

Emmitsburg Chronicle.



C. M. MOTTER, Editor & Publisher.

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VOL. XIII.

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1891.

No. 24.

DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY

Circuit Court.
 Chief Judge—Hon. James McSherry.
 Associate Judges—Hon. John T. Hanson and Hon. John A. Lynch.
 State's Attorney—Edw. S. Eichelberger.
 Clerk of the Court—W. Irving Parsons.

Orphan's Court.
 Judges—George W. Shank, George Koogle and Benjamin G. Fitzhugh.
 Register of Wills—Hamilton Lindsay.

County Officers.
 County Commissioners—Eugene L. Derr, David Fisher, Josiah Englar, John F. Jones, Jonathan Brier.
 Sheriff—Otho J. Gaver.
 Tax Collector—Isaac C. Fisher.
 Surveyor—William H. Hillery.
 School Commissioners—Samuel Drotow, Herman L. Houtzahn, David D. Thomas, E. R. Zimmerman, Jas. W. Condon.
 Examiner—E. L. Boblitz.

Emmitsburg District.
 Notary Public—Paul Motter.
 Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, James Knott, James F. Hickey, Joshua Hobbs.
 Constables—E. S. Toney.
 Constable—W. P. Nunemaker, H. E. Hann, John B. Shorb.
 School Trustees—O. A. Horner, S. N. McNair, John W. Reigle.

Town Officers.
 Burgess—William B. Blair.
 Commissioners—Escar D. Fraley, James O. Tripp, J. Thos. Gelswick, A. M. Patterson, James A. Elder, William H. Gindler.
 Constable—H. E. Hann.
 Tax Collector—John F. Hopp.

Churches.
Ev. Lutheran Church.
 Pastor—Rev. W. S. Simons. Services every Sunday morning and evening at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. Wednesday evening lectures at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation.
 Pastor—Rev. U. H. Bellman. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Presbyterian Church.
 Pastor—Rev. W. S. Simons. Morning service at 10 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening Lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 8:30 o'clock a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
 Pastor—Rev. H. P. White, C. M. First Mass 7 o'clock a. m., Second Mass 10 o'clock a. m., Vespers 3 o'clock p. m., Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
 Pastor—Rev. J. F. Gray. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Class meeting every other Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Arrive.
 Through from Baltimore, 11:10, a. m., Way from Baltimore, 7:05, p. m., Hagerstown, 7:10, p. m., Rocky Ridge, 8:10, p. m., Mt. Airy, 11:10, p. m., Frederick, 11:10, a. m., and 7:02, p. m., Gettysburg, 3:30, p. m.

Depart.
 Baltimore, Way 8:10, a. m., Mechanicstown and Hagerstown, 5:30, p. m., Hanover, Lancaster and Harrisburg, 8:30, p. m., Rocky Ridge, 8:30, p. m., Baltimore, Way, 2:42, p. m., Proctor, 2:12, p. m., Mt. Airy, 3:12, p. m., St. Mary's, 3:12, p. m., Gettysburg, 3:30, p. m.

Societies.
 Massachusetts Tribe No. 41, I. O. O. F. Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month at Firemen's Hall. President, M. P. Shuff; Secretary, Wm. Morrison; Sen. Sarg., Rowe K. Shriver; Jun. Sarg., C. E. of R.; George L. Gillilan; K. of W., Dr. J. W. Reigle.

Emerald Beneficial Association.
 President, Peter Bartel; Vice-President, Emanuel Noel; Secretary, George Schickel; Assistant Secretary, E. A. Adelsberger; Treasurer, John M. Souter. Meets the fourth Sunday of each month in E. A. Adelsberger's building, West main street.

Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R.
 Commander, Maj. O. A. Horner; Senior Vice-Commander, Samuel S. McNair; Junior Vice-Commander, Harvey G. Winter; Chaplain, Jos. W. Davidson; Quartermaster, Geo. T. Gelswick; Officer of the Day, Wm. A. Fraley; Officer of the Guard, Albert Dittler; Surgeon, John Shank; Council Administrator, Samuel Gable; Joseph Frame and John A. Baker; Delegate to State Encampment, Wm. A. Fraley; Alternate, Harvey G. Winter.

Vigilant Hose Company.
 Meets 1st and 3rd Friday evenings of each month at Firemen's Hall. President, V. E. Rowe; Vice-President, Jeremiah Donoghue; Secretary, Wm. T. Eyster; Treasurer, J. H. Stokes; Capt., Geo. T. Eyster; 1st Lieut., G. T. Gelswick; 2nd Lieut., D. G. Donoghue.

Emmitsburg Choral Union.
 Meets at Public School House 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M. Officers—President, Rev. W. S. Simons, D. D.; Vice-President, Maj. O. A. Horner; Secretary, W. H. Troxell; Treasurer, Paul Motter; Conductor, Dr. J. Kay Wrigley; Assistant Conductor, Maj. O. A. Horner.

Citizens' Building Association.
 President, V. E. Rowe, Vice-President, M. Hoke; Secretary, P. A. Adelsberger; Treasurer, Paul Motter; Directors, Wm. A. Fraley, J. H. Stokes, T. Long, Jas. O. Hopp, M. Hoke, Paul Motter, V. E. Rowe, S. L. Rowe.

Emmitsburg Water Company.
 President, I. S. Annan; Vice-President, L. M. Motter; Secretary, E. R. Zimmerman; Treasurer, E. A. Horner; Directors, L. M. Motter, O. A. Horner, J. Thos. Gelswick, E. R. Zimmerman, I. S. Annan, E. L. Rowe, Nicholas Baker.

The Mt. St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Association.
 Board of Directors—Vincent Sebald, Chairman and Attorney; Aloisius V. Kesper, John H. Rosenstiel, John A. Poldice and E. G. Eckersley; Rev. Edw. Allen, D. D., Chaplain; Alex. V. Kesper, President; Wm. H. Koop, Vice-President; John H. Rosenstiel, Treasurer; George Sebald, Secretary; Albert J. Walker, Assistant Secretary; William Jordan, Sergeant-at-Arms; Sick Visiting Committee—George Seybold, Chairman; Samuel H. Rosenstiel, George Althoff, Augustus Kretz and John J. Topp.

I. S. ANNAN & BRO.

GENERAL STORE.

NEW CONFECTIONERY.

HAVING opened a Confectionery Store in the room recently occupied by Jos. K. Hays, with an entirely NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. My stock is just fresh from the factory and consists of all kinds of

CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, Etc.

Have the largest and most complete Stock of Confectionery every shown in Emmitsburg and am prepared to furnish

Schools, Parties, Private families etc., at shortest notice. Have also a large stock of

CANNED GOODS

and sell WM. H. BIGGS & BRO'S CELEBRATED FLOUR.

M. E. ADELSBERGER, Dec. 14-1889.

KNABE

Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.

These instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and up to their excellence alone have attained an

UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE

Which establishes them as unequalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY.

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

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS

AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

WM. KNABE & CO., 22 & 24 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, July 5-ly.

DR. FAHNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

It is safe to give to babies a few days old, and its good effects in ordinary doses, are seen in children five and six years old.

There is nothing in the drug market that gives more universal satisfaction than Teething Syrup. Thousands of physicians are prescribing it daily. An over dose is not dangerous—it will prevent cholera infantum if used in time—no better soothing syrup made—many testimonials give proof of these words—all dealers sell it for 25 cts. Sample bottle sent on receipt of 10 cents. Made only by Drs. D. FAHNEY & SOX, HAGERSTOWN, Md.

