

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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NO. 47.

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Pastor—Rev. Charles Heinweald. Services every Sunday morning and evening at 10 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock. Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Musical services at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

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Presbyterian Church.
Pastor—Rev. David H. Riddle. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:15 o'clock. M. M.

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Pastor—Rev. M. H. Courtney. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 1:30 o'clock. M. M. Class meeting every other Sunday afternoon at 9 o'clock.

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Emmitsburg Council, No. 53, Jr. O. U. A. M. Council meets every Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. Junior Past, Councilor, G. H. Landers; Councilor, Y. C. Harbaugh; Vice-Councilor, M. E. Saylor; Recording Secretary, C. D. Stansbury; Assistant Recording Secretary, Bryant Wertz; Financial Secretary, P. J. Adelsberger; Treasurer, V. E. Rowe; Conductor, G. S. Warden; D. Shorb; Outside Sentinel, M. J. White; Inside Sentinel, G. S. Springer; Chaplain, F. J. Sessler; Trustees, W. D. Collier, J. D. Caldwell and B. Wertz; Representative to State Council, J. S. Sholey; Alternate, Yost C. Harbaugh.

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A GEORGIA HEN COOP.
It Was Sure Proof Against the Inroads of Outsiders.

"There isn't a more faithful being on earth," said a Georgia business man to a reporter, "than one of our Georgia darkies. Neither is there one more so persistent, nor yet again is there one who loves better the products of the hen coop. And Cartersville isn't any different from any one of a hundred southern towns. When I was down there some time ago, a customer of mine who had a fancy for chickens and who had always had more or less trouble in maintaining ownership of them told me he had a remedy and asked me to go around with him and see it. I wanted him to tell me what it was, but he insisted on my seeing it first, so I went along with him, and in a few minutes was standing in his back yard before what was to me the oddest chicken coop I ever saw. It was constructed of large timbers and there were a dozen places in its walls where a hand could be run in and everything cleaned out within reach. Then there was no fastening on the door, nor was there any kind of protection to the fowls. I couldn't understand how such an inviting snap could be of any use to the owner and said as much.

"The charm is in the timber," said he.

"No," said I.

"Fact, just the same," said he. "You don't see it on the outside and you don't know it, but the darkies around here do, and they won't come within 100 yards of that coop if they can help it. I don't care how full of chickens it is. 'Cause why? It is built of the timbers of a galloway on which a man was hung about three months ago in another county. It cost me something extra to get it, but it has more than paid for itself since I have had it, and I am in the market now to buy all the secondhand scaffolds in Georgia. If you run across a sheriff any place with one for sale, let me know by next mail, won't you, please?"

"It was a true bill," concluded the traveling man, "for I saw a dicky tried on it, and he refused a big silver dollar to go down to the coop to get a chicken for breakfast."—Washington Star.

How Our Big Guns Are Made.

BUSY TIMES IN THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Few of the people who visit the ships of the United States Navy and see the working of the many machines and engines necessary to operate the vessels, and also see the large guns with their intricate workings and frowning muzzles, know where or how these "peacemakers" (as the thirteen-inch guns are called) are made, or the time and work necessary before one of them can be made ready to be mounted on the ships ready for action.

With the departure of the old wooden vessels, with their lofty masts and spars covered with many yards of canvas, and the advent into the navy of steel ships, with their tons of armor and machinery, the old smooth-bore gun that was the trial of many a sailor's life, has been dismantled and sent to the scrap heap, to be succeeded by the new rifled cannon, that not only one man can handle, but when discharged will send a steel projectile weighing many hundred pounds through the space of many miles, causing destruction wherever it may strike.

The new rifled cannon, or rapid-fire guns, as the smaller ones are called, are made by the government in the factory attached to the navy yard at Washington, D. C. Here a corps of expert officers, mechanics and machinists are kept busy day and night the year around.

The big building is always full of life, and it is the only one in the navy yard at Washington that is kept on the go. Not only are the many pieces of steel and other metals used in the manufacture of guns welded, forged and molded there, but the guns are completed before they are sent away to be tested. More than nine hundred men are constantly employed in the several departments in the big gun foundry. They are the most expert gunmakers in the United States, and are familiar with every part of the make-up of these machines of destruction, from the tube around which the other parts of the guns are formed to the delicate mechanism of the breech block. The most modern machinery known to the art of mechanics has been installed in the various departments, and the most delicately adjusted instruments are used in shaping and measuring the different parts of the rifles.

Work in the Gun Foundry.

The gun foundry, which is the largest building in the navy yard, is surrounded by a number of smaller shops. In the main part of the foundry most of the smaller parts of the guns are made, and the hoops and jackets that are to be fitted over the tubes are turned out on the lathes, some of which are large enough to hold one of the thirteen-inch guns when it is completed, and only needs to have some of the roughness smoothed down before it is sent to the proving grounds to be tested. The fine and delicate parts of the breech blocks and the sights are turned out by the men and boys who operate the lathes. The floors are strewn with parts of guns, and the carriages upon which they are mounted, while overhead and near the roof is one of the big traveling cranes capable of lifting tons upon tons of metal. The crane runs the width of the building, and right through the main shop. It is operated by steam, and is also fitted with electric magnets that are capable of lifting great weights.

Passing down through the main shop and entering one of the wings, the visitor is taken into the setting up or "ereciting" shop. Here the several parts of the guns are placed to be fitted together. All the forgings are marked and carefully measured before they have been sent to the shop to be fitted together. Large furnaces kept at a high degree of heat are constantly in use, as are the smaller ones, whose heat is generated by electricity.

guns have been turned out accurately in the various shops, there is much to be done to them before they can be completely fitted together.

In one of the large furnaces which is incased in steel, the tube or inner lining for the gun, after it has been rifled, is placed. Then the heat is turned in, and gradually the bright steel begins to change color, first growing dull and black, then, as the heat increases, it begins to assume a reddish color. The "hoops" which are placed over the tube are also heated, and one after another are dropped into position and allowed to shrink into place. When they have cooled off, the gun, as it stands, is given a severe test to find out if the hoops have become fastened and if they are adjusted correctly. The gun is then hoisted on one of the traveling cranes and taken into the forging shops, where the blacksmiths are at work with the great steam hammers and furnaces.

Putting on the Jackets.

To complete the gun, the outside jackets have to be put in place. This is one of the most interesting sights in the foundry. The jackets are of hardened steel and are dropped on the gun while they are a cherry red heat. They are placed in the furnaces and allowed slowly to get to the required heat. The gun is stood upright in one of the sunken shafts. When the jackets are ready to be placed on the gun they are carried by the crane and placed over the muzzle. At a signal from the man in charge of the gun the boy operating the crane loosens the shackles, and the heavy steel jacket starts "for home." It passes down the barrel of the cannon until it can go no further. When it reaches this point it gives the signal that it has started business, and it is doing its best to become fastened to the "hoops," which had a similar experience in one of the adjoining shops not long before. From the time that the jacket starts down the gun until it has cooled off and is ready to be tested, it keeps up a constant "singing," not like the prima donnas of the opera—there is no melody in the song, but what it lacks that way it makes up in volume, and can easily be heard a mile distant.

The work of shrinking on the jackets is an art and a dangerous one, as one false move and the solid mass of hot metal would drop, causing widespread destruction and probable death. Considerable time is consumed in heating the jackets and allowing them to cool off and shrink in place. When this is done, the guns are more solid than if they were constructed of one piece.

A short time ago, while the men were at work placing the jacket on a gun, it did not strike "true," It was allowed to cool off, and that took about eight hours. When the gun was hoisted out of the shaft and examined it was found that the jacket would have to be removed. It took just three weeks to cut that jacket off and repair the damage it caused by not striking home properly. A case like this is rare.

Back through the main shops and into the other wings the gun is carried for another test, and then the breech block and sights are adjusted. The guns are placed on the mounts, and, when the breech mechanism has been fitted the gun is trained on the month, and the block thoroughly tested before the sights are placed. In this part of the shop the finest of adjusting and measuring instruments are brought into use, in measuring the bore of the guns, and in the placing of the sight seats on the sides of these rifles. With the adjusting of the sights the gun is complete, and ready to go to the government proving grounds for final tests before being sent to the vessels of the service.

All Sorts of Cannon.

"Great guns!" is an exclamation often heard. Back of the main building is the storehouse where these implements are stored, and

when the visitor is taken into this part of the government works the lines

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon to front of them,
Cannon to rear of them," come to his mind. In fact, there is nothing but cannon of all sizes and conditions, from the little one-pounders to the ponderous thirteen-inch guns, which weigh more than thirty tons and are capable of throwing a solid piece of steel weighing one thousand pounds a distance of twelve miles with accuracy and destroying power.

