

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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NO. 19.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Goods at **I. S. ANNAN'S** The Oldest
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will get 5 per cent. off for cash, on all goods bought of me when bill is amount to one dollar and over, with the exception of Sugar and flour. Cash will count. Come and look at my line of

Ready Made Clothing.

I have the Largest Assortment and the Lowest Price, and don't to get the 5 per cent. discount for the cash. It is going to get cold in a little while and

OUR BLANKET PILE

is big, and the price at Rock Bottom, and don't forget you get 5 per cent. off them for cash. I desire to call the attention of my patrons to the fact that my line of SHOES is larger than ever heretofore and prices are less for the same grade of goods, and you get 5 per cent. off.

I am ready to meet prices with any one on the SAME QUALITY OF GOODS. Our **FELT BOOTS** are in now. Come and get the first selection at away down prices, with 5 per cent. off. Thanking the public for past favors and soliciting a share of your future trade, I remain,

Sept 22-1yr

I. S. ANNAN.

THE GREAT HAGERSTOWN FAIR!

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IN THE NIGHT.

FRANK L. STANTON.

Only the Night and the stormy skies—
The Night, so dark and wild,
And in the gloom of a lonely room
The breathing of a child.

A little child that the angels led
From a land we deem divine;
Who came to me when the prayer was said
And laid his lips on mine.

The smile of God on his dreaming face
In the lamplight's fitful gleams;
And I know that the angels lift the lace
And kiss him into the dreams.

I wonder why, in the silence here,
My heart, with quickened beat,
Echoes the sound of a falling tear
On his beautiful face and sweet!

Is it a thought of the weary way
The little feet must tread,
Or the grief of a soul that cannot pray
Where its altar fires are dead?

Never an answer for all the years * * *
O storm, and midnight strife,
Have ye only the dew of burning tears
To fall on the rose of life?

Only the Night and the stormy skies—
The Night so dark and wild,
And in the gloom of a lonely room
The breathing of a child.

—From the Atlanta Constitution.

RECLAIMING THE DESERT.

A Vast Waste of Southern California to Be Flooded.

The Yuma Desert, of Southern California, has been proved to be the hottest place known on the globe. Here are 13,000 square miles of country below the level of the sea. The passenger on the Southern Pacific Railroad who steps out upon the platform at the station of Dos Palmas, Cal., does not realize that he is 200 feet below the level of the sea, and that if this basin were overflowed with water the level of the water would be 200 feet above his head. As the tourist looks off to the west and traces the fall of the land to the foot of the Yuma Mountains in the distance he sees that the foot of these mountains must be some 800 to 1000 feet lower than where he stands, and the reader can gather some idea of the vast body of water it will take to fill this space. Years ago Colonel John C. Fremont was the first to recommend the flooding of this desert, and ever since then there has been some advocates of this idea, but recently a company has been organized to carry out this work. This should be a profitable enterprise, as there are millions of acres of land on all sides, now barren for lack of rainfall. Such a large body of water would lower the temperature of this torrid region, and the evaporation would give rainfall over large tracts of country where it is now unknown. This would be equivalent to the discovery of a new country, as the soil is excellent and only lacks water to make it fertile and most valuable.

In the interior of Australia there are one million square miles which is an arid waste, and the influence of this hot and useless desert upon the climate and rainfall of Australia is very injurious. Much of this land is below the level of the sea. A canal cut from the outer rim of the great Australian basin would make a large inland sea, accessible to vessels, lowering the temperature of the Australian summer and giving abundant rainfall to vast tracts now useless to man.

The desert of Sahara is in its greater part below the level of the sea. Surveys which have been made show that between the 20th and 30th degree of north latitude a canal of sixty miles length would let in the waters of the Atlantic and give Algiers and Morocco a southern coast. Vessels could then penetrate to points now accessible only by agonizing caravan journeys. It would open up a vast and new territory to commerce and civilization, and make notable changes in climate, giving rainfall where it is now quite unknown.

"Did you like it out in the country, Dicky?" "Yes'm; th' eastern wuz dry, and maw couldn't beat 'em in time washin' 'em."—Chicago Record.

OTTS is to have 170,000 men in the near future.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

BRAIN SIZE AND BRAIN POWER.

Intellectual Value Rarely Measured in Its Entirety.