STOP. LOOK.

I have just received a large lot of PURE ALL-LYNE WHISKEYS for harvest and medicinal purposes, distilled by the well-known William Foust, at Glen Rock, York county, Pa., whose distillery was established in 1836. This Whiskey has no equal and is absolutely pure. Doctors recommend it as the best for medicinal purposes. Have high and low prices. Give me a call before buying elsewhere and be convinced.

GEO. GINGELL, 16-7-11

JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMMITSBURG, MD. Office with James F. Hickey, J. P. West Main Street, adjoining the Reformed Church. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Feb 6-6m

Edward S. Eichelberger,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, FREDERICK CITY, MD. OFFICE—West Church Street, opposite Court House.—Being the State's Attorney for the County does not interfere with my attending to civil practice. Dec 9-1f.

PAUL MOTTER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, EMMITSBURG, MD. Respectfully offers his services to all persons having business to attend to in his line. Can be found at all times at the CHURCH OFFICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. NEAR EMMITSBURG, MD. This Institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and picturesque part of Frederick Co., half a mile from Emmitsburg, and two miles from Mount St. Mary's College. Terms—Board and Tuition per academic year, including bed and bedding, washing, mending and Doctor's fee, \$200. Letters of inquiry directed to the Mother Superior. mar 15-1f.

DR. HARTLEY'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR—CATARRH, DISSIPATES

And drives away forever Offensive Breath, Disagreeable Discharges from the Head, Hawking and Rinsing the Throat, quickly relieved by its use, and Throat Affections, Asthma, Obstructions of the Nasal Passages, Headache and Pains in the Face and Ears permanently and effectually cured. A cheerful disposition is at once restored and nervous diseases disposed of by the use of a single bottle. Sold by druggists in large packages, with glass syringe, and all necessary instructions.

Price One Dollar Per Bottle. CONSULT FREE.

DR. HARTLEY, BALTIMORE, MD. July 5-ly

—CALL ON—

GEO. T. EYSTER, —AND—

See his splendid stock of GOLD & SILVER, Key & Stem-Winding WATCHES.

W. H. BIGGS. JAS. S. BIGGS.

Isabella Mills Md.

Wm. H. Biggs & Bro.

"Isabella" Flour,

Victor Flour, Rocky Ridge Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Hominy.

All Warranted to be Superior Articles. Ask for Prices.

FOR SALE BY M. E. Adelsberger & Son, Emmitsburg. Mrs. E. B. Welty, Hampton Valley. W. C. Rodgers, Fairfield. Dr. J. G. Troxell, Mt. St. Mary's, P. O. J. C. Rosenstiel, Motter's Station. Samuel J. Maxwell, Maxwell's Mill. Feb 7-11

ODE TO MOTHER GOOSE.

BY GILBERTA SINCLAIR WHITTLE.

"Little Tommy Grace Had a pain in his face, So bad that he couldn't learn a letter; When in came Dicky Long Singing such a funny song That Tommy laughed, and found 'his face was better."

"As Willie Snooks and Betty Brookes Were walking out one Sunday, Said Betty Brookes to Willie Snooks To-morrow will be Monday," Mother Goose's Melodies.

Oh, wonderful book! was there ever by man A volume composed on so perfect a plan, Where science, philosophy, ethics one finds Brought down to the level of infantile minds.

The ocean's bright surface, its waves capped with snow, Its roar and its motion, its ebb and its flow Charm e'en the most careless—small boys and young girls, But a diver must seek for its deep-hidden pearls.

So this volume, which open before me now lies, Its musical jingle we soon learn to prize, But the pure pearls of wisdom the rhythm conceals, The labor alone of a diver reveals.

Of the many before me I give in this place The story of Thomas, whose surname was Grace, Some physical ailment it grieves me to say, Had unfitted our friend both for work and for play.

And what cured him? No doctor with countenance long, 'Twas a jovial companion, a jest and a song. Till young Tom who before could not master a letter, Laughed aloud, and behold! he was instantly better.

Strange connection 'twixt matter and mind we detect, 'Tis difficult oft to tell cause from effect. But a laugh, when the ills we are heir to are aife, Is the great panacea, the elixir of life.

Dear friends, many troubles in this life we may find Of body and soul of heart and of mind, 'There's a purpose in pain,' this cuff we must quaff, But keep a brave heart, toss it off with a laugh.

One more piece of advice, put it, too, "in your pipe," Avoid those of whom Betty Brookes is a type. You remember how spoiled was that nice Sunday walk, By gloomy forebodings and dolorous talk.

Such people as these, social vultures, indeed, How they dote upon mis'ries and horrors to feed. Choose rather your friends from the honeybee class, And extract all the sweetness from life as you pass.

—Indianapolis Sentinel

EARLY PRINTING.

BY J. S. GITT.

The following statement of facts in relation to early printing is condensed from reliable authorities—unless it be the paragraph on newspapers, which is taken from the newspapers, and they are of course reliable.

In 1430 Gutenberg left Mayence and went to Strasburg, where he remained until 1448, and while there he commenced and prosecuted his experiments in printing. He returned in 1449, and on the 22nd of August, 1450, made arrangements with Faust for printing. He pledged to Faust his machinery and imparted to him his knowledge.

They first used wooden plates, then single types. In 1452 metal types were cut with which the "42 line Bible," also called the "Mazzarini Bible," was printed. This was a work of great labor, and required seven or eight years in completing it. After many difficulties they dissolved partnership in 1455, and Gutenberg died in 1468. In 1457 a magnificent edition of the Psalter was published by Faust and Schoeffer. It was four years in the press, and was in some measure the work of Gutenberg. It was the first printed book bearing a date. (There are eight copies extant, viz: 1 in Vienna, 2 in Paris, 1 in Darmstadt, 1 in Windsor, and 2 in private libraries in England.) On the 14th of August, 1462, Faust and Schoeffer finished the so-called

"Mayence Bible," or "48 line Bible," the first Bible bearing a date. The printers of Mayence were dispersed throughout Europe and in a few years the Art spread rapidly. It was first established in Bamberg in 1461, by Albert Phistex; in Cologne, 1467, by Ulrich Zell; Augsburg, 1468, by Gunther Zainer, who first used Latin letters; Nuremberg, 1470, by J. Senderscheidt and H. Kefer; in Spegar, by P. Drach, and in Strasberg, by J. Mentelius, in 1471; in Ulm, by J. Zainer, in Launingen, and in Merteberg, 1473; Esslingen, 1475; Lubeck, Blaubeuren, 1476; Rostock, Trient, 1476; Eichstadt, 1478; Wursburg, 1479; Leipsig, 1481, by Marcus Braud; Vienna, Erfurt, Passau and Rentlingen, 1482; Magdeburg, 1483; Heidelberg, Regensburg, (Rastisbon,) 1485; Munster, 1486; Ingoldstadt, 1489; Hamburg, 1491, by the brothers Brochard; Freiburg, by R. Piscautor; Lunenburg, by J. Licht, in 1493; Oppenheim, 1495; Tubingen 1498; Munich 1,500.

