
Emmitsburg Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1888.

Emmitsburg Rail Road.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Dec. 11, 1887, trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH.

Leave Emmitsburg at 8.45 a. m. and 3.30 and 5.45 p. m., arriving at Rocky Ridge at 9.15 a. m. and 4.00 and 6.15 p. m.

TRAINS NORTH.

Leave Rocky Ridge at 10.40 a. m. and 4.08 and 6.31 p. m., arriving at Emmitsburg at 11.10 a. m. and 4.38 and 7.01 p. m.

JAS. A. ELDER, Pres't.

We are always pleased to receive communications from our friends, containing an account of the news of their localities. Incidents of interest to the public, given in a few words setting forth the facts, are always acceptable. We will give them the shape proper for publication, when the name of the writer accompanies them, this we must have.

SALES.

On April 19, Henry J. Wetzel, in Freedom twp., near Rhodes' mill, will sell a lot of personal property.

Prof. C. H. Jordan offers his valuable little farm, situated near Mt. St. Mary's College, at private sale. See ad.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FINE growing weather, as the farmers say.

Most persons have planted the early potatoes.

SUBSCRIBE NOW for the EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE.

It is contemplated to erect a union depot at Hanover.

The Police Census of Baltimore City shows an increase of 5,778 in the number of voters, making the total 93,387.

MR. JOSEPH K. HAYS has erected a nice awning in front of his confectionery. Mr. Geo. Lawrence being the architect.

MR. JACOB SMITH has painted the exterior of his residence and the confectionery. Chas. Wenchoff did the work.

A POSTOFFICE is to be established near Mt. Airy, this county. It will be called Parr's Ridge, and Frank Dwyer will be the postmaster.

Look to the shade trees and remove superfluous growths that the view be not obstructed, and that the air may circulate before your dwellings.

THE marks of premature age may be effectually obliterated by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It colors uniformly, and always gives satisfaction.

WHEN corn planting time comes, make your arrangements for successive plantings at intervals of a few weeks apart, so that you may have roasting ears until frost appears in the Fall.

WANTED.—Men to canvass this County for the sale of a popular household article, steady work and good pay. Address W. F. C. 85 E. Second St., Frederick, Md. mar. 24-St.

At the corporation election held in Mechanicstown on Monday Mr. J. H. Cover was elected Burgess, and Messrs. J. T. Mackley, N. C. Groff, Joseph Weddle and C. J. Carmack, Commissioners.

We beg leave to suggest as a question for the Farmer's Club, whether when butter is scarce on the market, it would not be expedient for the Farmers themselves to eat more smearer, and send the butter forth?

THE proceedings of the Farmer's Club we print this week, will prove interesting, in that they present questions of interest in a practical form that merit the consideration of the cultivators of the soil, stock raisers and others.

It is understood that Messrs. Annan, Horner & Co. are quietly arranging to build their new Banking House on the N. W. corner of the square, and no doubt it will be ornamental to that locality as well as convenient for business.

CATARH, when chronic, becomes very offensive. It is impossible to be otherwise healthy, and at the same time, afflicted with catarrh. This disagreeable disease, in its most obstinate and dangerous forms, can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE Electric Light project seems to have fallen through in Hagerstown, and by every principle of analogy it will also blow out at Frederick. There is an emotional influence at Frederick, whether growing out of its luxurious soil or flowing from its mountain air, that discards progress and is content quietly to enjoy the rich inheritances of the past, letting the morrow provide for itself. "O fortunatus!" &c.

THE weather has been so inconstant this week, that the less we say of it the better. There was wind and rain and rawness of the air, all favorable to the production of colds, and they abounded. It requires unusual care not to contract a cold under the conditions; children are liable to croup, and pneumonia may readily come of the cold that has obtained, we are happy to say however that from all we have learned the general health is maintained. Farm work has been favored and the plowing for corn will very soon begin.