While the big building is officially known as the Government Gun Foundry, other work is done there besides building the machines of destruction. Part of the shop is given over to the men who make the models and patterns for the various parts of warships. Some of the men are now engaged in making the patterns for the slides and barbettes on which the big turrets for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge will rest. Guns of foreign manufacture are brought to be dismantled and tested and to be compared with the guns turned out by the government. At present one of the smaller Maxim guns is being tested there. It is usually the custom for the foreign gun manufacturers to send a representative with a gun when it is shipped for approval. The representatives of several of the large gun concerns of Europe are now at the foundry with samples of the latest machines turned out.

One of the most important departments in connection with the gun foundry is the chemical laboratory. It was fitted up and is maintained by the navy. With the new metals that are constantly finding their way into the department, the chemists are kept busy testing and analyzing them. Materials used in the high explosives and gunpowder are also analyzed. Besides this work, researches of various kinds are constantly being carried on for some of the many branches of the service. Like the rest of the foundry, the laboratory is fitted with all modern appliances, and some of the finest instruments that have ever been made will be found in the cases in the chemists' rooms.

The manufacture of the new type of guns by the government is but of few years standing. The plant has grown steadily, and each year finds additions and improvements to it. New and improved machinery is constantly being added, and today the factory is equal to any in the country. Many of the guns on the ships which have in recent years been added to the active list have been made at the government factory, and there are now on hand some of the guns for the ships which are to be put in commission this year. When the guns become of an obsolete pattern they are sent to the factory, where the latest type of gun is exchanged for them, and they, in turn, are remodeled.—*New York Times.*

North Dakota, 21,385,293 acres; Oklahoma, 8,105,238 acres; Oregon, 35,892,318 acres; South Dakota, 12,250,718 acres; Utah, 44,207,270 acres; Washington, 11,958,536 acres; Wisconsin, 45,410,745 acres; Wyoming, 49,341,588 acres, and Alaska, 369,529,600 acres.

About one-half this vast amount of land lies, it will be seen, in Alaska, and it is very certain that this will never be available for homestead purposes, but for mining purposes, its value in gold coin may prove to be even greater than though it were arable. The larger part of the balance lies in fertile and productive states, and is all subject to homestead laws.

Those who want homes should avail themselves of the more than liberal homestead laws of the United States. This is the place for the surplus labor.—*St. Louis Star.*

BRIDE AND GROOM LABELS.
Funny Things Which Came Up to Their Room at the Hotel.

The corner room on the second floor of the hotel had just been refitted, renumbered and rechristened, when the clerk sent a very sedate and unobtrusive married pair up to occupy it.

"Why, this is rather elaborate, isn't it?" said the man.

And it was—tapestry on the walls, velvet carpet, an elaborate brass bedstead, furniture of real mahogany, and brocade.

"This is the bridal chamber," said Buttons 10, who had ushered them up.

"Why, how did you know?" gasped the woman. The man scowled. Buttons 10 laughed and ran out. He returned with two rolls of shawls and waterproofs that simply dripped rice. They were bound in white ribbon and bore a big placard on the side: "Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Chicago. Married today."

The bride broke down and wept—she had carried the bag a long distance, it seems. Later, as the trunks began to tumble in before the blue-jacketed porters, there appeared more white ribbons and more placards. One trunk, bore the legend on four sides and the top. And the bride stood up in her wrath and showed the spirit that was in her. "That comes of playing tricks. Frank said that he would pay you for covering their carriage with white when he was married, and now he has done it—done it."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

WHY YOU "SEE STARS."
If a man falls so as to strike his head violently on the ice or on the pavement, or if he gets a blow over his eye he is said to "see stars."

The cause of this curious phenomenon is found in a peculiarity of the optic nerve. The function of that nerve is to convey to the brain the impression of light. It recognizes nothing in the world but light. It is susceptible to no other impression, or, if acted upon by any other agent, it communicates to the brain the intelligence of the presence of that agent by sending along its fiber flashes of light only. Irritate that nerve with a probe or other instrument, and it conveys no sensation of pain, but simply that of luminous sparks. The pain of the blow on the eye or the fall on the head is realized through the nerves of general sensation; but, insusceptible to pain or other feeling, the optic nerve sends to the brain its report of the shock by flashes, sparks and "stars."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

A Woman of Genius.
"Say," said the man who has to board, "I've struck the ideal place at last."

"What is the advantage?" asked the man who was married.

"The neatness of the place. The landlady keeps all the left-over crusts separate and labeled, so that each man gets his own bread back in the bread pudding."

A Wonderful Discovery.
The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old homoeopathic remedy, Brown's Iron Bitters. It is said to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

DOES THIS MEAN WAR?

The House of Representatives on Wednesday, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, adopted the following resolutions by a vote of 322 to 19, which it is believed makes war with Spain inevitable.

"Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens, for which Spain is responsible, has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen;

"Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba, and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

This country is to-day nearer war with Spain than at any time since the difficulty with that country over the war which Spain has been carrying on in the Island of Cuba, and there is no telling how soon the conflict may begin, if the above resolutions pass both Houses of Congress. We have all along believed that the question could be settled peacefully and in a satisfactory manner to all concerned, and in such a way as to reflect credit and honor upon both nations, but the war clouds are gathering fast and thick, and the situation looks gloomy, indeed; yet there will be no war until the first gun is fired, and until that time we shall continue to hope for a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question.

THE ISSUE NOW WITH CONGRESS.

President McKinley's message on the Cuban situation was sent to Congress on Monday. The document is quite lengthy, and deals with the affairs that have existed in Cuba for a number of years, and reviews the history of the present war on that Island, which has been carried on for more than three years.

The President recommends that he be authorized to use the army and navy, if necessary, to terminate the war between the Cuban people and the Government of Spain. He also recommends an appropriation for the relief of the Cuban reconcentrados.

The message contains an elaborate argument against recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents and the recognition of the Cuban republic. On this point the President says: "Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations toward the organization so recognized."

In regard to forcible intervention the message says:

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement."

"The grounds for such interven-

tion may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is, therefore, none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door."

"Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property, which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection."

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island."

"Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and their irritating questions and entanglements thus arising; all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace."

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

"In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measure to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and navy forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens."

"The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be another justification for our contemplated action."

SEEKERS after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

JOINED HER LOVER IN DEATH.

Chicago, April 15.—Miss Lillian Higgins, attended in her bridal dress of white that had been folded away for ten years, and with a bouquet of spring flowers in her hand, lay down to join in death the love who had preceded her ten years ago. She killed herself at the home of her aged father, with whom she lived. When Miss Higgins was nineteen years old, death carried away a young man to whom she was betrothed within a few weeks of the time set for their wedding. For ten years she bore up under the sorrow that at last overwhelmed her.

During the last three weeks friends of the young woman noticed that she seemed more than usual to show her old sorrow and in depressed spirits and conversation. Sunday evening she spent in writing letters to friends. Monday she was found dead in her room. She had taken laudanum, and then placed over her face a handkerchief saturated with chloroform.

Five letters, addressed to friends, were found at her side. Each told briefly of her early love, and disappointment, which she gave as a motive for the act. In one of these she declared that she was perfectly sane, but that her mind could no longer stand the strain.

Miss Higgins supported herself by dressmaking. A coroner's verdict of suicide while despondent was rendered.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Tirron, the Photographer, will be in Emmitsburg Friday and Saturday, April 15th and 16th.

FATAL FALL FROM A DERRICK.

Another frightful accident occurred Monday evening in Benwood, W. Va., across the river from Belaire, in which two men met death and one was fatally injured.

The Riverside Iron Works is building a large iron plant, and George Prince, James Sullivan and Edward Fredericks were on a derrick one hundred feet high, which was used in putting heavy pieces in position. The boom pole broke, and the men were plunged headlong to the ground.

Prince and Sullivan alighted on a pile of brick, and were instantly killed, both being terribly mangled, while Fredericks, in his fall, was stopped by a guy rope for an instant, and fell again, being caught a short distance below by a bolt in the framework, upon which he hung suspended a second, then dropped to the ground. He was unconscious when picked up, and his life is despaired of.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. STROUD, Pocomoke City, Md. For sale by Dr. C. D. Eichelberger.

The handsome new Presbyterian Church, at Greencastle, recently completed at a cost of \$8,000, will be dedicated on Sunday, May 1, with impressive services. Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach the dedicatory sermon. Greencastle was Dr. Paxton's first charge, it being just fifty years ago since he served its people as pastor.

Perfect Health. Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of **Tutt's Liver Pills.** They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure **TUTT'S LIVER PILLS**

Dover, N. H., Oct. 31, 1896.

MESSERS. ELY BROS.:—The Balm reached me safely and in so short a time the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. I have a shelf filled with "Catarrh Cures." Tomorrow the store shall receive them and Ely's Cream Balm will reign supreme. Respectfully, Mrs. FRANKLIN FREEMAN.

Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Long Ride Kills Boy Cyclist.

Theodore E. Goeb, fifteen years old, son of a carpenter and builder, living at 463 Jamaica avenue, Long Island City, died Tuesday evening. Deputy Coroner Benjamin Strong, who attended the boy as a physician shortly after he went into convulsions Tuesday noon, said that too much bicycle riding had caused his death.