The Art was carried from Mayence into Italy by Conrad Sneiderheim and Arnold Pannero, who printed some books at Cloister Subidco in 1465, and afterwards at Rome in 1467. Cardinal Caraffi called George Lauer from Wurzburg to Rome, in 1460, where he erected a press in St. Eusebius' Cloister. Adam Roth, who printed in Rome from 1471 to 1475, first made use of diphthongs in printing. At this time there were twenty other printers in Rome. In 1469 Johann Von Speyer established a press in Venice, his brother Vindelino followed in 1470. They were rivalled by Nicholas Jensen, who became widely known. There were many other great printers in Venice at this time, among whom was Aldus Pius Manerius, who began in 1494. He was the head of the celebrated Manucei family of printers, who flourished at Venice in the sixteenth century.

In Milan the first printing was in 1460; Folioque, 1470; Bologna, Ferrara, Naples, Pavia, Florence, 1471; Padua, Parma, 1472; Messina, 1473; Vicenza, Como, Turin, Genoa, 1474; Perugia, 1475; Lucca, Palermo, 1477.

In France the first printing was at Paris in 1470; Lyons, 1479; Caen, 1480. In Switzerland, at Munster in 1472; Basle, 1474; Geneva, 1478. In 1473 printing was introduced into Hungary, and the same year into the Netherlands, at Alost and Utrecht; Lorevain, 1474; Antwerp, Burges, Brussels, 1476.

William Caxton introduced the Art into England, and first printed in Westminster Abbey in 1474. Theodore Rood printed at Oxford first in 1478. The first printing in Spain was at Valencia, by Fernando de Cordova and L. Palmart, in 1474; Barcelona, Sardogosa, 1475; Seville, 1477; Tolosa, 1479. In Bohemia, at Pilson, in 1476; Prague, 1478. In Moravia, at Brunn, 1486; Almutz, 1499. In Portugal, by the Jews, in 1487, and by them at Lisbon in 1489. In Sweden, at Stockholm, by Johann Snell in 1483. In Denmark (Slesvig), 1486; Copenhagen, by Gottfried von Ehemann, 1493. In Poland, at Cracow, by Johannes Haller, 1500.

The first book printed in America was *Escald Espiritual, tra dovida de Latin en Castellano*, by Juan Pablos, in the city of Mexico, where the Art was introduced by Antonio de Mendoza in 1539. The first book printed in the English colonies of North America was the *Bay Psalm Book*, at Cambridge, in 1640. An Almanac printed there in 1639 was the second article printed in the colonies.

The first newspaper published in the English language was issued in England about 1622. The first in France, in 1631. The first in the United States was *The Boston News Letter*, in 1704. The first in New York City was *The New York Gazette*, in 1725. The first weekly journal issued in Philadelphia was *The American Weekly Mercury*, by Andrew Bradford, in 1719.

The earliest publication in England in the character of Reviews

were "The Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious," 4-to, London, 1687." The Universal Historical Bibliotheque of Books in all Languages for January, 1686," 4-to, London, 1687; and "The Young Students' Library," by the Athenian Society, 1692. After these, in the next century appeared "The Old and New Memoirs of Literature;" then "The Works of the Learned," upon which was built "The Monthly Review," eclipsing every one that preceded it, and not excelled by any subsequent similar critical journal.

In 1795 Firman Didot soldered together the corrected columns of movable type, on the back, and thus secured the permanence of their form. These connected types he called stereotypes. A Hollander named J. Vander May is said to have employed cast plates in printing the Bible nearly one hundred years before, in Leyden. A Scott named Ged is said to have printed a "Sallust" in this manner in 1736, and Hoffman and Carey probably preceded Didot in France.

Letters were printed in Europe more than a thousand years before the invention of the Art of Printing by Gutenberg. Of this early printing a specimen is preserved in the University Library at Upsala, in Sweden. It is a Mosco-Gothic version of the Gospels, made by Bishop Ulfilas in the fourth century. The letters of the text are silver, with gold initials, printed on violet-colored vellum. On this they have been stamped separately, with single blocks, by hand, as may be seen in the slightly irregular arrangement of the letters in the words. Had the printer combined his type and employed machinery he would have invented printing, but these improvements were made only when the increasing demand for books made a more speedy multiplication of them necessary.

He'd Send a Substitute. "Julius," said the colonel, with a benevolent smile, "you probably know that I have one hundred acres of watermelons."

"I—I—has yo' done got dat much, sah?"

"Why, you live out there, Julius, you know all about it."

"Deed I libs out dar, but I've been so werry busy I hain't had time to inqur around. What about dem watermilions, kurnel?"

"Julius, suppose I should drug some of those melons?"

"Yes, sah."

"Put in something that would make the thief awfully sick?"

"I follers yo', sah."

"Do you think you could tell one of the drugged melons by feeling of it in the night?"

"Me? me? What would I be doin' in yo' millyon patch, sah?"

"But suppose you went there?"

"Arter millyons?"

"Yes."

"Gwine ter steal 'em?"

"Yes."

"Wall, kurnel Johnson, 'tain't no use to argify dat p'int, 'kase I wouldn't go."

"Why not?"

"Kase I'd send one of de boys, yo' know."—*New York Saturday Summary.*

Out Walking With a Gentleman. The negro bootblack in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, is either the wittiest or the cheekiest fellow in his line in this country. It's according to how you take him. The other day a New Yorker waited by the blacking stand for the vice president of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express to have his shoes shined.

"Shine, sir?" the black asked of the New Yorker.

"No, not to-day," the New Yorker replied.

"On, you better have 'em shined," said the black. "You mus' remember you's out walking with a gentleman."—*New York Sun.*

Let us break the sod in springtime, And sow our scanty seed; Though we weep o'er vacant caskets, And wait in patient need; Though we wait in dark, sad places, And glean one drop of rain, God is God of seed and harvest, And labor is not vain.

J. WOLCOTT.

Bits of Good Advice That All Girls Should Read.

WHAT TO AVOID. A loud, weak, affected, whining, harsh or shrill tone of voice.

Extravagances in conversation—such phrases as "awfully this," "bestly that," "loads of time," "don't you know," "hate" for dislike, etc.

Sudden exclamations of annoyance, surprise and joy, such as "bother!" "gracious," "how jolly!"

Yawning when listening to any one. Talking on family matters, even to bosom friends.

Attempting any vocal or instrumental piece of music you cannot execute with ease.

Crossing your letters. Making a short, sharp nod with the head, intending to do duty as a bow.

WHAT TO CULTIVATE. An unaffected, low, distinct, silver-toned voice.

The art of pleasing those around you, and seeming pleased with them and all they may do for you.

The charm of making these little sacrifices quite naturally, as if no account to yourself.

The habit of making allowances for the opinions, feelings or prejudices of others.

An erect carriage, a sound body. A good memory for facts, and facts connected with them, thus avoiding giving offense through not recognizing or bowing to people, or saying to them what had best be left unsaid.

The art of listening without impatience to prosy talkers and smiling at the twice-told tale or joke. —*Harper's Young People*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. mar 6-ly

He Ought to Know.

Dr. Fowler having had occasion to treat the family of Sam Johnson for malaria, remonstrated with Sam for having the pigpen so near his residence.

"What's de reason I ought ter put de pigpen furdur away from de house?" asked Sam.

"Because it is unhealthy," replied the doctor.

"Reckon you is mistaken," replied Sam; "dat pen has been dar for two-years, and dar ain't been no sickness yit among de hogs."—*Texas Siftings.*

AN Irishman, of course, getting upon a street car found one place vacant, which he proposed to occupy. "Sure," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "I came just in the nick of time." "How is that?" "Arrah! If I was to come now, I shouldn't find a single seat."