The relation of brain size to brain power seems to be a topic of considerable interest to readers, both medical and non-medical, judging from the frequency with which articles upon this subject appear in print. Probably Goll was the first to lay down the proposition that men of high intellectual development have larger and more richly convoluted cerebrums than their fellows, although this proposition on his part seems to have been based as much upon theory as upon facts, and it remained for Rudolph Wagner, in 1860, to show from a series of investigations which he had made upon the brains of men prominent in philosophy and letters that there is some real foundation for this theory. The discussion continued in Edinger's Anatomy of the central nervous system, bearing on this subject, is of much interest, and coming from the pen of one who has made an exhaustive and careful study of the nervous system, may be considered of some value. He maintains that the great orator, the commander of remarkable genius, the unusually energetic business man, need not necessarily possess a larger, heavier brain, nor need this ability express itself directly in the general relations of the brain convolutions. We rarely measure a man's intellectual value in its entirety; indeed, this is almost never possible. On the contrary, it is usually some one marked personal characteristic which gives position, authority, etc., to the man of prominence. And the peculiarities which give rise to the successful orator, commander, or business man may very well be traced to the increased development of single small cortical areas. As an example, Gambetta's brain, the speech area of which was described as uncommonly developed, weighed hardly more than the average of smaller brains. This idea as to different development of different brains in their various regions seems to be supported by Cunningham's embryologic studies. He finds that the embryonic fissures and convolutions appear by no means simultaneously in all individuals, nor do they have the same configuration when they are once distinctly present. This fact seems to show that the brain cortex, the organ of higher intellectual activity, is variously expanded in different individuals even from the first. Another matter of some interest is the fact that Edinger's observations in a considerable number of cases are confirmatory of the opinion first advanced by Perle, that a comparatively large number of men who are intellectually eminent give the impression from their type of face that they may have had hydrocephalus in early childhood, from which recovery took place, but which, owing to the less resistance presented in the growth of the brain, allowed that organ to enlarge and develop more freely. Cuvier and Rabinstein are cited as examples of hydrocephalic and rachitic geniuses. Thus it would seem that a man's chances for greatness may depend either on his being born with some little specialist corners unusually well developed, or upon his being born with a mild form of hydrocephalic degeneration from which he can recover, and which allows him to develop an all-round big head.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. T. E. Zimmerman & Co., Druggists, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

O! The Comical Cobbler.
"You may as well engage apartments in the almshouse," cried the humorous shoemaker.
"Why?" asked his good wife.
"Because," said he, humorously to the last, "I have lost my awl."
The patient woman realizing that this sort of thing was a disease that could not be healed; smiled in a half-souled sort of way and resumed her work.—Catholic Standard and Times.

SHIPS LOST IN A YEAR.

The Total Number Estimated At 1,141 Vessels of 820,725 Tons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The losses at sea sustained by the merchant marine of the world in the past year are set forth in a report prepared by the British Government, copies of which have been received in Washington. Great Britain with over 12,000,000 tons afloat, has the lowest percentage of losses. Startling figures are presented as to the number of steamers and sailing craft reported "missing" and regarded now by the underwriters and insurance people as lost. Not less than 24 steamers sailed out of various ports last year and have never been heard from, and 79 sailing vessels cleared and never reached their destination, both classes representing a total tonnage of 73,773.

In addition 96 ships, of which 85 were sailing craft, had to be abandoned at sea.

As a result of all the losses, the gross reduction in the mercantile marine of the world is shown to be 1,141 vessels of 820,725 tons excluding vessels of less than 100 tons. This represents the tonnage of vessels which have been lost at sea as well as others which have met a peaceful end by being "broken up" or condemned. The latter usually aggregate about one-fifth of the total. The aggregate of loss exceeds the average of the preceding seven years by 25 vessels of 106,706 tons.

Great Britain's rate of loss is 2.23 per cent., the next on the list being Germany, with 2.33 per cent. Germany and the United States are now making a "neck-and-neck" race as regards the total number of vessels owned, the latter having 2,448,677 tons and the former 2,113,981 tons. Austria-Hungary is third in point of rate of loss, with 3.18 per cent., and then comes Russia, with 3.63 per cent., and the United States, with 4.14 per cent. The other nations are in the following order: Italy, 4.34 per cent.; France, 4.48; Holland, 4.62; Spain, 5.01; Norway, 5.55, and Sweden, 5.66.