ONE might as well try to stem the rapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect health while a Scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alternative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of Scrofulous poison from the blood.

THE Board of Managers of the Maryland Confederate Soldiers' Home, took official possession of the old Pikesville Arsenal on Wednesday, which henceforth will be known as the Confederate Home. It is said to "need lots of repairs," and to have capacity for extended donations.

Toes Cut Off.

At Mr. Joseph Wolf's tannery, in Abbotstown on Thursday week, a lad of 11 years, Luther Carns, whilst playing about the machinery, was caught by a cog wheel, and had the five toes of the right foot cut off. Dr. Hollinger dressed the foot and it is healing.—*Compiler.*

THE Maryland Republican State Central Committee met in Baltimore on Wednesday, and appointed May 17, and Easton, as the time and place for holding the State Convention, and the various Congressional Conventions are to be held on May 9th. Local matters are to be arranged by the local Central Committees.

VICTOR HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS. Pays every Farmer 500 per cent for feeding them. Stock fatten much faster, increases the flow of milk. It cures Hog Cholera, Chicken Cholera and Gapes. Fowls will lay one-third more eggs if fed regularly. feb 18-6m.

Licenses.

Sheriff Benner, by hand bills, notifies all persons to take out or renew their licenses by May 1st. Those who don't happen to go to the shops or see the fences on which the bills are posted, may be left. To prevent such trouble as far as may be, we give the above as a free notice.

To Erect Tablets.

The State Legislature passed a bill at its recent session appropriating \$5,000 for tablets to be placed upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, to mark the positions of the Maryland Union troops. Senator Milton G. Urner has been appointed one of the commissioners to select the sites and erect the tablets. His associates are Senator W. D. Burdick, of Kent county, and Col. Chas. D. Gaither, of Baltimore, a member of the House of Delegates.—*Union.*

THE TOWN ELECTION.

What are You Going to Do About It? In calling attention to the approaching Town Election, we have no fault to find with the authorities in office, and know of nothing but what is creditable to their discretion in their unremunerative positions, but wish to see the village move forward in the way of progress, and not to settle down contented with past achievements. All the world is advancing. We have excellent streets and our alleys are far ahead of those in most villages and even in many large towns. Our water conveniences in all respects are equalled by very few towns in the state, but we need a more complete system of sewerage, we should contemplate electric light, we should move towards the encouragement of manufacturing enterprises, in all which there is need for enlarged views, sound discretion and that foresight which can contemplate with decided opinions the way, and determine the most proper modes for reaching them. We want those at work who can recognize the possibilities of our natural advantages of situation, and lay the plans and reach forth towards their realization. Bring out the best men and elect them. If it shall be determined to hold a town convention, we shall take pleasure in doing all within our power to promote the public welfare. Meanwhile these columns are open for such discussions as may be pertinent in the case.

Mason & Hamlin Organists Abroad.

Progress in Pianos. [From the London Lady's World.] "One could not spend a pleasant morning anywhere than in the music room of the agents for these organs. There will be found all sorts and conditions of American organs—from those that can be packed in a box and conveniently carried to camp meeting in a quiet by-street, to the famous Liszt model, which has no rival for power and beauty of tone. There is also the Queen's model, which received Her Majesty's warmest approbation. The London music room of this firm, with its comfortable lounges and old engravings, is open to all comers, and there you will meet in its precincts the most celebrated musicians of the day. Many of them come and listen with rapt attention and admiration to the brilliant improvisation of celebrated organists, who are always kind enough to play for visitors who wish to hear them. Here you will find Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir George Grove, Maud Valerie White, Gwyllyn Crowe, Charles Godfrey (Horse Guards), Bucalossi, Lawrence Kellie, and even, on some mornings, the beautiful Mary Anderson and the gifted Mrs. Kendall; but, indeed, as everyone goes there, the list is endless."

