is no law to prevent the people from knowing that there are bargains to be had AT MYERS & RAMER'S.

We have a complete stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SILVERWARE

The utmost despatch is used in the repair of Clocks and Watches, and all work guaranteed at the NEW STORE, OLD POST OFFICE ROOM! EMMITSBURG, MD. fe28y

Mottet, Maxell & Co.

AT THE DEPOT, DEALERS IN GRAIN & PRODUCE COAL LUMBER AND FERTILIZERS WAGON MAKING AND TURNING, IN ALL STYLES, AT THE FOUNDRY SHOPS. ju14-ly

CHAS. J. ROWE,

DEALER IN SEWING MACHINES and Manufacturer of cigars. His superior cigars can be bought by the hundred or thousand at low prices. Sewing Machines, of all the leading kinds furnished promptly.

Dr. C. D. Eichelberger,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Perfumery, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Emmitsburg, Md. ju14-ly

C. V. S. LEVY

ATTORNEY AT LAW. FREDERICK, MD. Will attend promptly to all legal business, entrusted to him ju12-ly

Marble Works!

U. A. Lough, Proprietor. ALWAYS on hand, and made to order, MONUMENTS, TOMB AND HEAD STONES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALL WORK DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. ju14-1

Agricultural.

CATERPILLAR'S NESTS.—The easiest way to get rid of the common orchard caterpillar, if taken in time, is to cut off and burn the rings of eggs before they hatch. After the insects have come out and made their nests these may be readily destroyed by using the "salamander fire kindler." It is charged with kerosene, and burns with a strong flame for ten or fifteen minutes before re-charging. The quantity of kerosene required is very trifling.—A rod is furnished with the kindler for thrusting into the trees.

THE *Scientific American* has found a use for empty fruit cans. It recommends piercing one or more pin holes in the bottom and sinking them in the earth near the roots of strawberry or tomato or other plants, the holes to be made of such size that when the can is filled with water the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. A very little care in filling the cans occasionally will keep the ground irrigated.

RADISHES may be grown in a very few days by the following method: Soak the seed in water for twenty-four hours, then put in a bag and expose to the sun, and they will commence to germinate the same day. Then sow in a well-manured hot bed, and water from time to time with lukewarm water. In a very short time the radishes acquire a sufficient bulk to be good enough to eat.

It is generally conceded that sweet corn makes the most and best relished fodder for cows. The first seed costs more, but nothing in proportion to the benefit of the dairy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

BORAX.—Half a teaspoonful of borax in half a teacup of water makes the mildest and most efficient hair and scalp cleaner in the world. Rub it into the scalp with the balls of the fingers, head held over a basin, eyes shut, until the entire scalp is in a foam, then rinse with warm water.

A GOOD way to kill moths in carpet is to dip a coarse towel in clean water, and wring it out. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places and those least used. It does not injure the pile or color of the carpet in the least. It is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs.

SNOW CUSTARD.—Beat eight eggs leaving out the white of four; add to them one quart of milk and five ounces of sugar; have a shallow pan of hot water in the oven; set the dish into it, and bake till the custard is thick; then set away to cool, beat the remaining whites very light; add half a pound of sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon juice; when the custard is cold lay the whites over the top in heaps, but do not let them touch.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—The following is said to be a cure for sleeplessness:—Get out of bed and take a linen bandage, although a handkerchief, neatly folded lengthwise, will do as well perhaps better; dip one-half of the handkerchief into water, pass the wet portion around the wrist, over this lay the dry half and tuck in the ends, so as to make all secure. Lie down again. The wet bandage will be found to exercise a most soothing influence on the pulse. This will soon extend all over the nervous system, and calm, refreshing sleep will be the result.

THE following recipe for preventing lamp chimneys from cracking is taken from a Leipzig journal devoted to the glass interests, and as the experiment is cheap it deserves a trial. Place your tumblers, chimneys, or vessels which you desire to keep from cracking into a pot filled with cold water, add a little cooking salt, allow the mixture to boil over a fire, and then cool slowly.—Glass treated in this way is said not to crack, even if exposed to very sudden changes of temperature.—Chimneys are said to become very durable by this process, which may be also applied to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc.

Humorous.

HELP somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find that you are better off than you fancied.

MOST people are satisfied with one garment in the summer, but painters frequently put on three or four coats.

THE housefly, if in good health, can lay 20,000 eggs in a season. The Danburg *News* thinks it a pity a fly can't be grafted on a hen.

THE proprietor of a Louisville bone factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice.

LOOK not at the darkness, but at the light. Enumerate not your trials, but your blessings. Cultivate cheerfulness, not despondency.

THE condor of the Andes is said to kill its prey with its bill, and the milliners of this county are trying the same game of the married men.

HE asked a Cincinnati belle if there was much refinement and culture in that city, and she replied: "You just bet your boots we're cultured to kill."

WHAT can be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth should come by chance when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster.

How many men take the fatal step in life with the idea that they are getting an angel, and soon after marriage find that they have nothing but a woman.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A PRETTY actress settled her advertising bill with a Little Rock newspaper last week by kissing the editor. Arkansas editors don't get very rich, but they have lots of fun.

THE *London Lancet* says that the brims of children's hats should be turned down so that the sunshine may not distort their faces, corrugate their brows and half close their eyelids.