The figures for Norway and Sweden are regarded as too high, especially as the rate for sailing ships is 7.58 and 9.65 per cent., respectively. This is partly explained by the great number of ships broken up or condemned, but there can be no doubt that the larger rate is also due to the violent end of many ships by wrecks. The figures seem to give support to the view that the British Government should insist upon more seaworthy conditions for ships flying the Norwegian flag when leaving British ports.

Of the total number of vessels lost in the year—1,141, of 820,725 tons—322, of 463,241 tons, were steamers, while 819 vessels, of 367,484 tons, were sailing craft. Wrecks account for the loss of 524 vessels, of 356,503 tons, 387 sailing ships and 137 steamers meeting their end while buffeting against some inhospitable shore. They thus equal nearly one-half of the total. Ninety vessels, of 73,204 tons, were lost in collision, 48 being steamers and 42 sailing vessels, but the average size of the former was double that of the latter. Ninety-six vessels, of 62,752 tons, including 85 sailing ships, had to be abandoned at sea. About an equal number of sailing ships and steamers were burned, the total being 25, of 25,255 tons.

THE HOSPITAL TO BE REBUILT.

Active Steps Taken By The Sisters Of Charity.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 22.—While the folks of the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul still smoulder active steps were this afternoon inaugurated toward the rebuilding of the institution. A committee of representative citizens met at St. Mary's Asylum, and took the initial steps toward raising the \$150,000, or thereabouts, necessary to restore the hospital. Voluntary contributions aggregating \$1,000 had been already received.

Mother Mariana, who is at the head of the Sisters of Charity in America, arrived here this morn-

ing from Emmitsburg, Md., to give her personal attention to affairs growing out of the fire, and to assist Sister Superior Bernard, of the hospital. There was only \$33,000 insurance—a very small amount in comparison to the total loss—yet it is quite certain that the hospital will be rebuilt.

Fireman Thomas A. Barrett, of No. 29 Cumberland street, who was seriously injured at the fire by falling timber yesterday morning, was reported today as being no better. Fireman Robert A. Foster, who was hurt at the same time that Fireman Barrett sustained his injuries, was able to be out today.

The bodies of Mrs. Margaret McEwen, Mrs. Elizabeth White, Miss Patty Pippin and the child Cherry Basemore, patients at the hospital, who perished in the flames, have each been buried or shipped to the homes of the deceased. Miss Kate Dolan, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Teresa Glass, of Richmond, the nurses who were injured, are both resting easy and will recover. Inquests were held by Coroner Newton today in the cases of the dead, the verdict of the jury being in accordance with the facts.

The remains of the Basemore child were accompanied to Lewiston, N. C., by Mr. Rawles, a relative of the child. Mr. Rawles came to Portsmouth yesterday, and thought that, being so near, he would come to Norfolk and pay his little relative a visit. When he arrived at the hospital he found the building in ruins, and to his great horror learned that the child had perished in the flames.

JOYS OF THE FARM BOY.

The following little rhyme will explain why boy babies are preferred, especially by farmers:

I'd like to be a boy again,
Without a single care;
With freckles scattered on my face
And hayseed in my hair.
I'd like to rise at 4 o'clock
And do a hundred chores,
And saw the wood and feed the hogs
And lock the stable doors,
And herd the hens and watch the bees
And take the stock to drink,
And teach the turkeys how to swim
So that they wouldn't sink;
And milk about a hundred cows
And bring the wood to burn,
And stand out in the sun all day
And churn and churn, and churn,
And wear my brother's cast-off clothes
And walk four miles to school,
And get a licking every day
For breaking some old rule.
And then get home again at night
And do the chores some more,
And milk the cows and feed the hogs
And carry mules galore;
And then come wearily upstairs
And see my little bed,
And hear dad say "That worthless boy,
He isn't worth his bread."

A boy's life is just a round of mirth from rise to set of sun. I guess there is nothing pleasanter than closing stable doors and herding hens and chasing bees and doing evening chores.

The little rhyme above will explain in itself why boy babies are preferred by farmers. As for myself, I would much prefer to be a girl and have a good time while poor men have to work. I am, very respectfully yours, "A Girl Hater."—Chicago Chronicle.