Theodore was a schoolboy. After breakfast on Monday he went on a century run to Patchogue, Suffolk county, and returned to his home about 6 o'clock Monday evening. He ate but little and complained of being sore. He retired shortly afterward.

When he arose Tuesday he was so stiff he could not dress himself, and his mother had to assist him. The boy remained about the house during the forenoon and shortly afterward was seized with convulsions. Dr. Strong was summoned and endeavored to relieve young Goeb, but unsuccessfully.

WHEN the stomach and bowels are wrong, what seems a mere trifle, blocks the whole system. Every part of the body feels the effects of a little constipation. The head aches, the mouth tastes bad; the stomach is distressed, the liver is congested and torpid; you feel sluggish and miserable and down-hearted; the energies are completely paralyzed—all for want of a little help to regulate the stomach and bowels. What you want is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They will make you regular and you keep so; they act in a comfortable, natural way, not violently but surely. They give the intestines power to move naturally; and also tone the stomach and liver. You don't become a slave to their use, they cure you so you stay cured.

If a druggist makes more money on some violent purging pill he may try to sell it to you. Don't let him.

Some Foolish People Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Send for a bottle of **Key's Balsam**, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

\$9,000,000 SPENT FOR NEW VESSELS. Since the war preparations were ordered by the Government administration, forty-eight vessels of all types and classes have been added to the naval strength. Of the total number of vessels now subject to the orders of the Navy Department about thirty have been purchased outright by the government. The amount paid for these vessels has not been announced, but approximately it is understood that newly purchased vessels have cost the navy so far nearly \$9,000,000, of which one-third was paid for the ships bought abroad. The most expensive vessels next to the two cruisers were the four Morgan liners. They will probably be resold to the company when it is apparent there is no further need of them.

HIRAM G. DUDLEY, of Baltimore, has bought for \$9,000 the farm of the late William Rose, Jr., near Wye Landing, Talbot county. Mr. Dudley now owns all the land in Wye Landing Neck, making for him one of the largest estates of the finest land in Talbot.

For preventing a railroad disaster by the timely discovery of a broken rail and the stopping of an approaching train a locomotive engineer at Halle, on the Saale, received a reward of two marks (fifty cents) from the railroad company.

No Room for Doubt. Proof, yes overwhelming proof can be furnished of the excellent curative qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. "I caught a cold which led to a cough and pain in the chest (pneumonia?) I bought Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking one bottle of it, the cough began to disappear; when I finished taking the second bottle I was cured. Gustav Thurmaster, 49 Hickory St., Cleveland, O." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs but 25 cents. Take only Bull's.

Mrs. Sarah Coover, of Mechanicsburg, celebrated her one hundredth birthday last week. Mrs. Coover was born about three miles from Mechanicsburg and has lived in that county all her life. She is hale and healthy and attends to many household duties. A large number of persons called on her during the day. Among those who were with her was her only sister, Mrs. Bellman, who is 84 years old and who bids fair to reach 100 also.

Very Bad Case

Catarrh of the Throat Causes Much Suffering

Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Complete Cure—Better Every Way.

"My disease was catarrh of the throat and it was a very bad case. I did everything for it that I was told but it grew worse. I suffered more than any one on earth can know. For 11 months there was not a day or night that my throat was not sore. I could not eat anything but soft boiled eggs or something of that kind that I could easily swallow. My brother's wife persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had helped her. I felt the effects of the medicine after taking three doses. I kept on taking it and in a short time the soreness disappeared and I could eat anything I wished. I am now feeling very much better and people remark how much better I look." MRS. E. S. HEARN, Parsonsburg, Maryland.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BUTCHERS, PATTERSON BROS., EMMITSBURG, MD.

COME AND SEE US!

Owing to the low prices of cattle we intend to reduce the prices of our meats, and from this date on, we will sell our meats at the following low prices:

- Beef Steaks..... 10 to 12c
 - Broiling Beef..... 8 to 10c
 - York Bacon..... 3c to 6c
 - Yeast..... 10 to 12c
 - Stewing Beef..... 8 to 10c
 - Veal by the Quarter..... 7 to 8c
 - Spring Lamb..... 10 to 12c
 - Also Smoked meats of our own Sugar Cure at these prices:
 - Hams, (whole or half)..... 13c
 - Sliced Bacon..... 9 to 10c
 - Breakfast Bacon by the piece..... 10c
 - Sliced Bacon..... 10c
 - These meats are all our own cure, and first-class.
 - Boiled Sausage, our own make..... 12 to 15c
 - New Lard, our own make and guaranteed first-class, by the can..... 2c
 - Lard in small quantities..... 6c
- We are prepared to furnish meats, etc., in any quantity on short notice.

We have contracted for Beef Cattle which enable us to kill only the best corn fed Steers and Heifers from now until July 15. Therefore you can feel assured that you will get only the best meat on the market, and we kill our cattle at our slaughter house, where we will be pleased to have the people call and see for themselves the kind of care we take.

A REGULAR MEETING

Board of School Commissioners of Frederick County, Md., will be held on Thursday and Friday, April 28th and 29th, 1898.

Teachers' salaries will be paid on and after Tuesday, May 10th.

Arbor Day will be observed on Friday, April 15th, the date named by the Governor's proclamation.

The use of school houses and text books will be granted to those qualified to teach for the Summer Term upon their compliance with the rules adopted by the Board. Forms of contract may be had upon application at the office.

By order of the Board of School Commissioners.

EPHRAIM L. BOBLITZ, Secretary.

MORRISON & HOKE'S Marble Yard, EMMITSBURG, - MARYLAND.

Monuments, Tombstones and cemetery work of all kinds. Work neatly and promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed may 20-1yr

New Advertisements. DAUCHY & CO.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM cleanses and beautifies the hair, promotes its natural growth. It is sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

INSURANCE

Fire, Life & Accident.

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will visit Emmitsburg WEEKLY on THURSDAY; will be found at the EMMIT HOUSE.

All classes of risks written in the above lines of Insurance.

Parns, Small Country Homes and Town Properties handled on commission. CASSELL & WATERS, aug 27-1f Thurmont and Frederick.

GETTYSBURG PA.

Ready to Wear,
Everything New.
Make, Style and Finish
Absolutely Right.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, \$1.40, \$2, \$2.50 Silk Capes, \$1.75, \$2.50 \$3 up. Black Brocade and Mohair Dress Skirts, \$1.89, 1.59 \$2 up. Crash Skirts, 75 and \$1.00. Shirt Waists, 50, 75, \$1, \$1.25.

IN THE NEWEST CUTS AND PATTERNS OF MATERIAL.

Black and Fancy Underskirts, 75, \$1.00, \$1.25 up.

These goods are made in materials closely resembling silks.

MUSLIN UNDER WEAR--EVERY CHARACTER For Ladies and Children.

Children's and Infants' White Dresses & Slips.

THE LEADERS G. W. WEAVER & SON,

N. B.—The greatest Ribbon and Lace Stock ever shown in this county.

CLEARING -:- SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Women's \$1.65 Button and Lace Shoes for \$1.25 per pair, Women's Button Shoes from \$1.25 to 98 cts. per pair, Misses Shoes from \$1.00 to 75 cents per pair Rubber Boots and Shoes very cheap, Men's and Boys' Coarse Shoes at way down prices, Women's Oil Grain Lace Shoes from \$1.25 to 98 cents per pair, Bargains in Infants Shoes. Call and examine them. Respectfully,

M. FRANK ROWE.

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

SAPOLIO

W. J. Valetine, Dealer in General Merchandise, Grain, Hay, Straw, Flour, Mill Feed, Coal, Fertilizer, Plaster, Post and Rails of all kinds. This week and at all times hereafter my stock will be complete to suit all seasons. No great display. No misleading offers. Only fair and square dealing with all, at prices absolutely the lowest. Shoes and boots a specialty. Highest cash price paid for grain, hay and straw.

Notice To The Public

I, GREENWALD opened up on March 22nd, a regular

MERCHANT -:- TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

in the room lately occupied by Mr. Vincent School, on

W. MAIN STREET, IN EMMITSBURG, Gentlemen wishing to see best

LINE OF SAMPLES to select from will please call. Will be open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

Guarantee Perfect Satisfaction, or suits not taken. No risk whatever. Yours Respectfully, I. GREENWALD.

UNDERTAKING

In all its various branches. A fine lot of COFFINS, CASKETS, and SUPPLIES always in stock. Ice Casket and embalming Free. Calls by day and night promptly answered. Respectfully, **TOPPER & HOKE,** Emmitsburg, Md.

EMMIT HOUSE, 1898 **GEORGE M. RIDER, PROPRIETOR,** EMMITSBURG, MD.

The leading hotel in the town. Traveling men's headquarters. Bar supplied with choice liquors. A free buss from all trains. I also have a first-class Livery in connection with the hotel. nov 26-1yr.

VINCENT SEBOLD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Office on East Main Street, near the Public Square. At Frederick on Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Thurmont on Thursdays of each week. Special attention given to proceedings in Equity for the sale of real estate. jan 29-1f.