THE noblest work of architecture ever yet produced by man is St. Peter's church in Rome, length 607 feet, height from the pavement to the cross 458 feet; it was begun in 1506 and finished in 1629, cost about \$75,000,000.

Mrs. WATTS: "How is your new girl?" Mrs. POTTS: "O, she's a perfect heathen. I left her to straighten things up before the minister called, and she never even dusted off the Bible."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Increase the working capacity of your horses 50 per cent by using Crown Stock Food.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes if not for sale in your place ask your agent to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES

WHY IS THE \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY? It is a seamless shoe, made of the best fine calf, stylish and comfortable, and wears longer than any other manufacturer's, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as French imported shoes which cost from \$6.00 to \$10.00.

\$2.50 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extra attention. One pair will wear twice.

\$2.00 fine calf, no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe comfortable and serviceable.

\$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' \$2.

COUNTRY ROADS AGAIN.

Mr. Isaac B. Potter, of New York, has an article in the last number of the Forum on "The Profit of Good Country Roads." He considers the cost to the farmer of carting his produce over country roads, "dissolving in the rains of April, baking and pulverizing in the summer sun, drifting and disappearing in the whirlwinds of November, and presenting at all times but little more than a roughened streak of soil to serve as a highway for the great volume of internal traffic."

It is gratifying to note the renewed interest manifested in the Choral Union. New members are being received and there is a revival of the old enthusiastic spirit. This society is one of the best institutions in our town and deserves the encouragement of the entire community.

A MAN who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says: TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience I have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with such confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you.

THE SAYWARD CASE. The Behring Sea Question to be Settled by Arbitration. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The case of the schooner "Savard" in the United States, involving the settlement of important points connected with the Behring sea controversy, was called for argument before the United States supreme court in Washington.

"GOOD OLD TIMES." It is hard to understand exactly what is the true meaning of the much-used phrase "Good Old Times," for the application when made, as it generally is, to years gone by, is certainly a misnomer.

THE HAGERS TOWN GAZETTE. The Hagers Town Gazette of last week devoted considerable space to a article on the gambling feature of the fair recently held in that city. While such a course may be commendable in the society, the people of Washington county to whom the gambling has been an eye-sore have released their corporate jurisdiction under whose protection it has been carried on, decide to abolish it or not.

NEW YORK city is threatened with a water famine, and all though the North drought prevails of a most alarming character. The same is true in many parts of the South and West, though at some points recent rains have brought relief.

"LISTED," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price.

THE AMENDMENTS.

According to complete returns from all the counties in the State, says the Baltimore Sun, all the amendments have been ratified by the people except the third, relating to uniformity of taxation. This ratification of the complete figures has been delayed by the indifference toward the matter in the counties. But the figures, now compiled with great care, are correct except as to some trifling variations, which may proceed from different sources.

For amendment No. 1, (extension of the veto power), 49,513. Against amendment No. 2, 22,719. For amendment No. 3, (surrender of tax exemptions by corporations), 47,141. Against amendment No. 2, 22,902.

For amendment No. 4, (extending term of county commissioners), 42,436. Against amendment No. 4, 26,188. For amendment No. 5, (permitting sale of the State's stock in corporations), 33,476. Against amendment No. 5, 35,382.

For amendment No. 6, (providing that whenever mortgages are taxed they shall be taxed in the county where recorded), 33,475. Against amendment No. 6, 30,985.

It is gratifying to note the renewed interest manifested in the Choral Union. New members are being received and there is a revival of the old enthusiastic spirit. This society is one of the best institutions in our town and deserves the encouragement of the entire community.

A MAN who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says: TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience I have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with such confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you.

THE SAYWARD CASE. The Behring Sea Question to be Settled by Arbitration. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The case of the schooner "Savard" in the United States, involving the settlement of important points connected with the Behring sea controversy, was called for argument before the United States supreme court in Washington.

"GOOD OLD TIMES." It is hard to understand exactly what is the true meaning of the much-used phrase "Good Old Times," for the application when made, as it generally is, to years gone by, is certainly a misnomer.

THE HAGERS TOWN GAZETTE. The Hagers Town Gazette of last week devoted considerable space to a article on the gambling feature of the fair recently held in that city. While such a course may be commendable in the society, the people of Washington county to whom the gambling has been an eye-sore have released their corporate jurisdiction under whose protection it has been carried on, decide to abolish it or not.

NEW YORK city is threatened with a water famine, and all though the North drought prevails of a most alarming character. The same is true in many parts of the South and West, though at some points recent rains have brought relief.

"LISTED," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price.

HEROIC LIFE SAVERS.

Terrible Battle with the Waves and Loss of Life in England's Coast. LONDON, Nov. 12.—Another heavy gale is in progress on the English coast, and Ireland. The White Star line steamship Majestic, from New York, was caught in the hurricane, and Captain Parsell decided that it would be too dangerous to attempt to enter Queenstown harbor. The Majestic went therefore, kept off and proceeded on her way to Liverpool, from which place the mails and passengers were transferred to London.

It is feared that when the details of the storm begin to be received they will bring intelligence of many wrecks and great loss of life. Already a few dispatches have been received telling of wrecks. From Hythe, one of the cinque ports, in the county of Kent on the English channel, comes the report of the wreck of the French schooner Edirini. By the use of the life line the crew managed to reach the shore in safety, but the captain, his wife and son were not fortunate. The Edirini was wrecked by the high seas and all three perished.

The captain of the Edirini, however, refused to leave the vessel, and his wife and son refused to be separated from him, preferring drowning with the gallant sailor to being saved by the waves and dashed ashore. The efforts to save the crew resulted in serious loss of life. The Hythe lifeboat, which finally got adrift after over a dozen fruitless efforts, was capsized while trying to reach the vessel. Several of the life savers were drowned. A large crowd on the shore witnessed the efforts of the life savers to reach the vessel. Twenty-seven clung to the rigging.

All afternoon the Hythe and Sandgate lifeboats struggled to reach the doomed vessel. While the crew hung to the masts, the people on shore tried to make their encouraging cheers heard above the roar of the storm.

About 5:30 p. m. the Benvenue began to break up. The Benvenue, with the unfortunate clinging in the rigging, still held together. About this time the multitude on shore were thrilled by the spectacle of a seaman's daring and desperate stroke for the salvation of himself and his fellow survivors. The sailor fastened a line around his waist and leaped into the waters. He struck out boldly for the shore, but in a few minutes his body, limp and lifeless, was tossed on the crest of a wave.

The storm abated somewhat as darkness grew, and another attempt was made to launch the lifeboat. At length, after a tremendous struggle, the brave life savers brought their boat up to the rigging of the Benvenue, and the men who remained. It was 9:45 when the lifeboat reached the wreck, and the work of taking in the poor wretches was as perilous as getting to them. The reception on shore will be remembered for many a day.

The number rescued from the Benvenue is twenty-seven. The lost are Captain Modill, of Liverpool, two apprentices, the steward and two seamen. The sea swept up high on the beach, so the struggle to hold on may be imagined.

Two of the members of the Hythe life saving crew were drowned in the accident to that boat, while attempting to reach the Benvenue early in the evening. One of the men, the captain, was killed. The Dungeness life saving boat, in making an effort to reach the vessel, was overturned, and five of the crew were drowned. Two men from the stranded ship lost their lives in trying to swim to shore.