A. H. CLARK, of Groton, has a ram that thinks. It thinks enough to butt apple trees when there is fruit on them, until apples drop off, when it stops thinking and goes to eating.

Josh Billings says: "I never argue again a success. When I see a rattlesnake's head sticking out of a hole, I bear off to the left and say to myself that hole belongs to that snake."

At a wedding the other day one of the guests, who is often a little absent-minded, observed gravely: "I have often remarked that there have been more women than men married this year."

We know a girl who will retain possession of a croquet mallet for hours in the hot sun and not complain.—But just ask her to hold on to the wooden end of a broom for a few minutes and she will faint away.

A NEW YORK stone-cutter received the following epitaph from a German, to be cut upon the tombstone of his wife:

"Mine wife Susan is dead, if she had lived till nex Friday she'd been dead shust two weeks. As a tree falls so it must stan."

A LITTLE girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious looking bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered: "Perhaps, mamma, they have been frost-bitten—it was so cold last night!"

THE editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for levan years, but if you kant spell erny better than I have been doing for the las six months you may jes stoppit."

A SHEFFIELD manufacturer is reported to have told his workmen to vote just as they please—"in fact, I shan't tell you how I'm going to vote," he said. "After it is over I shall have a barrel of beer brought into the yard." ["Hear, hear," shouted the men.] "But I shan't tap it unless Mr. Worthley, the Tory candidate gets it."

Go To

G. T. Eyster AND Bro.

For

Watches,

CLOCKS,

Jewelry,

SILVERWARE,

AND

SPECTACLES.

All Sales and Repairs, warranted as represented.

G. T. Eyster & Bro.

Emmitsburg, Md.

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GREAT FALL

IN PRICES OF

Clothing!

We find at this late day in the season, that we have too much stock in certain lines of Goods.

TO-MAKE

Business Lively,

and at same time give our customers

—BARGAINS—

that will help them to remember us, we this day

MARK DOWN

the prices from 10 to 30 per cent.

Note some of the Changes.

—CHILDREN'S SUITS—

ages 4 to 10 years,
\$3.25 now \$2.50
\$4.00 now \$3.00.

—BOYS' SUITS—

ages 10 to 16 years,
\$6.50 now \$5.00.
\$7.50 now \$6.00.

—YOUTH'S SUITS—

\$11.50 now \$10.00.
10.00 now \$9.00.
Youth's Suits as low as \$5.00.

—MEN'S SUITS—

\$11.00 now \$10.00.
\$12.50 now \$11.00.
\$14.00 now \$12.50.
Men's Suits as low as \$5.00.

Throughout our stock the prices

—ALWAYS LOW—

ARE NOW

—LOWER THAN EVER—

Elegant assortment of White and Linen Vests, and thin goods for Summer.

Polite attention always showed. Goods cheerfully Exchanged or Money returned if goods do not suit.

B. R. Hillman & Co.

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I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and LACONIES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 5c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DEFEY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

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SMITH & SHUFF,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture.

- Parlor suits,
- Bedroom Suits,
- Extension Tables,
- Wardrobes,
- Sideboards,
- Lounges,
- Spring Beds,
- Looking Glasses,
- Marble-top Tables,
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- Mattresses,
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- III. Sell to buyers direct, and save them the 50 to 60 per cent. commission commonly allowed to dealers.
- IV. The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity.
- V. Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, that avoid all "spitting," fat and heavily-leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.
- VI. To make \$1 and a friend is better than to make \$5 and an enemy.

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- Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., \$1.50.
- Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents.
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Thomas Glanding,
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This Trunk is presented to the public, and the special attention of buyers is called to its advantages. The body and lid of the trunk are made in the usual manner.

The trays, which are a special feature, are divided into two sections, the smaller tray or parasol case being attached to the lid, is raised out of the body when the lid is raised.

The larger or main tray is attached to the ends of the body by means of parallel arms, so that the tray may be raised and carried back into the lid in its original horizontal position, and is supported on the arms, thus giving access to the body of the trunk.

The arms are pivoted to plates of suitable metal, on which are knobs or projections to stop their motion and prevent the tray from falling back against the lid.

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Use no other.
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These cutters represent our 30 Steel-Tooth Horse Rake, with Iron Hubs or Locomotive Hubs, bound in all-steel—used in use and our Positive Horse-Feed Grain, Seed, and Berthing Drill (which can be changed to sow any quantity of seed in a row), with Fan or Spring Hopper, in use and giving satisfaction. All manufacturers say theirs are the best. All we ask is, send for our *Illustrated Catalogue and Price List*, which contains letters from persons using them. All are warranted.
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Next door to Carroll Hall, will visit Emmitsburg professionally, on the 4th Wednesday of each month, and will remain over a few days when the practice requires it. He will be happy to make special appointments for Rocky Ridge when needed. aug16-1y

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Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.
A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make, but slightly used. Sole agents for the celebrated

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Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
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I HAVE just received by steamer from England the following goods:
100 TEASETS,
46 pieces each, at from \$3.00 to \$4.50.
100 dinner sets, from 54 to 175 pieces, at from \$4.00 to \$15.00; 250 chamber sets 11 pieces each, at from \$2.50 to \$9.00. These goods are all of the latest patterns, warranted not to craze, and are of the very best English

WHITE GRANITE WARES,
imported directly by myself, and will be sold at the rates given above. House-keepers will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves, as my assortment is the best, not only in this city, but in

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