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Emmitsburg Postoffice.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

Emmitsburg Rail Road.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Oct. 3, 1897, trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH.

Leave Emmitsburg, daily, except Sundays, at 7.50 and 11.10 a. m. and 2.55 and 4.50 p. m., arriving at Rocky Ridge at 8.50 and 10.30 a. m. and 3.55 and 5.20 p. m.

TRAINS NORTH.

Leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8.26 and 10.40 a. m. and 3.31 and 6.34 p. m., arriving at Emmitsburg at 8.56 and 11.10 a. m. and 4.01 and 7.04 p. m.

JAMES A. ELDER, Pres't.

THE Public Schools closed to-day.

Mr. F. A. Adelsberger has torn down the old building which adjoined his store.

THE Jr. O. U. A. M. gave an oyster supper at their Hall on Tuesday evening.

BARBARA E. Eyer has been appointed postmaster at Eyer, vice Mrs. Charlotte Marker, resigned.

THE trustees of St. Paul's United Brethren Church, Hagerstown, have decided to erect a new building.

THE bill passed by the Legislature dividing Emmitsburg District into two election precincts has become a law.

MR. DAVID T. HOFF shot an owl of the "Barred Owl" species. Mr. Hoff has the owl on exhibition in his yard.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Patterson Bros., under the heading "Butchers." They have reduced the price of their meats.

JOHN T. GLASS and wife and Phillip J. Snouffer have conveyed real estate in this place to Herbert M. Ashbaugh for \$165.

READ the new advertisement of Messrs. G. W. Weaver & Son, the leading merchants of Gettysburg, which appears in another column.

REV. I. M. MOTTER, pastor of the Reformed Church at Adamstown, has resigned that charge to take effect May 1. He will serve, however, until a successor is secured.

NEWTON Nichols, a well-known cripple of Hagerstown, was sentenced to the House of Correction for six months by Justice Peter B. Small, Jr., for being an habitual drunkard, a beggar and a nuisance.

THE primary department of the Public School, Miss Mary Landers, teacher, gave an entertainment in the school house yesterday afternoon before a large audience. The little children performed their parts in a very creditable manner.

JOHN Davis, one of the oldest railroad men in the country, is very ill at his home, at Mount Savage, from congestion of the lungs. It is said he straightened the first T-rail ever used in the United States.

THOMAS Brown, ten-year-old son of Mrs. Eliza Brown, Hagerstown, was run over by a shifting freight train in the yards of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in Hagerstown Wednesday and had both legs crushed and broken. Dr. E. A. Wareham amputated them.

A deaf mute named Sumer, an inmate of Bellevue, got into W. D. Willson & Bro's. saloon, Hagerstown, lay down on his back under a whiskey barrel, put his mouth to the spigot and turned it on. He was so drunk that Sheriff M. F. Seibert had to haul him to jail.

GEORGE F. Albaugh, fourteen years old, son of Mr. George Albaugh, formerly of Boonsboro, Md., was killed at Herndon, Va., in a runaway accident while driving a two horse team to the mill. He was thrown out of the wagon, fell on his head and broke his neck.

MR. James U. Miller, a well-known liquor dealer of Hagerstown, left his home about five weeks ago, for Altoona, Pa. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Letters and inquiries sent to Altoona come back "not found." His wife and family are much alarmed over his absence. Just before leaving Mr. Miller sold his business and had considerable money with him.

Death of Mr. Charles Santee.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Santee, for many years pastor of the Caveaton Reformed Church, Washington county, Md., received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, Mr. Charles Santee, in Philadelphia, aged eighty-four years.

He was connected with the wholesale firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., which, while it was in existence, was one of the leading houses in Philadelphia.

American Securities Abroad.

The sales of American securities have been, according to London advices, very large abroad of late. If this state of things holds, there will be an increasing influx of British gold into this market. This demonstrates the faith abroad in the stability of our credit. There is another point of faith for which the people not only of this but foreign countries have good grounds for credence, and that is belief in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for inorganic maladies which affect the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and nerves. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism are conquered by it. It hastens convalescence, and diffuses a generous warmth and sensation of physical comfort through the system.

Large Reward Offered.

The recent attempt to burn the business section of Oakland, causing insurance policies to be cancelled, has resulted in the offering of \$1,000 reward, \$500 by citizens and \$500 by the town council, with the view of inducing detectives to take up the matter. State Fire Marshall Lawyer investigated the fire.

FINE MILLINERY.

J. L. Hoke has just returned home from the city with the largest, finest and cheapest millinery ever brought to Emmitsburg. Trimmed hats from 50 cents up. Spring opening April 28, 29 and 30th. All are invited.

GREENMOUNT HAPPENINGS.

Mr. John Hoofnagle, formerly of this place, but now of Virginia Mills, paid us a very pleasant visit last week.

Mr. John Herr is building a new wire fence, along the Bull Frog road.

Mr. Henry Crouse, is building a summer house.

Mr. Hersh Noel, of Middle Creek, was the guest of your correspondent this week.

Mr. Jack Wenschoff, formerly of Gettysburg, moved in Mr. C. Heagy's house.

FRED. MILLER, the champion pedestrian of America was in town on Tuesday, and stopped at the Hotel Gettysburg. He left New York City on April 24th of last year, trained it to Pittsburgh, from there he walked to El Paso, Texas, and is now on his return to New York. He has until the 24th of this month to reach New York, when he will receive \$1500 for making the trip inside the year. The distance is 4,600 miles. He carries a handsome gold medal, given him by the N. Y. Police Gazette, for walking 13,315 miles in 2 years and 18 days.—Gettysburg Star.

A CONDUCTOR CUT IN TWO.

At 6 o'clock last Thursday morning James McMillan, freight conductor on the Eckhart Branch Railroad, left Eckhart mines with a coal train for Cumberland. At Clearysville, two miles from Eckhart, while McMillan was setting a brake, the brake-chain broke. He fell on the track and was cut in two. His arms were jerked from their sockets. He lay on the track till the next train came along which signaled his own train of the accident. The deceased was thirty-four years of age and leaves a wife and two young children.

WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50-cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only.

REV. DR. E. W. CONRAD DEAD.

Rev. Dr. Frederick William Conrad, for many years editor of the Lutheran Observer, died in Philadelphia, Sunday night, aged eighty-two years. He had been ill for a long time.

Dr. Conrad graduated from the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1839. Later he was a professor of modern languages and homiletics at Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. Conrad was pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, from 1844 to 1850. He was also pastor of Lutheran churches at Allentown, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., Dayton, Ohio, and Chambersburg, Pa.

In 1864 he became owner and editor of the Observer, which he conducted until 1890. His brother, Prof. Victor L. Conrad, is now editor of the Observer. Dr. Conrad was born at Pine Grove, Pa., in 1816.

COLLEGE PRIZE DEBATE.

The first annual prize debate for the collegiate students of Mt. St. Mary's College, under Rev. Wm. L. O'Hara's administration, was held Monday night. The subject of debate was: "Resolved, That Immigration into the United States Be Further Restricted." Edward B. Kenna, '98, was chairman. The debaters were: For the affirmative, Messrs. Bernard J. Mahoney, '99, Albany, N. Y.; James M. Stack, 1900, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; and J. Roger Flannery, '99, Pittsburg, Pa. For the negative, Messrs. John J. McEvoy, '98, Waterbury, Conn.; Daniel J. Lawless, 1900, Conshohocken, Pa.; and John L. Bratton, '99, Wilkesbarre, Pa. The judges were selected from the visitors, and included Very Rev. Fathers Lennan and Kavanagh, of the Lazarist Order, Emmitsburg, and Richard M. Reilly, of Lancaster, Pa. The prize for which the debaters contended was \$25 in gold, the gift of Rev. Thomas Donlon, A. M., of Dunmore, Pa. The successful contestant will not be announced until commencement day.

FOUND DEAD IN THE GRASS.

Mr. Arthur Thorn, a sportsman, of Washington, found the dead body of a man Saturday afternoon while hunting for snipe along the Eastern Branch, a few miles blow Bladensburg. It was about five o'clock when Mr. Thorn found what he thought to be a man sleeping in the grass, a short distance above the point reached by high tide. Mr. Thorn did not stop to examine the body, further than to observe that the man's head was resting on his arm, as though asleep. He notified the authorities, who examined the surroundings, but no signs of a struggle were visible. A gold watch and \$11.20 in money were found on the body, and several papers, from which the body was identified as that of Christian Schlag, a saloonkeeper, who disappeared from his home, in Washington, several weeks ago. So far everything points to a case of suicide; but an investigation will be made, and an inquest was held Monday. It is stated that the deceased left his home on March 25 last. Schlag was addicted, it is stated, to use of morphine, as a relief from gout. Deceased leaves a widow and two children.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning at Double Pipe Creek, Carroll county. The fire was first discovered in the roof of the large elevator and warehouse belonging to Calvin B. Anders, which stands along the tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad and in which are located the ticket office of the railroad company and the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. A chopping mill was also located in the building, which was under the management of J. Wright Barrick.