DREYFUS MAY SEEK HEALTH IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 22.—J. H. S. Eteen, of Shreveport, La., has arrived here from Rennes, France, where he has been visiting his sister. He brings information that Captain Alfred Dreyfus and Madame Dreyfus, together with Madame Bertha Morre, Lieutenant Max Rance-Morre, late of the French army, and Misses Ida and Emily Morre, will come to San Antonio, and that Captain Alfred Dreyfus will spend the winter in this city for his health.

Eteen's sister is at Rennes, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Dreyfus. Dr. G. Morre, of this city, who is a son of Mme. Bertha Morre, confirms the story of his family's connection with Dreyfus.

Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Morre are first cousins. He says that his mother, brother and two sisters are now packing up their effects preparatory to coming to America. They will make their home in San Antonio. He received a letter from his mother today to this effect. He says he is not at liberty to divulge the information regarding the Dreyfus family, but says that Dreyfus will no doubt come to this city.—American.

PETER FRANCISCO.

Interesting Sketch Of A Hero Of The Revolution.

Not a great distance from the centre of Shocks Hill Cemetery is the grave of the Revolutionary hero, Peter Francisco, of whom so many remarkable stories have been told. The grave has a headboard inscribed thus:

PETER FRANCISCO.
Died 1836.
A few years ago the Daughters of the Revolution placed one of their markers over the grave. It is made of iron in the shape of a Maltese cross, the points surmounted by miniature cannon balls. A laurel wreath encircles the cross. In the centre is the figure of a continental soldier.

Peter Francisco was born in 1761 and died in Richmond, Va., in 1836. His origin is obscure, but it is supposed that he was kidnapped from Portugal and taken to Ireland. He resolved to come to America, and indentured himself to a sea captain. On arriving at City Point, near Petersburg, Va., he was taken to the poorhouse, where he remained until he was bound to Judge Anthony Winston, of Buckingham county, on whose estate he labored until the beginning of the Revolution.

He obtained permission from his master to enlist in the Continental Army in 1777, and served with Lafayette at the battles of Brandywine, Yorktown, Monmouth (where he was wounded by a musket ball), Cowpens and Stony Point, where he was second to enter the fortress, and received a bayonet wound.

After serving in skirmishes under Colonel Morgan, he volunteered under Colonel Mayo, of Powhatan, and was present at General Gates' defeat at Camden. Here he saved the life of Colonel Mayo, and that officer afterward presented him with 1,000 acres of land on Richmond Creek, Kentucky. On hearing of Cornwallis' march through the South, he volunteered under Colonel Watkins and took part in the battle of Guilford, N. C.

His bravery was equal to his strength, which was herculean. He could shoulder a cannon weighing 1,000 pounds, and the blade of his sword was five feet in length. Many anecdotes are related of his physical power.

On his return to Virginia, in 1781, he stopped at a tavern in Amelia and was made prisoner by a detachment of Tarleton's dragoons, who were stationed there. While one of the Tories was stooping to take off his silver shoe buckles, Francisco drew his sword and cleft the man through the head. He frightened the rest of the party and made his escape, although Tarleton's corps was in full view. This exploit was illustrated in an engraving, which was a favorite ornament of that period and was published by James Webster, of Pennsylvania, 1814.

On one occasion he was more successful in restoring public order than the civil authorities. Through the influence of Charles Yancey he was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the Virginia House of Delegates, which office he held until his death.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, brought the attention of Congress to Francisco's military career, and applied for a pension for him.—Richmond Times.

For wounds, burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and all irritating eruptions, nothing so soothing and healing as DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Mrs. Emma Bolles, Matron, Englewood Nursery, Chicago, says of it: "When all else fails in healing our babies, it will cure." T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

—Some men break down from too much work, but more are broke because they won't do any.

There's always hope while there's One Minute Cough Cure. "An attack of pneumonia left my lungs in bad shape and I was near the last stages of consumption. One Minute Cough Cure completely cured me," writes Helen McHenry, Bismarck, N. D. Gives instant relief. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

NOTICE.—All announcements of concerts, festivals, picnics, ice cream and cake festivals and similar enterprises, got up to make money, whether for churches, associations, or individuals, must be paid for at the rate of five cents for each line.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Emmitsburg Postoffice.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1899.

Frost was noticed on Wednesday morning.

Lowest prices on everything at J. C. Williams'.

As the days shorten the coal bills lengthen.