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin bid fair to become as famous for their improved pianos as they have long been for their world renowned organs. The peculiar feature of the Mason & Hamlin piano is that the strings are directly secured to the iron frame by metal fastenings, instead of being wound around iron pins set in wood as in other pianos. The results of this important improvement are claimed to be remarkable refinement and musical purity of tone, much decreased liability to get out of tune, and increased durability. A circular containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, dealers and tuners will be sent, free, to any one addressing the Manufacturers, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, Union Square, New York City.

List of Letters.

The following letters remain in the Post Office, Emmitsburg, Md., Apr. 9, 1888. Persons calling will please say advertised, otherwise they may not receive them:

Miss Rena Shriner, Prof. M. E. Daniels, Mrs. Margaret E. Peddicord.

Burglary at Smithsburg.

On Monday night burglars broke into the warehouse of Adams & Rohrer, on the Western Maryland Railroad, blew open the safe and carried off about \$300 in money and about \$100 in goods from the hardware store. Three or four safes have been blown open at this place within the past five years.

PROF. ELY, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, estimates the losses from bad roads in the United States, in the wear and tear on horses and wagons, at one hundred millions of dollars per year. There are ten millions of horses, he says, in this country, and good roads would save an average of ten dollars for each horse, making the total one hundred millions.

Resignation of a Pastor.

Rev. A. B. Stoner, who for the past four years has been pastor of Trinity Reformed Church in this place, tendered his resignation on Saturday last, with the request that it be considered at once. It was accepted and Mr. Stoner will, on May 1st enter upon his pastorate of the Reformed Church of Landisburg, Cumberland county, Pa., to which he has been elected.—*Clarion.*

Contemplated Improvement.

The Frederick News says, it has been discussed among members of the old Lutheran church, Rev. Luther Kuhlman pastor, for some time past that a change in the interior arrangement of the church would be a vast improvement. No definite action was taken in the matter, however, until yesterday, when Architect J. A. Dempwolf was asked by the official body of the church to draw up a plan for the remodeling of the interior of the church, which will include the lowering of the pulpit and the raising of the galleries. Other minor improvements are contemplated and will evidently be made at an early date.

MR. ST. MARY'S NEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent. MR. ST. MARY'S, April 11.—Mrs. Lagarde has returned from New Orleans, La.

Mr. Joseph V. Tyson of Emmitsburg made a visit to this place.

Miss M. Wilson and brother made a visit to "Cleverland."

Mr. Paul J. Corry is having a chimney put up in his house.

Miss Jennie Baker of Taneytown made a visit to this place.

Mrs. M. Whitney of Dakota is visiting Mr. W. A. Althoff.

Mr. Robert Ehriver has returned to Easton.

Mr. Peter Burkett and wife have returned home from McKeesport, Pa.

Mr. David G. Zentz made a trip to Altoona, Pa.

Messrs. Geo. Althoff and Paul J. Corry made a trip to Emmitsburg.

Mr. George Warthen removed from Taneytown to this place.

Mr. John A. Peddicord made a trip to Middleburg.

Mr. John P. Hemler was in Emmitsburg this week.

Mr. John A. Peddicord is repairing his garden fence.

HAVING been favored with a copy of the address of G. Payson Rowe, Esq., in the Opera House at St. Joseph, Mo., in the evening preceding the recent municipal election of that city, we take pleasure in reproducing it in these columns, feeling assured it will be gratifying to his many friends among our readers.

"Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow Citizens.—I am proud to be a citizen by adoption of the great state of Missouri. Not that I love the blue mountains and historic valleys of my native state, but rather that I love more the broad prairies and fertile valleys of this noble commonwealth. No state in our glorious sisterhood of commonwealths surpasses her either in geographical position, the fertility and products of the soil; in grand opportunities for progress and in hidden treasures of mineral wealth; or for the beauty and virtue of her daughters, and the loyalty and courage of her sons.