The fire spread rapidly and the entire structure was soon in a mass of flames. The elevator and warehouse were destroyed, including the offices of the railroad and telegraph companies. The telegraph wires were burned, and all communications by wire to that point were cut off. The fire spread to a large lumber yard located near the building.

It is believed that the fire was caused by a spark from a passing engine on the Western Maryland Railroad. The entire contents of the buildings, including machinery, grain, straw, hay, feed, etc., were totally destroyed.

The buildings were new, having only been completed within the last two years, and occupied the same site of a similar structure, which was destroyed by fire two years ago. The total loss to the buildings and contents is estimated to be about \$15,000. It is reported that Mr. Anders had an insurance on the buildings amounting to \$3,000, and the contents by Mr. Barrick for \$4,400.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Emmitsburg High School, Mr. G. Lloyd Palmer, teacher, gave an entertainment in the Opera House on Monday evening. The hall was well filled with the parents of the children, and friends of the school. The programme was well rendered and the young novices were frequently applauded by the audience.

The programme rendered follows: "The Irish Student," by Kremer Hoke, Ralph Zacharias and Hugh Adelsberger; Tableau; Pantomime; "Catching the Train," Cecil Taney and Sarah Miller; Tableau; "Dr. Cure-All," by Leslie Maxell, Amelia Annan, Ruth Gillelan, Rhoda Gillelan, Geo. Gillelan, Anna Adelsberger, Annabel Hartman, Clarissa Reigle, Elizabeth Annan, Sarah Miller; Tableau; "A Darkey Double," by Ralph Zacharias and Kremer Hoke; Drill; Tableau; "The Merry Company," by Bruce Morrison, G. Lloyd Palmer, Geo. Gillelan, Maud Derr, Nellie Eyster, Cecil Taney, Leslie Maxell, Lewis Higbee, Sarah Miller, Ruth Gillelan, Anna Adelsberger, Annabel Hartman, Amelia Annan, Eva Rowe, Rhoda Gillelan, Elizabeth Annan, Kremer Hoke, Ralph Zacharias, Joseph Rowe, Hugh Adelsberger, Row Maxell, Robert Horner, Richard Zacharias.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Dr. C. D. Eichelberger.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

No business man appreciates the potency and value of judicious advertising more than Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Mr. Wanamaker's partner, who is in charge of the Wanamaker store in New York. At a meeting of the Merchants' Association of New York recently Mr. Ogden made the following pertinent remarks:

"The success of a business depends on three things—merchandise, service and advertising; and advertising I regard as the dynamic power of the business. It makes the business when taken seriously. One trouble about it is that merchants do not always take it seriously.

"Under present conditions no business can be conducted successfully without advertising. It is the fundamental principle of business, and should receive the attention of the business."

"The columns of the newspapers are the rostrum of the merchant from which he speaks to the people whom he wishes to influence. Advertising should always be true. It should be a test of the character of the merchant. Advertising should never be stupid. It should be so attractive as to gain the attention of the reader whether he wishes it or not. It should always be in good English, the illustrations should be of high artistic character, and the printing in good type."

A BAZAAR will be held in St. Anthony's Hall beginning Monday May 2 and continue during the week. There will be several contests, one a first class Bicycle, to be worked for by Messrs. Jas. Seltzer, Pius Sweeney, Willie Bennet, William Shriver, John Breighner and Dr. John Foreman. There will also be a Gold Watch and diamond ring to be contested for by the young ladies of St. Anthony's and adjoining parishes.

The camp equipment of the Maryland National Guard at Frederick is being prepared for removal to Arlington or some other point where it is thought a rendezvous camp may be formed if the necessity should arise.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, stimulates digestive action, searches out disease germs wherever they exist and puts the whole body into a vigorous, strong and healthy condition. It builds up the solid, useful flesh, rubs out wrinkles, brightens the eyes and makes life really worth living.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH BYERS.

Mr. Joseph Byers, an aged, respected and well known citizen died at his home, "Pleasant Farm," near town, on Monday evening, after a brief illness, in the 75th year of his age. On last Saturday Mr. Byers was stricken with a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Byers was born in Carroll county, Md., on March 15, 1824. For a number of years he was one of the most prosperous farmers in this district. But being possessed with a disposition to accommodate all who were in need and who asked his assistance, finally caused him to sustain heavy financial losses, from which he was unable to rally.

In politics he was a democrat of the old school, and always took an active part in the affairs of his party. He was a member of the Democratic District Central Committee for a number of years. He was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and at one time received the nomination for county commissioner but failed of election. He was also at one time a member of the Board of Directors of the Emmitsburg Railroad Company. He was a member of Massasoit Tribe, No. 41, I. O. R. M., and was buried with the honors of that association.

The Byers homestead was always noted for its unprecedented hospitality, and a place where the young folks of this community spent many enjoyable evenings.

The deceased leaves a widow, and the following children: Mr. George G. Byers, of Gettysburg; Mr. Jacob K. Byers, at home; Mrs. Geyer Black, of Thurmont; Miss Jeannette Byers, of New York city; Misses Jane and Blanche Byers, at home.

The funeral services were held at the house yesterday afternoon, and the interment was made in the Lutheran Cemetery, in this place. Rev. Chas. Reinwald, conducted the services.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Speed and two children, of Baltimore, spent Easter with Mrs. Speed's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. McNeil.

Mrs. Lillie Steckman and Mrs. S. R. Minnich, of Carlisle, Pa., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke.

Miss Amelia Birnie, of Taneytown, and her niece, Miss Eliza Birnie, spent several days at Dr. E. L. Annan's.

Miss Carrie Miner, of Waynesboro, visited at Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoke's.

Mr. Charles N. Baker has returned to Baltimore.

Miss Gertrude Annan is visiting friends in Gettysburg.

Mr. Guy Nunemaker, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, spent the Easter vacation with his parents, in this place.

Miss Louise Motter has returned home from a visit to Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Wm. P. Nunemaker of Frederick spent several days visiting at Mrs. Luclinda Higbee's.

Mr. E. H. Rowe was in Frederick on Monday.

Mr. Jacob L. Hoke and daughter, Miss Marion Hoke, were in Baltimore, this week.

Mrs. Landers, of Thurmont, visited at Mr. E. R. Zimmerman's.

Miss Palmer, of Hansonville, visited her brother, Mr. G. Lloyd Palmer, of this place.

Mr. Samuel Eyster, of the National Military Home, Ohio, is visiting his brothers, George T. and H. W. Eyster, of this place.

Mr. M. Frank Rowe made a trip to Baltimore, this week.

Mrs. Chas. Wentz, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Catharine Hyder.

If You Wish to Be Well.

You must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

FAIRFIELD ITEMS.

FAIRFIELD, April 12.—Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Martin and daughter, are the guests of Mr. F. Shulley and family.

D. C. Shulley lost a fine cow by death on Saturday last.

Mr. C. H. Walter lost a fine horse by death last week. His horse had been sick for some time.

Messrs. Walter & Lower are buying and shipping cattle at this place.

Mr. Arty Spangler, of this place, cut his foot badly whilst chopping wood. Since the first of April Mr. John Grove, the milk man, has gotten several new customers.

Mr. Jacob Hare, of Fairfield, sent off for \$70 worth of potatoes of a new variety, put up in five pound sacks and costing \$1.00 per sack.

The grain fields in this neighborhood are looking fine and promising.

The G. A. R., of Fairfield, have decided to have their decoration services on Saturday before the 30th of May, in the afternoon.

Mrs. John Grove and son made a visit to near Littlestown.

Robert, a little son of Mr. Clark Marshal, of this place, fell from the upper barn floor to the floor below, breaking one of his legs. Dr. N. T. Trout, of Fairfield, set the fractured limb. The boy is getting along as well as can be expected.

Mr. Howard Walter, of Biglerville, made a business trip to this place.

Mr. J. C. Shterzer, of Fairfield, made a business trip to Mount Holly, one day last week.

Mr. C. H. Walter, of this place, is never idle. He is always on the go after business, either buying or selling.

The 4th of July will be celebrated by all the different order and fire companies, and everybody will be in the parade at Harrisburg on that day.

BETTS' WAREHOUSE BURNED.

The one and a half story frame warehouse building at Chewsville, owned by Mr. B. Abner Betts, a member of the Legislature, and used as a station by the Western Maryland Railroad, burned to the ground last Thursday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The building was insured. The building was situated but a few feet from the railroad track and sparks from a passing engine lit upon the shingle roof and set fire to the building. The railroad telegraph office is located in the station, and so rapidly did the fire spread that the operator, Mr. Geo. Dittenburgh, narrowly escaped with his life. The handsome brick dwelling house of Mr. Betts, adjoining the station, caught on fire from sparks from the burning depot, but by means of buckets of water the fire was kept under control. A locomotive was dispatched from Hagerstown to remove a lot of cars which stood on the siding before they were burned. This was done. Mr. Betts was in Hagerstown when the fire occurred and he did not reach home until after the building was about destroyed. The west portion of the station and the upper story were used to store grain, fertilizers, etc. Much of the contents of the station was destroyed. Chewsville has no fire engine and efforts to save the building were by "bucket-brigade" methods.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Col. James M. McCarter, of Preston, Caroline county was seriously injured in Easton late Wednesday afternoon. He was in his carriage to go home, and when near the Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad Station the horse became frightened and ran away.