The bark Pflügen, from San Francisco for Bremen, was wrecked at Hastings. Her crew of seventeen men and five passengers remained in the rigging five hours, while the life savers rocketed after rocket, with line attached, to the rescue. Several rockets fell short, but at length a line reached the vessel. Thousands were assembled on shore, the spectators being attracted by seeing a woman's form among the shipwrecked. The woman was the first to be sent on the perilous journey to safety. Nearly half dead she was hauled ashore. Then followed two boys, and afterwards the men, the captain being last.

The schooner John Roberts, of Port Madiera, Wales, went ashore near Brighton, and rockets failed to carry lines to the vessel. The crew were in the rigging, and the vessel seemed about to break up. A tug was sent, but did not engage a tug for rescue, but was drawn to the scene by horses, reaching the spot just five minutes after the vessel went to pieces. The spectators were so angry at what they considered a lack of energy that they made a demonstration against the crew. Meantime the mariners had leaped into the sea and battled while vainly struggling to reach port, and quite a number of coasting schooners have met the same fate. At Lowestoft, near Ipswich, Suffolk, a fishing smack wrecked after long and heavy seas with the storm, was just upon the point of making Lowestoft harbor, was suddenly completely overwhelmed by more than unusually heavy seas and foundered in full sight of thousands of people who were watching the vessel.

The latter, numbering seven souls in all, were all drowned.

Anti-Martin Victory. CORN, Nov. 9.—Mr. Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate for the seat in parliament for Cork city left vacant by the death of Parnell, has been elected by a plurality of 1,400 over the Nationalist candidate, Mr. John E. Redmond. The result of the count is as follows: Flavin (McCarthyite), 3,693; Redmond (Parnellite), 2,157; Sarsfield (Unionist), 1161. The defeat, say the Parnellites, will not prevent the Nationalists from hanging together until the general election.

Four Firemen Killed. CAMO, Ill., Nov. 12.—Passenger train No. 3 on the Illinois Central railroad, collided with a northbound freight train, causing one of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of the road. The dead are: William Hillman, engineer, and his fireman, Walter Spier. Fireman Tom McGee, colored, all of Jackson, and Express Messenger James Holler, of Milan. One passenger received injuries that may prove fatal.

McMillan Must Hang. PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—The state supreme court has decided the case of Edward McMillan, accused of the murder of a terminer of Luzerne county. McMillan last February murdered his wife. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The supreme court decision affirms the judgment of the lower court and orders the record to be remitted for execution.

Returned to Work. PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—The men who belong to the Amalgamated Association at Jones & Laughlin's mill, who have been on strike, returned to work this morning, pending an investigation into their grievances by the national committee of the association.

THREE PROVINCES DECLINE IN FAVOR OF INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—On account of the strict guard kept by the Brazilian government over the telegraph cable lines it is almost impossible to obtain reliable news as to the exact state of the country. It is now generally admitted, however, that there is no room for further doubt that the province of Rio Grande do Sul has declared its independence. The president, Gracioso Paes, was followed the example set by Rio Grande do Sul, and yesterday it declared its independence.

Gracioso Paes, or as is better known, Para, is one of the most important provinces of Brazil. The capital of the province is Para. It is the great rubber port of the world. Last night the announcement was made that at least another province—the province of Maranhão—had declared its independence of the government as now constituted. Great excitement prevails at Rio de Janeiro and throughout Brazil.

All the present indications point to a long and bloody civil war in the near future, the overthrow of Da Fonseca's dictatorship and the establishment in Brazil of a number of separate republics somewhat similar to those of South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Dispatches from Santiago say: It is only with difficulty that Brazilian news arrives here unless it is favorable to the dictator. Several attempts have been made to change the form of government. All attempts to hold meetings are frustrated. The chambers were dissolved forcibly. It is alleged that President da Fonseca intends to reduce the number of deputies to 50. Exchange is falling in Rio Janeiro.

It is stated that Fonseca would have little difficulty in establishing the new order of things were it not for the fact that he has a man, some of whom have been in the city, who is suffering in cancer, which, if true, would necessarily prevent him from taking the field in person should a resort to arms be necessary.

As Bad as Balboa. LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Santiago says there is widespread discontent with the evident purpose of the government to suppress existing forms. The election of Admiral Montt as president, followed by the election of Silva as president of the senate, is taken as before in complete control of the government. The government is accused of espionage in Valparaiso, and no man knows when he is safe. Executions are frequent, but the newspapers are forbidden to give details of the execution. At least 2000 Chilean military officers have already been shot, and a number are awaiting execution. Some of those most hated by the junta are protected in the legations, and that is the main reason for the irritation against the Americans. Not a day passes at Santiago without several arrests on political grounds.

Three Miners Killed. PARIS, Nov. 10.—A despatch from Nevers, capital of the department of Nièvre, gives the details of a fatal accident that occurred in a colliery near that city. While a party of eight miners were at work in a shaft, the rope by means of which the cage was raised and lowered broke, and the cage and all its occupants were dashed to the bottom of the pit. Three of the unfortunate miners were instantly killed, and the bodies of the other five were recovered. Little hope is entertained of their recovery.

Charged with the Kester Murder. WILMERSBORO, Pa., Nov. 12.—H. Higgins and Joseph Evelyn, together with their wives, have been arrested, charged with the murder of two old farmers named Kester, which occurred in 1883. The prisoners were lodged in jail. They were visited by reporters and others, but absolutely refused to talk of the murder or their arrest. This is considered as a good piece of detective work, and it is thought that the right parties have been approached. There is great rejoicing over the arrest by farmers.

Tried to Blow Up Good Templars. WHITEWATER, Wis., Nov. 12.—A desperate attempt was made by unknown persons to blow up the local lodge of Good Templars while the organization was in session. Dynamite was used, and the charge was partly exploded. The lodge was destroyed, and a considerable extent, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. But a small part of the charge was exploded, which accounts for the fact that the hall and its occupants escaped unharmed from it. The dynamite was placed in a pile of wood in the auto-room and part of it was thrown into the stove. William Harrington was badly burned, and the building fired by the explosion.

The Official Count. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The official count of the election in Pennsylvania is as follows: In a total vote of 589,524 General Grant received 1,468,929; Robert E. Wright 356,431, and Hagne 18,510. Morrison has 412,834, Tilden 558,618, and Drayton 18,420. The call for a constitutional convention was lost overwhelmingly. The vote cast for it was 173,819, and against it 439,398. The prohibition vote is surprisingly small, being less than 18,600.

Ohio's Population. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The census office issues a bulletin giving the population of Ohio by minor civil divisions. The population of the state in 1880 was 8,072,316, against 8,443,032 in 1890. Of this eighty-eight per cent. in the state twenty-eight show decreases, most of them very slight.

Catarrh, Not Local, But Constitutional. Dr. Dio Lewis, the eminent Boston physician, in a magazine article says: "Catarrh is a general disease, and not a local disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man, showing itself in the nose—A local exhibition of a Constitutional trouble." Therefore, he argues, the use of snuff and other local applications is wrong, and while they seem to give temporary relief, they really do more harm than good. Other leading authorities agree with Dr. Lewis. Hence, the only proper method of cure for catarrh is by taking the medicine which reaches every part of the body through the blood, does eliminate all impurities and makes the whole man healthier. It removes the cause of the trouble and restores the diseased membrane to proper condition. That this is the practical result is proven by thousands of people who have been cured of catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester" lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT ITEMS.