Screen doors and straw hats will soon be out of style.

If you want a stylish cape cheap, go to J. C. Williams.

The wise merchant advertises and catches the trade.

The mosquito is a friend that sticks through thick and thin—skin.

Levering's, Lion and Arbuckle coffee only 10 cts. J. C. Williams.

It doesn't take much of a "hot time" to melt a considerable amount of "cold cash."

The officers of registration will be in session next Tuesday. Be sure to get registered on that day.

The Talbot County Fair was successfully opened with interesting exhibits, good racing and a large crowd.

The hog cholera is again in this part of the county. Quite a number of hogs are reported to have died from this disease.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Williamsport, Rev. Edwin H. Smith pastor, was reopened after extensive improvements.

JOSEPH YOUNG, colored, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and Joseph Bush of murder in the second degree, for killing Edward Lee, colored, at Belair.

MR. GEO. S. GILLERAN has received the appointment of teacher in the public school at Cresgetown, and now has charge of the school.

JOHN LOVE, colored, was lodged in Ellicott City jail, charged with the larceny of a horse belonging to Joshua W. Dorsey. Love was arrested in Baltimore.

ONE day this week, Mr. John Gearhart, of near town, shot a large Bald eagle near the "Meeting House Woods." The eagle measured 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip of wings.

THE David Strite farm, near Leitersburg, containing 122 acres of land, on which was the private graveyard of the Leiter family, was sold to J. H. Smith for \$11,620.

ON last Saturday Mr. Philip J. Snouffer sold at public sale in front of Hotel Spaenger, his farm containing 50 acres of land, situated a short distance from town, on the Gettysburg road, to Mr. John T. Long, for the sum of \$2,600.

MR. J. FRANK TOPPER, of near town, has a volunteer tomato stalk on his premises, which measures 11 feet 2 inches. The stalk has produced a large number of fine tomatoes, and promises to grow several inches more before the coming frosts strike it.

WILLIAM MOOREHEAD, freight brakeman, while coupling shifting cars at Shippensburg, fell from a car into a small stream of water along the track, landing on his head 15 feet below. His right hip was broken and an ugly gash cut in his leg.

ADMIRAL Dewey's arrival in New York Tuesday was announced in Frederick by the ringing of all the fire and church bells in the city, and the general blowing of all the steam whistles. The incessant noise was kept up for nearly an hour, and many flags were thrown to the breeze in honor of his safe arrival.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of The Continental Investment Company, of Baltimore, which appears in another column. This Company's plan of investing money for its clients seems to be an exceptionally good one. Settlements are made monthly by checks, although accounts may be closed at any time. The Company will receive and invest any amount, no matter how small. Write for full particulars.

GETTYSBURG KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Gettysburg Commandery, No. 79, Knights Templar, was instituted in Gettysburg Monday evening. During the afternoon a parade was given through the streets of the town. The commandery, which starts with fifty members, elected the following officers: Rev. Dr. Thomas Billheimer, eminent commander; George J. Benner, generalissimo; George M. Walter, captain general; Samuel M. Bushman, treasurer.

STILL MORE COUNTERFEITING. The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitations, but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters gets at the seat of strength and vitality, and restores vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeiters when buying.

SENATOR Wellington resigned the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, and State Treasurer Shryock was elected in his stead. Headquarters have been secured in the Eutaw House, and were opened Tuesday morning. The resolutions which caused the trouble were repealed, and new ones adopted.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

John Fox, aged 86 years, the Frederick county farmer who on May 15 last married Miss Kitty Zimmerman, aged 21 years, of Hagerstown, and the following week, through his counsel, Thaddeus M. Biser, applied for a divorce from her, was granted an absolute divorce by the court Tuesday, the testimony having been submitted without argument.

A LITTLE BOY'S SAD DEATH.

The four-year-old son of Mr. Elsbury Kirby was drowned at St. Michaels, in the harbor at Kirby & Sons' marine railway, where the father worked. He had gone there from home to return with the father after work was over, as was the child's custom. When he was missed search about the premises was made and the dead body was found floating near the wharf log.