Colonel McCarter could not control him, and the animal ran the vehicle, with great force, against a box car, throwing the Colonel's head against the side of the car and dragging him in that position its whole length.

When clear of the car he fell to the ground. He is frightfully wounded about the face and head. The extent of the hurt cannot yet be told. He is unconscious. Colonel McCarter was formerly a clergyman in the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was known as a gifted and eloquent preacher.

At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Union army as chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment and came out of the war as colonel of the same regiment. He bought land near Preston and settled down to farming. He is quite old and very stout.

DR. R. V. PIERCE of Buffalo, N. Y., has made a life-study of restoring health and strength to women. His "Favorite Prescription" is the most successful remedy that has ever been known for women's peculiar ailments. Its sale exceeds the combined sales of all other medicines for women. It cures the most obstinate uterine diseases. It goes directly to the internal organism which is the real seat of all the troubles. It imparts vigor and health where they are most needed; stops the weakening drains; promotes regularity; restores muscular power to the ligaments, thus correcting displacements of special organs in the only natural way.

Complete information regarding the "Favorite Prescription" and testimonials from hundreds who have used it, are embodied in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a standard medical work of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated, which will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. This work is a complete family doctor book and should be read by both young and old. The profits on the sale of 600,000 copies at \$1.50 has rendered possible this free edition. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

From Italy in the High Chair.

to grandmas in the rocker. Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-destroyed substitute for cod liver oil. Never stops the secret-organ of the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee. Ask the price. It is a genuine scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

MT. ST. MARY'S AT WASHINGTON.

The Mountaineers went to Washington, Tuesday, to cross bats with the National League Club of the Capital city. It was the college team's first experience in company of that class and though defeated, they gave a fairly creditable account of themselves, as the following report of the game, taken from the Washington Times, will show—

"The ball game at the National Park yesterday between the Senators and Mount St. Mary's teams was good practice for the former, Washington winning the contest by the somewhat lopsided score of 16 to 1.

"At times the boys played a brilliant game, but it was only after the local team was eleven runs to the good that the visitors settled down from the case of 'stage fright' that possessed them at the start.

"The collegians have a good team and they can be depended upon to give the majority of college teams a beating.

"During the opening half inning of the game the Wagnerites gathered in four tallies, made possible by Selbach's single, Gettman's triple, Brown's double and Leahy's homer, together with a base on balls and a hit by the pitcher. They did even better in their half of second, when seven more runs were credited to them. Selbach again singled, 'silent Jake' got his base on balls, Brown followed with a hit, Leahy got hit, while Myers and Farrell each lined the Spalding out for a safe drive.

"For two innings the Senators drew goose eggs, but tallied one run in the first on hits by Leahy, Myers and Farrell. They were shut out in the sixth and seventh innings, but added two in the eighth on a base on balls, a hit and two outs. Washington added two more runs to their string in the ninth.

"The solitary run of the college boys came in the eighth inning, and was due principally to an error by Doyle, who dropped the assist which would have retired the side. It was one of the kind that Jack generally 'eats up' and he was probably as much surprised as anybody that he failed to hold the ball.

"Weyhing and Farrell were in the points for the first three innings. Mercer and McGuire worked the fourth, fifth and sixth, while Mehaffey and Snyder finished up the contest.

"Kenna pitched the entire game for Mt. St. Mary's. He had good speed and curves, striking out Brown, Mercer and Weyhing."

THE SCORE.

WASHINGTON.	R	H	O	A	E
Selbach, 1 f	2	4	0	0	0
Gettman, r f	2	1	1	0	0
Brown, c f	2	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 1 b	1	0	1	1	1
Myers, 2 b	4	3	1	7	2b
Farrell, c	1	2	1	2	0
McGuire, c	0	2	4	0	0
Snyder, c	1	1	0	0	0
Ungley, s s	1	0	3	0	0
Weyhing, p	0	0	1	0	0
Mercer, p	0	0	1	0	0
Mehaffey, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals,	16	16	27	11	5

MT. ST. MARY'S.	R	H	O	A	E
Hesson, 1 f	0	1	1	0	1
McCarthy, ss	0	0	0	0	0
O'Donnell, 1 b	0	1	10	1	1
Dan Murphy, c	1	0	4	0	1
Wolf, r f	0	0	0	0	0
Dan Murphy, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Bleistein, c f	0	0	5	0	1
Ryan, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Kenna, p	0	0	2	3	0
Totals,	1	2	27	10	5

Summary—Home run, Leahy. 3 base hit, Gettman. 2 base hit, Leahy, Brown, Myers, O'Donnell. Left on base, Washington, 10; Mt. St. Mary's, 8. Base on balls—Weyhing 1, Mehaffey 2, Kenna, 6. Struck out—Weyhing 4, Mehaffey 1, Kenna 3. Stolen bases—Selbach 2, Gettman, Leahy, Snyder, Hesson. Hit by pitcher—

"It there for some, the sylvan maid,
Who, if she knew not fawns or satyrs,
Had conjured off in thirty shades."
Visions of savage paleface hermit
I drew she drew on pork and maize
In calfs single roomed and sooted,
Quite innocuous, from her nostrils
Warm hentled and heresofted.

Hor beauty surely brought her note,
Perchance the frankness of her manners
Gossiper or racy tales did gild
To prove her sculps not Diana's.
But when the howl howled came
He crumpled the scandal poets like vermin.
A terror hedged the hero's name,
And she was white as ermine.

Thenceforth, a nutron fair and fat,
She shared the doting hero's station.
Thus with Alcanzar sat in shades,
And heard the plaudits of a nation.
What though small souls, with fardive leer,
Reviled old rumors of disonior?
The hero held her in a queen of her
And staines as Madonna.

Wary of fortune's smile and frown,
She did not will the White House portal,
But never with wore richer crown,
A hero's thro and love immortal.
The hero had made a queen of her
Whom haughty games traced pradis'
backs on.

And history smiles, but has no slur
For Mistress Andrew Jackson.
—Wilbur Laramore in Bachelor of Arts.

SOMEWHAT MIXED.
An Epigram Which Broke Up the Answers to Correspondents Editor.

"Mister, do you write the 'Answers to Correspondents' for this paper?" asked the stranger with the despondent countenance as he leaned across the desk and heaved a rye tinged sigh through the atmosphere.

"Yes, sir. What can I do for you?"
"Can you answer a little question of relationship?"
"Give me the facts, and I'll try."
"Here you are: When I was a baby, my mother, a widow, married the brother of my father's first wife. He was my uncle, of course, but that made him my father, didn't it?"

"Your stepfather, you mean."
"Yes. Well, mother got a divorce from my uncle-father, and then she married the oldest son of my father's first wife. He was my half brother, wasn't he, and also my stepfather, wasn't he?"

"It looks as if he was."
"That made mother my half sister, didn't it?"
"—I— I guess it did."
"That's what I thought. Well, you see, my uncle-father had a daughter before he married mother. She was my half sister, too, wasn't she?"
"—I— I guess so was."
"That's the way I put it up. Next thing was my mother got a divorce from my brother-father, and he—my half brother, you know, married my half sister. That made her a kind of step-mother of mine, didn't it?"
"—I— I—"

"Well, never mind answering yet. My half-brother-stepfather died, and now my half-sister-stepmother and I want to get married, but we can't figure out if we can without being arrested for some kind of thingamy. We don't want to have our tire punctured just as we get to scorching on the matrimonial tandem. What I want you to tell me is what my relationship to my brother, my uncle, my stepfathers, my half sisters, my mother, my half brother, my stepmother and myself, and if I can marry her without—why, what's the matter?"

The "Answers to Correspondents" editor had become unconscious.—San Francisco Examiner.

Lincoln and Jeff Davis.
Malcolm Townsend has pointed out coincidences of events in the lives of Lincoln and Jeff Davis. Both were born in Kentucky—Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Davis going to the southwest, Lincoln to the northwest. In the Black Hawk war Davis was a second lieutenant of regulars, Lincoln a captain of volunteers. Both began their political career at the same period, 1844, Davis being a presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to congress at about the same time, Davis in 1845, Lincoln in 1846. Lastly, in the same year and almost the same day, they were called on to preside over the destinies of their respective governments, Davis as president of the Confederate states, Feb. 8, 1862, and Lincoln as president of the United States, March 4, 1861.—New York Press.