"I would be insensible to the best and noblest feelings which animate the human heart, if I did not endeavor to express my gratification at the honor you have conferred upon me, and my deep sense of appreciation of your kindness toward me. As I gaze upon this sea of upturned faces, I can but feel proud and grateful for your generous confidence, the memory of which will ever be a source of strength and courage for words, but which will be the proudest heritage of my life.

"There are times in the lives of all men when silence is more eloquent than words, and when language is inadequate to express the feelings which thrill within the heart. Such a time has arrived in my life to-night.

"Again offering you the most sincere and grateful thanks which I am capable of expressing, and promising you that if elected by your suffrages to-morrow, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of my office with fidelity to your best interests, and I trust not entirely with discredit to myself. I bid you good night."

Who is Your Best Friend.

Your stomach of course. Why? Because it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right,—if you are troubled with Heartburn, Dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, Bileousness, Indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

Farmer's Club Meeting.

MARCH 3, 1888.—The Blue Mountain Farmer's Club met at the residence of Mr. John Donoghue. Roll called, and all present except John Donoghue, H. F. Maxwell and George G. Byers, who were excused. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and adopted. H. F. Maxwell was reinstated as a member of the club. The subject "How can we best make the farm pay?" was opened by S. G. Ohler, saying:

"Mr. President:—'How to make the farm pay,' is a question of importance to every one of us. It is a question that thousands of men have been asking for years, it may seem strange to some of you that there should be anything in this question to perplex the mind of man, as we have the experience and experiments of farmers for centuries past to aid us, but still it is a question that is hard to answer. I was born one year late, I can tell you all about how you could have made the farm pay last year to a certainty, but to answer the question now for this year is a little guess work, to map out any specific plan or rule to go by, won't always answer in farm work; for instance, my neighbor wants to sow his clover seed next week, it is the down sign of the Crab, everything ready, but to the elements of nature interfere and he can't do it, and when the season is here and the ground is in order that we can sow, then your crab is gone, the sign is up and your clover will all freeze out; so you see we cannot have it all our own way. There are a few high toned farmers in Maryland who farm for the glory there's in it, they were fortunate enough to accumulate a surplus from some other source, but the majority of Maryland farmers are compelled from necessity to do the best they can to make the farm pay. Now in every neighborhood you will see a striking difference in the productiveness of farms, some farms will have double the bushels of grain per acre that others have. While there is a difference in the quality of the soil, but rather to the character of the farmer and the system and method on which the farming is conducted, and various of our methods are, and their results. I have no doubt but every farmer flatters himself, that considering circumstances, he is making the best of the farm. One man adopts the skimming process; his cultivation is shallow, but spreads over a good deal of surface; in measuring land he never considers depth, but breadth only, he sows as many acres as possible, he sows his work and does it grudging the expenditure of a dollar; another farmer will see depth to the soil as well as breadth and works accordingly. He under drains, subsoils, cultivates well and does all his work in the best manner, another man is of a speculative turn of mind, he imagines there is a fortune in sheep, so he buys too many for his farm, he buys them at high prices and sells them low, and swears there is nothing in sheep husbandry, and so it goes, but this man is mistaken, ten head of good sheep is a small investment, and will bring you annually twenty dollars worth of wool, and thirty dollars worth of lambs, which is the easiest fifty dollars you can make on the farm. Wheat is about the only crop that has gone below the cost of production for the eastern farmer. The West can raise wheat profitably at present prices and we cannot. We will be compelled to stop the raising of wheat extensively, and turn our attention to other branches of husbandry that are profitable. You ask what it is that will compensate the farmer for his labor? Anything except wheat raising extensively. This country is too small, we can't afford to use steam plows and steam threshers, and tie our wheat by electricity; the old straw band corresponds favorably with the size of my pocket book at least. When wheat raising was profitable we bent all our energies in that direction, and we spent the money we made for cattle and horses; if we stop wheat raising in part, we can afford to raise our own horses and cattle. Well, to make the farm pay, don't own a foot of land that is not profitable to you, sell it for whatever you can get. I believe here is where our biggest trouble is, we have too much land, we cultivate too many acres for the amount of grain we raise. You know twenty-five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, and one hundred bushels of ears of corn per acre, is a profitable crop, and the most of you have raised that amount on small parcels of land at least. But you see we only raise about half that amount and we have the same expense as for a full crop. It is not any wonder the farm don't pay when we plow, cultivate, sow, reap, mow, fence and pay the taxes on two acres to get the product of one. We can't afford it, you say our land is exhausted, and if we do deepen the soil and raise full crops, we cannot keep up the fertility of the soil without extra expense. I say we can. We have the same of manure, lime and commercial fertilizers to use on half the acres, we calculate to keep up the fertility of the soil by our present method of farming on the broad acre plan. Now if we adopt the deep acre plan, we will have the same amount of fertilizer to use on one acre of good land, as we have been using on two acres of poor. The size of the manure heap always corresponds with the size of the crops. With proper care, then, we should raise more of a variety of crops, especially the little things we buy, too many small fruits and vegetables that we could raise profitably, and have some to sell. Then we should raise all our own stock of every kind, and when we come to sell it, if the price does not quite meet our demand, we have no cash investment, what we do get, is ours, then again to make the farm pay we must abandon this unprofitable misanthropic of much fencing. But any of you ever calculate what it costs to fence a farm and the amount of expense of keeping up repairs? If you did, you would never build a division