Rev. Adam Roach of Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken apartments at the Clermont House and during the winter will conduct the services in the Hawley Memorial Chapel of which he is now the pastor. He preached last Sunday evening at an unusually large congregation, and if his maiden effort in this vicinity is a sample of what is to follow, the residents of this community are to be congratulated.

We regret that we are obliged to chronicle the death of Major Luther B. Kurtz of Chambersburg. He served his country gallantly as Major of the 17th Penn. Cavalry and later made a penitential and efficient Sheriff of Franklin county. He was universally popular and leaves a vast army of friends as well as a wife and two daughters to mourn his untimely death. Should all his friends attend the ceremony, his funeral will be the largest ever witnessed in Chambersburg.

Mrs. Watt, daughter of "the live rail" road man of the South Mountain," left for her home in Arizona on Tuesday. Girls have been received at the Clermont announcing the wedding on the 25th inst. of Miss Fannie Silvey of Washington, to Mr. Frederick Deshler of New York. Miss Silvey has spent several seasons at the Clermont and has many friends in Waynesboro and Chambersburg.

The estate of Col. Wm. F. Benhoff against Mrs. Dysert will come up for trial during the December term of Court. Mrs. Dysert is an industrious, respectable widow and from her savings has built herself a comfortable home near to Monterey Station. Benhoff claims money for lumber furnished by him in the construction of the house. If what is seen and heard may be relied upon, the result will be similar to the Colonel's previous legal ventures. Mrs. Dysert has retained the Messrs. Sharpe and Hon. W. Rush Gilliam of Chambersburg.

The pleasant weather of last week prompted some of last summer's boarders to re-engage their old rooms at the Clermont for the remainder of this month. As several are now en route, it is to be hoped that old Sol will welcome their arrival with his presence.

John Brown, tollgate keeper, is confined to his room with a severe attack of neuralgia and rheumatism; but a visit to him yesterday did not show that his condition was critical as has been stated.

Catarrh. It is constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurities which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.

Catarrh. "I will say I have been troubled for several years with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dripping in my throat, and stunted my feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for a long time of health and kidney trouble." Mrs. S. D. Heath, Pulask, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar. Sold by all druggists. Give it for 30 days. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apolonia, Lowell, Mass.

OUR WIDE AWAKE COAT BUYER. Has found it necessary not only to duplicate largely on the best selling things he had made in LADIES' COATS.

LADIES' COATS. in July and August but has visited two cities since and thereby augmented our stock by the very latest and best things he could have made—so that notwithstanding the great business done this fall the stock is constantly filling in and is as bright and as well assorted as at any time this season. Two new things especially popular are the Surtout Back Reefer, Stylish Long Cape.

WE LEAD, G. W. WEAVER & SON GETTYSBURG, PA.

"Seeing is Believing." And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's oil, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp." For its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

"The Rochester." Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, which will give you a lamp suited to your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Frederick county, sitting as a Court of Equity, in No. 5776 of Equity in the said county, being the case of Mary J. Spalding (Shockey) and others, on petition, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public sale,

On the 14th day of November, 1891, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, in Emmitsburg District, on the upper Mechanics town road, about 2 miles west of Emmitsburg, and 4 of a mile north of the Frederick and Emmitsburg Turnpike, the following described real Estate, consisting of a lot containing about

4 ACRES of very rich mountain soil, well cultivated, on part of which is a GOOD BEARING APPLE ORCHARD of choice fruit, also peach, pear and other kinds of fruit of superior varieties, grape arbor of excellent grapes, small fruits, etc. The premises are improved by a good sized, substantial 14 story

Log House, well plastered and in good repair, with a kitchen attached and porch running the whole length in front. There is a stable, hog pen, chicken house and other outbuildings on the premises, as well as a never-failing spring of mountain water at the door.

Terms of sale prescribed by the decree:—One third cash on the day of sale or the ratification of the same by the Court, the balance to be paid in two equal instalments, one and two years from the day of sale, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving his or their notes with security or securities to be approved by the trustee.

VINCENT SEBOLD, Trustee. NOTICE to TAX-PAYERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY. The Collector will visit the following places in the County for the accommodation of the Tax-payers, and hopes that they will avail themselves of this opportunity to pay.

Myersville, at Joseph Brown's store, Saturday, November 14th from 8 o'clock a. m. to 1 p. m. Unionville, at Lindsay and Danner's store, Monday, November 16th. Oak Orchard, at Benjamin F. Dudder's store, Tuesday, November 17th.

Johnsville, at Samuel B. Perry's store, Wednesday, November 18th. Liberty, at Munshower's Hotel, Thursday, November 19th. Middletown, at Sparrow's Hotel, Friday, November 20th. Burkittsville, at Martin L. Horine's store, Saturday, November 21st.

Tax-payers, look to your interests and meet the Collector; the trip being expensive and intended for your benefit and accommodation. Don't neglect the chance to enable the Collector to meet promptly the indebtedness of the county.

ISAAC M. FISHER, Collector. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. A regular meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of Frederick County, Md., will be held in their office at the Court House on

Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th days of November, 1891. The usual business of regular meetings will be transacted. Teachers' salaries will be paid on and after Friday, November 27th. The special attention of applicants for Teachers' certificates at the next Annual Examination is directed to Section 4 of Article 5 of the By-Laws of the Public School System of Maryland, edition of 1891, which requires an examination in Algebra as far as Quotients in addition to the studies prescribed in former editions of said By-Laws.

EPHRAIM L. POBLITZ, Secretary. No. 3.—A desirable town property in a thriving Western Maryland town of 1,000 inhabitants. Price \$1,300.

No. 4.—A small farm in Frederick county, Maryland. Conveniently located and land improved. \$2,500.

No. 5.—A farm in Lewistown District, Md., \$2,000.

No. 6.—A desirable farm and country residence in Baltimore county, Md., near Baltimore City. \$4,000.

No. 7.—A 25 bbl. roller flour mill, with both water and steam power, 1 1/2 miles from Emmitsburg, Md., all in excellent repair and best of reasons for selling. Also two dwelling houses, one brick and one frame and about 5 acres of good meadow land. \$5,000. This is undoubtedly the greatest bargain to be had in the Maryland Real Estate market to-day.

No. 8.—A good farm in the northern part of Frederick county, Md. Has large dwelling house and two tenanted houses. Two water powers and a saw mill. Excellent fruit. This property would make a good summer boarding house. \$5,000.

No. 9.—91 acres of mountain land, a bargain at \$700.

No. 10.—A desirable town property; a bargain at \$700.

No. 11.—40 acres of improved land lying along the F. & E. Turnpike, one mile south of Emmitsburg and midway between St. Joseph's Academy and Mt. St. Mary's College. Two-story house, barn and other out-buildings. \$2,800.

No. 12.—A two-story house, ample about 20 acres and 3 feet of ground one mile west of Emmitsburg, on the mountain side. Excellent fruit, etc. Will be sold at a bargain for \$350.

No. 13.—A farm containing between 80 and 100 acres, situated in Cross Keys town district of Frederick county, 1 mile from Rocky Ridge. Good house, barn and other buildings. Price \$50 per acre.

No. 14.—A 3-story brick store property, located on E. Main Street, Mechanics town, 3 blocks from the square, built in 1880. Modern front of pressed brick and glass. Price \$2,500.