A LOVELY MODEL.
Mrs. Bonanno Has Sent Some Thousands of
"The Beauty of the World" to
Perhaps there is not a woman in this country or in the world, whether queen, professional beauty, queen or princess, who has been photographed as many times and in as many different poses as has Mrs. Domenico Bonanno. In Mrs. Bonanno's case it was nothing but a tribute, first, last and all the time, for in each instance she was photographed only because she was beautiful. Moreover, the photographer was a recognized authority on female beauty, a past grand master of the art of photography, a magician of lenses.

It was Napoleon Sarony, Mrs. Bonanno's first husband.
When Sarony established his photographic gallery in New York, he conceived the idea of advertising his business by placing in prominent locations samples of his work. There were professional beauties and handsome actresses in those days, just as there are in these days, but Sarony never found a more inspiring subject than his own wife, and he used to delight to make pictures of her in all sorts of artistic attitudes and in all sorts of garb to which her remarkable figure and charming features lent themselves. So it came about that hundreds of photographs were taken of Mrs. Bonanno before her first husband died. These photographs, showing Mrs. Bonanno in the flush of youth and up to the maturity of her personal charms. They make a remarkable collection that is highly prized by members of her family. Not only was Mrs. Bonanno photographed often, but her picture was painted and etched hundreds of times. Sarony himself drew her portrait in charcoal or crayon at every opportunity.—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA.
The first illustration is of a child, and the second is of a woman.

UNCLE SAM 10CENTS AHEAD.

Five Envelopes Out of a Bunch That He Wouldn't Redeem.

A reporter went into the New York postoffice the other day with a bundle of misdirected stamped envelopes in his pocket to see if Uncle Sam would not redeem them for cash. He found a window in a room on the second floor, where this is the special business attended to. Uncle Sam's representative looked over the lot of envelopes, handed back five, with the cash for the others, and said:

"You will have to take a trip to Falls City, Neb.; Columbus, Ga.; Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn to get those five redeemed, and here is one we won't redeem at all. You see, it is this way: It does not matter where an envelope is addressed to; the point is where it comes from—what postoffice issued it. A postoffice can only redeem envelopes which it has issued itself. If an envelope shows on the face of it that some other office issued it, I can't give you cash for it."

"Now look at this one. Here in the corner is a note, 'After ten days return to Mr. Blank, Falls City, Neb.' Evidently the Falls City postoffice issued that, and you will have to go there to get it redeemed if you are fond of long distance economy of that sort. These envelopes here with no 'Return to' note may have been issued by some other office, but we have no means of knowing it and take them on faith. Here is one marked, 'Return to P. O. box 2,866, New York city.' We will take that, for we evidently issued it. The principle is simple, even if its workings look complicated."

The reporter reminded the clerk that he had refused one envelope altogether. The clerk took it up and looked at it. It had no "Return to" note in the corner, but the name and address were printed on it.

"Well, you see, that comes under a different rule," he continued. "The idea is to redeem envelopes which have been misdirected by accident. This man has spoiled this envelope to help on his business, sending it to some correspondent inclosed with a letter asking for a business order likely. He expected the other man to use this envelope only in writing to him and to keep him in mind of it he printed his address on it. He did not intend to furnish free stamps for his business acquaintances unless he got them back on letters to himself. His correspondent—you in this case—either did not send him an order or sent it in a new envelope. Now you want to get back 2 cents. The business man spent that 2 cents simply to boom his business. Uncle Sam is not booming any one's business, even to the extent of 2 cents, except where all share alike through general prosperity. You cannot get that envelope redeemed anywhere."

The reporter thanked the clerk. After calculating the cost of a trip to Nebraska, Georgia, Newark and Brooklyn and comparing it with the value of the four stamped envelopes which might be redeemed by it he concluded it was cheaper on the whole to drop the envelopes in the waste paper basket.—New York Sun.

Africans and Work.
All hard labor, all rough and unskilled labor, is, and owing to the heat of the climate must be, done by blacks, and in a new country like Matabeleland the blacks, though they can sometimes be induced to till the land, are most averse to working underground. They are only beginning to use money, and they do not want the things which money buys. The wants of a native living with his tribe and cultivating mealies or Kaffir corn are confined to a brass (skin clock) or some pieces of cotton. The prospect of leaving his tribe to go and work in a mine in order that he may earn wages wherever he can buy things that he has no use for does not at all appeal to him.

The white men, anxious to get to work on the gold reefs, are annoyed at what they call the stupidity and laziness of the native and usually clamor for legislation to compel the natives to come and work, adding, of course, that regular labor would be the best thing for the natives.—'Impressions of South Africa' by James Bryce.

Thomas Hood.
Hood's position in literature has been affected by the circumstance that he did two things excellently which in the general view are incompatible, in which case popular opinion generally fixes on the inferior gift as representing the writer's real capacity. He was a "funny man" as well as a lyric poet of real quality and earnest aims and was so admirable and original in the former and probably caused many to regard the serious verse as merely an ambitious bid for a reputation; it was not in the writer's power to achieve. Hood doubtless helped to strengthen this impression by practically ceasing to produce serious poetry for some 10 years of his short life. But that was due to a necessity for finding a ready market for his verses. I, think, beyond a doubt.—Ainger's "Poems of Thomas Hood."

To Be Washed With Care.
"Yes," said the man whose narratives are almost invariably interesting, "I had some curious experiences in that mining country. One day I met two children with the dirtiest faces I ever beheld."
"Poor things!"
"That's what I thought. I said to them, 'Children, why don't you wash your faces?' and one of them answered: 'We doesn't. We've been playin on pap's best claim, and he's liable to lose money if anybody touches us but him.'"
—Washington Star.

A Spur to ETERNITY.
"It does a man good to be rejected by a girl."
"Why?"
"It makes him pitch in and marry a more attractive girl."—Chicago Record.

RELIC OF PAST AGE.

A Century Old Newspaper That Is Remarkably Well Preserved.

Mr. Glenn Brown, the architect, has an interesting relic in the shape of an old newspaper, probably one of the oldest publications to be found in this country. It is the Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser, published in Alexandria. The copy is dated Thursday, April 25, 1798. The motto of the paper, which is printed under the title, is as follows:

O that by whose almighty hand the scales of empire rise or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round this land!

There is no mention made of the names of the publishers or editors, but asks for rugs, old seines, fishing nets and the like to be brought to the office, so that paper can be made from it. From this it would seem that the firm manufactured its own paper.

In the news columns, which form but a small portion of the paper, the advertisements covering a greater part, a dispatch dated London, Feb. 25 previous, giving an account of an insurrection in Ireland. There are also published Paine's reasons for preserving the life of Louis Capet. The plan of the new French constitution is given and a number of dispatches from Paris appear.

One of the most interesting advertisements in the paper is that of a lottery. It states that it will be given by the commissioner appointed to prepare the public buildings, etc., within the city of Washington for the reception of congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800. Samuel Blodgett was the agent for the affair in this city. The capital prize was a hotel, with all furnishings, valued at \$50,000. There were cash prizes of \$25,000, the whole amounting to \$350,000. The lottery, by the way, was never held, as much opposition was developed against it. Samuel Blodgett was the one whose heirs claimed a large portion of the national capital.

There are several advertisements for runaway slaves, offering rewards of from \$6 to \$16. There is an offer of a reward of \$40, which would seem large compared with those offered for the runaway slaves, for eight bushels of clover seed, stolen from Mount Vernon. The advertisement goes on to state that the clover seed was stolen from the granary and is supposed to have been taken by negroes. It is signed by Anthony Whiting, who was Washington's overseer.

There is an advertisement in the paper of the celebrated horse, Eoliphus, from which many of the thoroughbred horses of the present day have descended. There is also an advertisement of the opening of the city tavern at the sign of the "Bunch of Grapes" by John Withers. The statement is made that northern and southern mails will arrive at the office until Nov. 1 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.

On one of the pages is a song composed for Lodge No. 10 of Charleston, S. C., commonly called Portobacco.

The paper consists of four pages of four columns each. The size of the sheets is about 15 by 18 inches. The paper was published "Thursdays of each week. The sheets were all like. The paper has been remarkably well preserved.—Washington Star.

Miracles and Mirkentelism.
"He (Pugin) visited Saint' Andrea della Fratte, the scene of the miraculous conversion of Abbe Ratisbonne, the Jew. Abbe Ratisbonne entered the church a Jew and came out a Christian, having seen, he stated, a vision of our Lady. The story, Pugin said after seeing the church, is demonstrably false. The man could not have said a prayer in such a hideous church. Our Lady could not have chosen such a church for a vision. The man could have had no pity in him to have staid in such a church at all."

The friend to whom his remarks were addressed replied, "As I heard the story, Ratisbonne was not at the moment praying, but thinking of the unworthiness of the architecture of the place." Pugin's whole face changed. "Is that so? Then he was a man of God. He knew what he was a Christian was, though he was a Jew. I honor him. Our Lady would have come to him anywhere. The story is demonstrably true."—"Life of Cardinal Wiseman," by Wilfrid Ward.