fence or a line fence, they are an expensive luxury, they take up too much land, they harbor briars and bushes, and are in the way of farming. Fence the high ways and a pasture lot or two, and have a piece of movable fence, so you can pasture where you wish. That is all the fence you want on a farm to be profitable. Then again you say labor is to high for the price of grain, it seems so. I can't stop to argue the labor question with you now, but will say, if you were the hired man a while, you might possibly change your mind. I would rather undertake to support my family on ten acres of good land, than to do it by wages. Now, to make the farm pay, let me give you a few pointers and I am done. First, a farmer with just ordinary care and attention can sell \$200 worth of poultry and eggs, why twelve dozen of eggs a week will do it alone, say nothing about chickens and turkeys. Next eight cows will yield you \$200 more, if they are just half cared for, ask any dairyman, and he will tell you that fifty dollars a year is the product of a cow, and I am just figuring half. Then raise a dozen pigs more than you need for your own family, and they will bring you \$200 more. Now raise four calves a year and you will have four fat cattle to sell annually, that will bring you \$200 more. Raise one colt a year and you can sell one horse yearly that will bring you \$125 more. Now those easy \$50, the product of ten sheep. Now, sum this up and you will have close on to \$1,000, that has cost you very little hard labor and very little cash. Now, I will leave it to you, gentlemen, to calculate the surplus. We may have to sell from a well conducted farm of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, cloverseed and hay, and see if you cannot figure it high enough to make the farm pay. Sell it and work under instructions for the man that buys it of you. Talk is cheap but it takes five cents to buy a good cigar. I think we had better raise that too.