No. 15.—Two-story log house, weather-boarded, and 9 acres of improved land, 1 mile south of Mt. St. Mary's College. Stable and other outbuildings, etc. Price \$1,500.

No. 16.—A two-story brick house and desirable lot located on W. Main Street Emmitsburg. Price \$900.

No. 17.—A farm of 150 acres, 1 mile from Loyalsburg, Frederick county. About 20 acres is excellent timber land. Good 2-story brick house, bank barn, and other outbuildings. The farm is well watered and under good fencing. Price \$35 per acre.

No. 18.—Mill Property, situated in Cross Keys town district, on Owen's Creek. Stone mill building. Double geared saw mill, not attached to grist mill. Dwelling house containing 8 rooms, small barn and stable. 18 acres of land, including 1000 feet of Young apple orchard in full bearing. The mill has an excellent local trade. Price \$3,000.

No. 19.—A three-story brick building, only a few doors from the square and on the main street of a thriving Western Maryland town of 1000 inhabitants. Second and third stories laid off in rooms suitable for offices or dwelling. Price \$2,500.

No. 20.—A stock of general merchandise, consisting of dry goods, notions, groceries, etc., in a prosperous town. A good store room, centrally located, and at a fair rent. Stock specially cared for and well selected. Will sell entire stock at cost. Special prices on remnants and shop worn goods.

No. 21.—A farm of 154 acres of No. 1 red dirt; 40 acres bottom land and some timber; good fruit. Improvements good and large. This farm is located 2 1/2 miles from Motter's Station, E. R. R. Price \$5,000.

No. 22.—A farm containing 130 acres, 13 miles from Rocky Ridge. 2-story weatherboarded house, containing 8 rooms, Swiss barn and other out-buildings. Farm in good condition. Water near the door and in every field but one. Price \$35 per acre.

No. 23.—The entire plant of a country newspaper and printing office, with established business. Large patronage. Will be sold at a great bargain.

No. 24.—A house and lot on West Main St., Mechanics town. Large front porch and 2000 ft. of water. Price \$2,000.

No. 25.—30 acres of highly improved land divided into two lots and conveniently located, adjoining the Main-st. lots of Mechanics town. Price \$950.

No. 26.—A small farm of 48 acres and a Grist Mill on Sams Creek, 5 miles from New Windsor. The improvements are good and the local trade at the mill one of the very best. Price will be named in the next issue of this paper.

No. 27.—A brick dwelling, store room and 1 acre of land in Frederick County town. The building contains 11 rooms; there is a good bank barn and other outbuildings. It is located in a fine farming community and should readily attract buyers. Price \$3,500.

No. 28.—Four building lots in Mitchell's Addition to Hagerstown. For sale at a bargain.

No. 29.—About 170 acres of land in the northern part of Frederick county and about 13 miles from a town of 1,000 inhabitants. Excellent timber, good fruit, 2-story house, barn and other buildings. Price \$3,000.

No. 30.—67 acres of land 5 miles west of Emmitsburg and 3 miles from Sabillasville. Improvements good. 1000 peach, 100 apple and 50 Kiefer and Bartlett pear trees and vineyard. Also 46 acres of timber land, well set in oak, poplar and locust. Convenient to R. R. Station. Price, farm \$700—timber tract \$10 per acre.

No. 31.—A house and lot in Mechanics town in excellent location for business; a store room and residence in same building. Price \$900.

No. 32.—A house and lot on Main Street, Mechanics town, double lot and new frame dwelling. Price \$1,200.

No. 33.—A house and lot on Water Street, Mechanics town. Large frame dwelling and necessary outbuildings. Price \$1,250.

No. 34.—Farm and mill property in Frederick county. Farm contains 100 acres of rich and productive land. The mill has a good local trade. Price \$2,000.

For further particulars regarding the above, or any property desired, address The North End Real Estate Agency, Emmitsburg, Md., or Mechanics town, Md.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. I HEREBY notify all persons not to trespass on my enclosures with dog and gun or other, as I am determined to enforce the law in all cases without favor. WILLIAM H. MOTTER.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. I HEREBY notify all persons not to trespass on my enclosures with dog and gun or other, as I am determined to enforce the law in all cases without favor. s11-toj1 GEORGE S. SPRINGER.

WORLD'S FAIR LETTER.

Special to the Emmitsburg Chronicle.

People about Chicago are beginning now to wonder how much money will be spent here in consequence of the World's Columbian Exposition. Before any political significance was attached to the question and while New York was still struggling to have the fair located there, Chauncey M. Depew made the statement, based on reliable estimates, that the Parisian Exposition brought over \$300,000,000 into France from the outside world. He also ventured the prediction that the same, if not a greater amount of money, would be brought into the city and state that should be awarded the Columbian Exposition. "There were \$60,000,000 more in the banks of Paris when the exposition was over, and the accounts were balanced up," said Mr. Depew, "than there were before the exposition began. The other \$240,000,000 of the total amount brought by foreigners was scattered throughout France, among her farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers."

Since the loss of the World's Fair has become a political issue in New York, the politicians there have become exceedingly extravagant in their estimates of the benefits of the enterprise. The leaders of each party in politics in accusing the other of cheating New York out of the Columbian Fair make the statement that twice the amount of money that was brought into Paris would have been carried to Gotham, had the great show been held there. In other words, the politicians estimate that New York lost the benefits of six hundred millions of dollars when the fair came to Chicago.

That is a very extravagant estimate, and Chicagoans do not expect any such amount of money will be dumped in upon them. It is reasonable to expect, however, that as much money will be brought to Chicago and immediate vicinity as was spent in France. This exposition is larger, it cost more money, and there are more people in the United States to look at expositions than there is in France. So it will not be surprising if there are \$70,000,000 additional and much more in the banks of the city when the fair is over to represent the profits of the artisans, and merchants and hotel men and all others who have anything to do with the care of these enormous crowds of visitors.

But Chicago alone is not to profit by this show. The State of Illinois and all others immediately adjacent to it will be tested in the extreme to furnish provisions for the vast throngs that will want to see the exposition. Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and other neighboring States will enjoy almost as much of the benefits of the great show as will the State of Illinois. Chicago will of course reap the greatest good. W. E. D. Stokes, in a recent speech said that New York, in being deprived of the Fair, was deprived also of twenty years acceleration of growth in two. Why will not Chicago grow as rapidly as New York or more indeed, for she is in better growing state. An official of the fair estimates that there will be 20,000,000 people drawn to Chicago and that half a million of them will come to stay. Hundreds of families have come here already because of the show which is yet one year and a half in the future. All these people will necessarily create an immense increase in the various industries of the city.

Before leaving the subject of finances perhaps it is not out of place to say a word about the cost of the various buildings and grounds, and the amount of money there is in sight and in prospect to meet all the bills. The best estimates now show that \$7,295,000 will be necessary to complete the buildings, and that \$10,530,053 will be required to put the grounds in shape, provide water and sewerage, pay for organization, management and operation up to the time the gates are open. This makes a total of \$17,825,053 necessary to be paid out before a cent comes in at the gates. Treasurer Seeberger has prepared a statement showing that \$10,635,135 would be realized from stock subscriptions and city bonds, and this shows why a loan of \$5,000,000 is to be asked from Congress. As an estimate of the

four resources of the fair Mr. Seeberger gives the following:

Table with 2 columns: Resource, Amount. Includes Stock subscriptions (\$5,000,000), City of Chicago bonds (\$10,000,000), Prospective gate receipts (\$1,500,000), Concessions and privileges (\$1,000,000), Salvage (\$1,000,000), Interest on deposits (\$7,465).