Duck Eggs In an Albanian Factory.
Near Chingkiang, China, is a great albanian factory in which are produced the duck eggs which are produced in that region in enormous quantities, flocks of 4,000 and 5,000 ducks being by no means uncommon. The eggs are broken at the rate of from 40,000 to 60,000 per day by women, who separate the white from the yolk, the former being carefully cleaned and dried until they resemble fish glue, when they are packed in 400 pound cases lined with zinc. The yolks are passed through a sieve into 25 gallon receptacles, mixed with a salt and borax solution, packed in 500 pound barrels and used in Europe for preparing and dressing articles of superior quality. The albanians find a ready market in England, France and Germany for dyes for the best cotton goods.—Philadelphia Press.

For Appearance's Sake.
She—Give you a latch key? Never!
He—But, wifey, just think how the fellows will make fun of me and abuse you.
She (reflecting)—Yes, that's so. Well, you can have this room key, but then you can tell them you took it by mistake for the house key.—Fliegendo Blatter.

Amethyst quartz varies in color from very light blue to very dark yellow, then green, then transparent. Its coloring is due to manganese.

A Good Imagination.
The other day an amateur artist was producing some rapid sketches to amuse his children. He drew a sketch of a hen naturally that when it was thrown down in the waste paper basket it laid there.—London Fun.

FOMENTATIONS.

How to Prepare Them When No Hot Water is at Hand.

Fomentations of hot or cold water are often very useful, and every one should know how to give them. A flannel cloth may be folded, wrung out of hot or cold water as is desired, and applied directly to the skin. It is much better after wringing out the flannel as dry as desired to fold it in a dry flannel cloth of one or two thicknesses before applying it to the patient. A little time is required for the heat of the fomentation to penetrate the dry flannel, and thus the skin is allowed an opportunity to acquire tolerance for the heat, and a higher degree of temperature can be borne if the moist cloth is brought directly into contact with the surface. The outer fold of dry flannel will also serve to keep the cloth warm by preventing evaporation.

A hot fomentation is sometimes needed when no hot water is at hand. It is not necessary to wait for water to be heated in the usual way. Soak the flannel in cold water, wring as dry as desired, fold in a newspaper and lay upon the stove or wrap it about the stove-pipe. In a few minutes it will be as warm as the patient can bear. The paper keeps the pipe from becoming moistened by the wet flannel and at the same time prevents the flannel from being soiled by contact with the pipe.

Fomentations thoroughly applied will relieve most of the local pains for which liniments, lotions and poultices are generally applied and are greatly to be preferred to these remedies since they are cleaner and aid nature more effectually in restoring the injured parts to a sound condition.

The fomentation may be changed frequently, and after it has been removed massage may be given either by the person himself or another, so as to strengthen the part and promote a better circulation of blood in it.—Exchange.

KITTIES IN A JUNKSHOP.

They Are Old Sewing Machines That Are Bought For \$1.

"Got any kitties?"
The junk dealer looked startled, for the question betokened an intimate knowledge of the jargon of his kind.

"Why, yes, I guess so," he responded when he could get his breath. What the buyer meant was an old sewing machine which could be turned in to the sewing machine company as part payment on a new machine. The company allows \$5 on an old machine, and sometimes the agent or canvasser allows \$5 more out of his commission on the sale.

The public imagines that in some way those old machines are valuable to the company, but in truth, they are of use only as arguments in forcing a sale. In the standard makes of machines there is supposed to be absolutely no out in price, and the only way that a seeming reduction can be made is by taking in an old machine and allowing for it. The company does this not for the sake of getting the machine, but for the sake of making a trade. Once the old timer is in their possession it is broken up and sold to a junk dealer.

The companies know, of course, that a large number of the families who turn in old machines said to have been bought by them before the flood really come from the second-hand stores, and cost only \$1. At this rate the buyer gets an allowance of \$10, which, deducting the \$1, leaves net \$9. If there does happen to be an old one in the possession of the family, the whole \$10 is realized.—New York Press.

Midnight Harmonics.
The quaint old English church poet George Herbert was walking to Salisbury one evening to join a musical party when he met a poor man with a poorer horse that had fallen under his load. They were both in distress, and Mr. Herbert pulled off his coat and helped the man to unload his horse. He then gave him some money and left him. At his arriving at Salisbury his friends wondered at his coming into their company so soiled and discomposed. He explained the cause, and when one remarked that he had dispensed himself by so dirty an employment he answered that the thought of what he had done would prove music to him at midnight, and that the omission of it would have upbraided and made discord in his conscience. "For if I am bound to pray for all that are in distress so far as it is in my power I am to practice what I pray for, and let me tell you, I would not willingly pass one day of my life without conferring a sad soul or showing mercy, and I bless God for this occasion. These are the places in which to attain one's conscience to midnight music."

Story of a Ring and a Slipper.
The daughter of a wealthy resident of the hill section presented a young woman friend with a pair of dainty slippers, and in the toe of one of them she placed a valuable ring, set with an opal and two diamonds. The present went to the destination, but the slippers did not fit, and the recipient of the gift gave the case to the friend. She saw the slippers back to the store, and they were placed on the shelves with the thousands of other similar boxes.

On Monday the floorwalker in the shoe department received a severe shock when a young woman rushed into the place and rambled off a lot of talk about missing jewels. After some difficulty he managed to get the facts of her story together, and then every one of the employees was ordered to begin a search for the slippers. In two hours they were found, and the ring was just where it had been placed.—Brooklyn Eagle.

His Engage.
"Well, you have a fine shop here," said the customer as he settled himself down to be shaved.
"Yah!" said the barber.
"But I don't think much of the outside."
"No; dot is not in it," said the barber.

"That's a good one," said the customer, laughing.
The barber flushed.
"Yat for you laugh at me!" he cried in anger. "You think I understand not English?"—New York Sun.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.
No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Brody's Compound. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Brody's Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a century by a country stand, today foremost among our most valued remedies. Brody's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

One of the most extraordinary things about frog music is the fact that the frog keeps his mouth closed when he is singing.

Ho can sing through his skin. He is provided with a pair of resonant chambers like drums, and he makes his music by snapping his muscles against the distended membranes. Then he can breathe through his skin and supply all the wind that is necessary without opening his mouth.

A French scientist, after long listening in the woods, has made out and reduced to writing the song of the frog, or "swamp music," as he calls it, and has discovered that the frog's repertoire is varied and extensive. Frogs can carry on conversations at long distances and can communicate to each other emotions of fear or anger.

Their songs, however, are all love songs and are only indulged in when there are female frogs about. It is then that the frog distends his drums to their utmost, throwing his head well back and his legs far apart and raising his voice, as it is called, to the very highest pitch of the musical scale.—Pearson's Weekly.

One of the women's patriotic societies held an open meeting in Washington recently, and the members were called upon to respond to various sentiments of a patriotic character. The woman who had the affair in charge notified each member of the toast she would be expected to respond to ten days or so before the meeting. To one young woman whom, as it happened, she did not know personally at all she sent the toast, "Our Flag." The young woman received it, and at once went to call on the head of the society in a state of great distress. She simply could not respond to the toast, she said. She didn't know whether a joke was intended, but she had been chafed numerically about it already and just simply wouldn't go near the meeting if she were to be called on to speak on that subject.

"Why, what on earth is wrong with that sentiment?" asked the head of the society.

The pretty young woman hesitated. She blushed.
"Well," she said, "you see, I'm going to marry a man named Flag."—Washington Post.

Antwerp Bells.
From the cathedral tower at Antwerp 80 bells have for over 200 years rung out the grandest music for the benefit of the people living on the green fields which border the Scheldt. Once a year, in the month of February, the authorities select the music, and the organ plays every hour from the old masters of Christian song.

When a man loses an ear, by paying from \$100 to \$125 he can procure another made of specially prepared rubber that can be crumpled without injury and is carefully painted to resemble the natural organ.

The Modern Drama.
"Have you copyrighted your play?" asked the theatrical manager.
"No," replied the dramatist, lowering his voice, "but I copied it right."—Chicago Tribune.

Hood's Pills
In recent years that those of their readers who are not thoroughly wide awake would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose a sight of the fact that a hour.

Geo. T. Eyster, -AND- See his splendid stock of Gold & Silver Key & Stem-Winding Watches.

Western Maryland Railroad
CONNECTING WITH
P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg; N. & W. R. at Western R. at Hagerstown; R. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown; Union and Potomac Rivers at Brookeville and Havawood; P. & M. R. at C. and O. Railroad at Baltimore, Md.

Schedule taking effect Feb. 15, 1898.
MAIN LINE.

Read Down.	STATIONS.	Read Upward.
7:00 a.m.	Cherry Run	7:45 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Big Pool	8:00 p.m.
7:30 a.m.	Clear Spring	8:15 p.m.
7:45 a.m.	Chambersburg	8:30 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Williamsport	8:45 p.m.
8:15 a.m.	Williamsport	9:00 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	Hagerstown	9:15 p.m.
8:45 a.m.	Chambersburg	9:30 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Smithsburg	9:45 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Elkton	10:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Hagerstown	10:15 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Williamsport	10:30 p.m.
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