J. S. Motter taking the floor said: "Mr. President:—The subject now before us is 'How best to make the farm pay?' It is certainly one in which we are all interested, and should be discussed at all present, for the way the most of us are farming, you will have to admit that after we have our living and expenses and then sum up the profit and loss columns we are very lucky if we are not put down in the loss one, we all certainly have found out by this time at the low price of wheat that there is nothing in raising wheat, so we have to turn our attention to something else to raise to make the farm pay, my ideas briefly stated are these, for what stock of any kind we keep we should always endeavor to get the very best. If we cannot do this, we should keep the best that our means will allow. The time was when we had a cow that would make five pounds of butter per week, she was considered a good one now we ought to have them that will make 15 or 20 pounds per week, we all know at this day that would be nothing extraordinary after a person has had this kind, the cost of keeping is not as great as keeping the five pound cows, for in the first place we do not need to keep so many, a man who has a place for sixty pounds of butter per week, would have to keep 12 of the old style cows; on the well bred cows that would make their 15 pounds of butter per week it would only take 4 to produce the 60 pounds of butter. It clearly would be better to keep the best sorts, we would get a higher price for the butter, the feed, and attention would be in and about the same per cow. Now do you not think that would be one way to make the farm pay? If we had a horse just so he could, and would do the work that was all the farmers wanted, and then when they wanted to sell that horse, if he brought \$100 it was thought a big price; now by breeding good stock of horses we want that price, and can easily get it for a six month old colt, and we can get it easier than \$25 for a common colt, and if we should keep a colt till he would be 5 or 6 years old we could get \$400 to \$500 for it as easily as we can get \$150 for a common horse. I consider that a large profit in favor of the thoroughbred, for it does not cost as much to raise a well bred colt as it does a common one, for they are easier kept, and do not require as much feed as the common sort. What is the use of a farmer keeping a breed of hogs that requires over a year to make pork that will only weigh 240 to 300 lbs., when fed their utmost, when we can get breeds that when 6 or 7 months old will weigh that much, the same way with poultry of any kind, we may just as well raise Turkeys that will weigh from 30 to 40 lbs., as to raise them that will only weigh from 20 to 25 lbs., the trouble for the large ones is not a bit more than for the small ones, and at 8 cents per pound is considerably in favor of the large ones, a farmer can't afford to keep a breed of chickens that only lays eggs two months in the year, and wants to sit the other ten months, when he can get those that will lay on the average ten months. Another way to make the farm pay is to do all the work yourself; work day and night if necessary to accomplish it, and to eat what you can't sell; always be sure to keep the cost of everything in the eating line for yourself, then you will not eat so much, and when you get a dollar hold on to it and deprive yourself of the comforts of life. Living in this way when you get to be a man of forty or fifty years of age you will be all broken up physically, and cannot work any longer you become a burden to your friends, and when you cannot make any more money for them they wish you were dead or out of the way. If that is the way a farmer should live to make the farm pay I think I would in a very short time hunt some other occupation. Do not understand me to say that we should do nothing, I think we all should work, but not to the extent to break ourselves down in the prime of life. We should be industrious, also eco-

nomical, when we make a little money hold on to it, but not deprive ourselves of the comforts of this life for a few paltry dollars, we should have some enjoyment as we go along, and I think we would all enjoy life better, and in the majority of cases live to a ripe old age, and I think the farm would pay better than if we should live and keep the kind of stock some of our neighbors do; with these few remarks I will leave the floor to more experienced farmers than I.

After which A. M. Weybright spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—The question before us to day is a very important one; "How can the farm be made to pay best?" Well I would say by a mixed husbandry, but there should always be some crop on our farms that we can call our money crop, and what shall it be? In bygone days we used to consider wheat our money crop, but to day the cry is, "It don't pay to raise wheat, and sell it for 80 cts. per bushel." Now let us see whether we can raise wheat for 80 cts. per bushel, I think we can. We will commence at the plowing of the ground, for plowing per acre \$1.50, harrowing \$1 per acre, drilling 50 cts. per acre, 14 bushels wheat at 80 cts.—\$1.20, fertilizer \$2.50, now we have our wheat in the ground, and must trust to Providence for a crop. And then for the gathering and threshing, cutting and binding \$1.25 per acre, gathering and shocking 40 cts. per acre, hauling in and putting away 50 cts. per acre, threshing 3 cts. per bushel, for 20 bushels—60 cts., and 20 bushels per acre is what I consider a fair crop, hands to thresh 50 cts. per acre, hauling wheat to market \$1 per acre. This makes the expenses per acre, for wheat raising, \$10.95. Now we will add the interest on the money invested in the land, \$40 per acre, will buy land that will produce 20 bushels of wheat in an ordinary season, interest on \$40—\$2.40, making the expenses in full per acre, \$13.35. Now we will see what this acre of wheat is worth, 20 bushels at 80 cts.—\$16, one ton of straw \$5, making \$21 per acre, deduct \$13.35 from \$21, leaves \$7.65 per acre, clear of all expenses. Then wheat leaves the ground in the condition to raise clover, which is worth at least \$3 more to the acre without any expense. Now does it pay to raise wheat for 80 cents per bushel? Certainly it does pay when we can raise it. But somebody will say, suppose we don't raise 20 bushels per acre, well, if we don't, it is either our own fault or else a miss crop, and miss crops are just the same as if we go into raising stock, and they get sick and die, and they will die. Every business has its failures, and it doesn't make any difference what we go into, Mr. Chairman, I might say much more on this subject, but I will not take any more time at present.