Total \$23,185,145. Of this amount only the \$10,635,135 collected on the stock will be available unless the loan is made by Congress and the fair will thus be over \$6,638,000 short when the gates are open. Up to the present time foreign countries have appropriated a total of \$3,700,000 for world's fair purposes. The States of the Union have set aside \$2,695,000, and at least a million more will be raised.

An enterprise of great importance to the fair is on foot in London—namely the production of a fac-simile of the Tower of London. Mr. Armstrong, a theatrical manager, sailed on Nov. 4 to secure the site. It is proposed to build the tower of expanded steel, the invention of Mr. Golding, a Chicago man. The steel will be manufactured in Chicago and the tower will be constructed by American workmen, under the direction of English designers, who have undertaken to reproduce the ancient and historic building exactly as it stands at Tower Hill. The inside walls, towers, gates, etc., will be painted so as to represent the original, and the contents, such as ancient armors, weapons, guns arms both antique and modern, the crown jewels of England, and the instruments of torture will all be reproduced with the utmost fidelity. The costumes of the beefeaters, with their flat caps and emblazoned tabards, will be exactly copied, as well as the uniforms of the soldiers on guard, even to the least detail. One of the crack English military bands will come over to play on one of the open spaces within the walls. It is understood that the capital is ready to carry out this scheme.

That "moving sidewalk" will be in operation when the exposition opens. The managers have made a preliminary test of the system with fairly satisfactory results. The test was by no means final, as none of the exposition officials were present, but the projectors feel sure that it will operate perfectly. A section 1,000 feet long, is nearly completed. This system is designed to furnish transportation facilities in the grounds from one building to another. The sidewalks, if they may be called such, slide on top of a series of stationary wheels or rollers. These walkways move at varying speeds. One rolls along at the rate of four miles an hour. If the passenger wants to go faster all he has to do is to step over to another walkway moving at the rate of six or eight miles an hour. The system will be thoroughly tested before being approved.

Captain Joseph Lawler, of Boston wants to exhibit the smallest boat that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean unaided. This is the Sea Serpent, and in this craft, which is only 15 feet long, Captain Lawler sailed across the Atlantic in forty days. He says he will sail from Boston to Chicago, if he is allowed to exhibit the craft.

The British brig of war Detroit, which was sunk in Lake Erie during the war of 1812, is soon to be raised and put into condition in time for exhibiting it at the World's Fair. The Detroit was one of the last boats to go down after hauling down her colors to Commodore O. H. Perry. Ever since her sinking the Detroit has lain off Squaw Islands, and as she has been no hindrance to navigation no effort has been made to raise her.

All the lake captains in Chicago and other ports around the great chain of inland seas will be asked to bring their excursion boats to Chicago during the Fair. They will be guaranteed a good business for the traffic facilities by rail to the park are not now adequate to the demands that will be made on them.

The Board of Control decided while it was in session to send another commissioner abroad to boom the fair in Spain and Italy, another to other countries of Southern Europe, and Northern Africa. Director General Davis has decided to appoint Vice-President T. B. Bryan and Chief Tern of the foreign department as two of the members of the party. The third has not yet been selected. At the same session the Board of Control also prepared a full report of the work done in building the exposition, to submit it to President Harrison.

Mr. Berlinger, representing L. Winer, the world's fair commissioner from the Cape of Good Hope, says that Colony will make an interesting exhibit of ostrich feathers, wool, mohair, and curiosities, but the most interesting will be the diamonds. It is probable that while all other articles from the Cape will be shown in the Manufacturers Building, this diamond exhibit will be shown in

four divisions—crushing the blue diamondiferous ground; washing the ground by means of a rotary washing machine; cradling the pebbles thus obtained through a pulsator; hand-sorting of the pebbles for the small stones, and the cutting and polishing of the diamonds.

Mrs. President Palmer of the Board of Lady Managers and her eight Chicago associates want to put in the Woman's Building a sanitary kitchen that shall be as perfect in its arrangements as a kitchen can be made. The model will cost about \$4,000, which will probably be raised by entertainments given at the Auditorium.

Thomas A. Edison's display of electrical apparatus at the World's Fair is to be the greatest effort of that great inventor's life. He has been working on it for months, and a dozen of his ablest assistants have been helping him. The wizard of Menlo Park has just applied for space in the Electricity Building for his exhibit. He wants one-seventh of all the room. The Electricity Building is 345 by 700 feet, and contains, exclusive of gallery space, 231,500 square feet of floor room. "I have it from Mr. Edison himself," said Chief Barrett, "that his display at the fair is to be the greatest achievement of his life. In talking of his application for space Mr. Edison admitted that he was asking for a large section of the building. But every inch will be put to good purpose," he added. "I shall not waste a foot of the area assigned to me, but will present a series of the most interesting electrical inventions ever produced."

The Mikado of Japan has two representatives in the city making a study of the world's fair. They are collecting information on which his request for an appropriation is to be based. L. Takagi of Kioto, and R. Ikeda of Kobe, are the men. They called on Vice-President Bryan. Director Prettyman took them to the grounds and explained the layout of the park. Both of the visitors were astonished at the scope of the exposition, and the progress that has been made. They told Mr. Prettyman the mikado would no doubt send many fine works of art from his private collection, in addition to urging Japanese manufacturers to send their wares. Both of the mikado's representatives were connected in an official way with the Paris and Melbourne expositions.

C. T. Brock, manager of the fireworks at Manhattan Beach, wants the privilege of giving displays during the exposition. He outlined some spectacular attractions in that line, and was asked to put his proposition in shape to be acted upon. Sie Hassen Ben Ali wants to bring on a Morocco exhibit, on which he will spend \$50,000.

An educational exhibit by the Catholic Church of Chicago, is desired. A request for space 75x75 feet has been made in the name of the "Archdiocese of Chicago." The exhibit, according to the request, is to consist of first, kindergarten work; second, primary grades; third, grammar schools; fourth, colleges and academies; fifth, industrial schools, orphanages, and deaf and dumb institutes.

All the saw mills at Jackson Park which the contractors use in cutting material for the buildings will soon be run by electrical power. Every steam engine, except the one used in generating power at the central station, will be moved from the ground. Contractors have been ordered to substitute dynamos for steam engines. These dynamos are furnished by the exposition company, and during the fair they will probably be on exhibition. The use of electric power was determined upon to reduce the risk of fire to a minimum and to guarantee continuous work, both night and day, in the mills.

Mr. Edbrooke, the government architect, came to town the other day to see how Uncle Sam's big building at the exposition was progressing. He was evidently not satisfied for he ordered the contractor to tear up what little work had been done and to do it over again according to contract. He also ordered the force of men doubled and told the contractor to push the work with all possible speed.

In a letter to Chief Handy, J. Crawford, who is now in Leon, Nicaragua, making a collection of natural history objects, reports that a majority of the senators have promised to vote for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the fair.

British Guiana has applied for space 30 by 60 feet for a display that is being prepared by the agricultural society. In a letter to Director General Davis the secretary requests that this space be allotted close to that assigned to the Dominion of Canada and British Honduras, so that the exhibits of each may be contrasted.

I HAVE been a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep and had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I think God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

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