At this point dinner was announced, which did justice to the hostess, and fully met the approbation of the Club. The Club was again called to order by the President, and the discussion of the morning was continued by the Secretary reading an essay prepared by D. S. Gillean, who could not remain on account of urgent engagements. It was commented upon by some of the members. The President called upon J. W. Troxell who gave a short address relative to the proprietor. He said he did not know much about his farm lying below Emmitsburg, as he had never been over it, but that the one lying above town was a very nice one, and if divided would make two very good ones. He said the proprietor did not live on it, and that it would be still better if it was under his own supervision. After considerable talking with reference to fencing and fence laws, that part of the business was dispensed with *pro tempore*. It was suggested that the places of meeting for the ensuing year be decided upon, in order that all families connected might have an idea when they might expect a visit from the Club. The following times and places were the result of the suggestion: April, D. S. Gillean; May, A. S. Weybright; June, S. G. Ohler; August, J. W. Troxell; September, H. F. Maxwell; October, W. S. Guthrie; November, J. S. Motter; December, Jos. Byers; January, R. E. Hockenbush; February, L. P. Shriver; March, J. R. Ohler; April, A. H. Maxwell. Subject for next meeting a continuation of the last, "how can we best make the farm pay?" Place of meeting, D. S. Gillean's. Addressed.

ROBT. E. HOCKENBUSH, Secretary.

J. S. MOTTER, Recording Secretary.

DIED.

MICKLEY.—On April 9, 1888, at the residence of his brother-in-law John Donnellson, near Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., Joseph Harry Mickley, aged 17 years, 11 months and 16 days.

BOYD.—On April 6, 1888, near Diehl's Mill, Adams county, Pa., Delilah Grace, infant daughter of James P. and Emma L. Boyd, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

MOTTER.—On April 12, 1888, near Motter's Station, George Adam, son of William H. and Mary E. Motter, aged 1 year, 2 months and 30 days.

Dearest Georgie thou hast left us. Gone to Heaven with the angel throng to dwell. He is not dead but slumbering. Look upward weeping eyes. Behold the treasure of our hearts. Safe, safe in Paradise. No night of sorrow, none of pain. But perfect peace and rest. Redeemed and saved he sweetly rests Upon his Saviour's breast.

FAIR.—On Feb. 28, 1888, near this place, Grace Estella Fair, daughter of John N. and Sarah A. Fair, aged 6 years 4 months and 24 days.

So lonely and so sad, So grieved and pained are we, Oh who can speak the grief, No thought could sadder be.

Our darling Gracy dear, Has gone from us so soon, Her tender voice is hushed, Our home is filled with gloom. By HER PARENTS.

PERSONALS.
Rev. I. M. Motter with two of his children of Waynesboro, made a visit at his father's.
Mrs. F. A. Davis of Baltimore is the guest of her father Mr. E. F. Kiser.
Mr. Geo. W. Myers of Martinsburg was in town last Saturday.
Mr. M. Hoke made a visit to Baltimore this week.
Mr. Jas. O. Hopp has returned home from Philadelphia.
Miss Florence Stewart of Rock Island, Ill., and Miss Nannie Stewart of Chumburg, made a visit at Mr. J. C. Annan's.
Mr. J. L. Hoke and Miss Helen Hoke made a visit to Baltimore.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF EMMITSBURG.

In Baltimore one of the most rapidly growing enterprises of the last few years, and one of the most appreciated as well as the most profitable business, is the installation of a good, reliable, and economical household furniture, especially to the medium and poorer classes, cannot be overestimated. Formerly people in ordinary circumstances were compelled to do without a great many necessary comforts of life; that is, their houses were scantily furnished, and only because they could not at any time raise sufficient cash money to properly furnish them. What little furniture they had, was of the poorest and cheapest class and never made a respectable appearance, or gave any satisfaction. Now on the installation plan an honest person, no matter what his or her means, can get a complete household furniture, carpets, crockery, refrigerators, baby carriages, parlor organs, etc., in fact any or everything necessary to furnish the home complete in order to attract the eye, they can get all these by paying a small amount each week, and as they pay, they acquire the property, and as they acquire the property, they become more comfortable and happy. This plan has become so popular in Baltimore, that it has attracted the attention of the people of this county, and they are now purchasing their household goods that way as a fact all excepting the extreme wealthy classes. Now the People of Emmitsburg have a chance to take advantage of this opportunity offered them, the People's Installation Company, 112 and 114 N. Howard Street, between Fayette and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, the largest and best conducted in the most reliable installation houses in Baltimore, have decided to allow any resident of Emmitsburg or immediate vicinity, the same advantage as the people of Baltimore now have, to go to them to see anything which they may desire to have on the installation plan at lowest cash prices and make terms of payments low enough to suit any one's convenience. This House not only sells everything in the line of household goods, but also repairs, baby carriages, crockery, parlor organs, etc., and has a complete stock of Silks, Velvets, Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps, Millinery, etc., Youth, Boys and Children's Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Watches, Jewelry, etc.—in fact they are general outfitters and are the only house in Baltimore where wearing apparel as well as furniture can be bought on the installation plan at low prices and very easy terms of payment. This House will always be glad to have the People of Emmitsburg call on them whether they intend to purchase or not, will be glad to have them look through their immense Warehouse and get acquainted with the goods, terms, etc. Any information desired by mail will be promptly furnished. Mar. 17-6m.

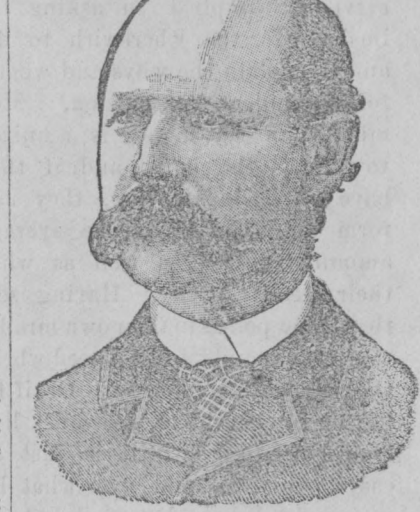
BUSINESS LOCALS.

A LARGE assortment of plain and fancy candies, fruits, canned goods, coffee, molasses, all kinds of spices, cigars and tobacco, soap, linings, glass, brushes, coal oil, Royal, Myrtle and other brands of flour, Hull's Cattle Powder, Hardware always on hand at J. Smith's.

Get your house painting done by John F. Adelsberger, who will furnish estimates upon application, work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

A FULL stock of fine and coarse city made Boots and Shoes, also Groceries and boots. New home-made work and mending of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch, by Jas. A. Rowe & Son.

HAVE YOUR Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by Geo. T. Eyster, who warrants the same, and has always on hand a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. feb 8-17.



W. L. DOUGLAS