ON the Western Maryland Railroad, near Double Pipe Creek, Carroll county, Saturday afternoon, J. N. Chambers, a brakeman on a local freight train, fell from the train, which passed over him. His skull was fractured in front and back and both arms and legs were broken. He was taken to Double Pipe Creek and subsequently sent to Baltimore, but he died on the train before it arrived there. He was 31 years old, and was formerly a resident of Baltimore.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Monterey Library Building Company was granted a charter by the Franklin County Court, at Chambersburg, Monday. The purpose of the corporation is to build and maintain a hall for public and private entertainments, a library and museum, and for social and intellectual improvement. The hall is to be erected near the Monterey Hotel, at Charming Postoffice, Franklin county. The board of directors are James Carey, Jr., Wm. C. Pennington, Harry F. Reid, Miss Elizabeth T. King, Miss Annie H. Rolando, all of Baltimore; Ralph Jenkins and George H. Howard, of Washington, D. C., and Wm. H. Corner, Charming, Pa.

DIPHTHERIA AND TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. J. McP. Scott, county health officer, states that on September 20 there were 24 cases of diphtheria and three cases of typhoid fever in Hagerstown and suburbs. In one family there were six cases, in another four, in another two—one-half in all. He said the disease thus localized made three instead of twelve points of distribution of the infection, indicating that the disease is due rather to bad domiciliary conditions or inefficient isolation of cases than to general unsanitary conditions. He said in November, 1898, there were 24 cases in Hagerstown. Now there are but two cases of diphtheria in Washington county outside of Hagerstown—a case at Smithsburg and one at Williamsport.

OLDEST MAN A MARYLANDER.

Wednesday, the second day of the Agricultural Fair at Hanover, opened clear and slightly cool. This was old men and women's day. All persons over 75 years of age were admitted free and entertained at dinner by the directors of the fair.

The prizes were \$5 for the oldest man, \$5 for the oldest woman, \$5 for the oldest man coming the longest distance and \$5 for the oldest married couple. The prize-winners were as follows:

Oldest Man—George Mihm, Silver Run, Md.; born March 25, 1802; 97 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Oldest Woman—Mrs. John A. Lohr, Red Land, Pa.; born October 6, 1814; 84 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Oldest Married Couple—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lohr, Red Land; married February 26, 1839; joint ages 169 years.

Oldest Person Who Came the Greatest Distance—Joseph Kaltreider, Wayne county, Illinois.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

Upton Bruce, known as the hermit of the Alleghenies, died Wednesday morning, aged about 75 years. About 40 years ago he, with his wife, lived in Ryan's glade in Garrett county. He was always an eccentric and in the early days of his married life he would leave home without any explanation and remain away six months or a year. About 33 years ago his wife and he separated, she going to Chicago. For 25 years after that he lived alone in a little cabin on the east side of Backbone Mountain. For the past eight years he lived alone in a little hut, built on the side of a hill in the forest two miles from Oakland. Two or three years ago his daughter, who lives in Washington, D. C. tried to induce him to abandon his hermit life and live with her, but her efforts were unsuccessful. He was a man of education. In the past 33 years he had never been known to do a day's work, engage in any business or leave his hut for a single day. It is said by those who have seen it that the place where he lived for the past eight years was not fit for the residence of any human being. Although his hut is only two miles from Oakland there are perhaps not a half dozen people in the town who ever saw him.

GETTYSBURG MFG. COMPANY.

A partnership to be known as the "Gettysburg Manufacturing Company" has been formed by Hon. W. T. Ziegler, of Gettysburg, and Joseph H. Conkle, of Secretary, Dorchester county, Md., for the manufacture of shirts, aprons, overalls and similar articles, and the firm name will be Ziegler & Conkle.

The manufactory will be located in Gettysburg and the contract for the building, a substantial 2-story brick, 30x80 feet, has been given to Isaiah Rinedollar. It will be located on Washington street on the lot opposite the Ziegler & Holtzworth livery. One hundred machines have been contracted for, to be delivered in Gettysburg in the near future, and the plant is to be in operation by Dec. 1st. One hundred hands will be given employment immediately, with the prospect that a number more will soon be added.

Mr. Ziegler's two sons, W. E. and Charles T., will, we understand, take a course of instruction in manufacturing of this character elsewhere and will subsequently become associated with the business here.

Mr. Conkle comes to Gettysburg by reason of the fact that a sufficient number of hands can not be gotten for his present establishment in Maryland. He is said to be thoroughly familiar with the business and will have charge of the working department in the new industry. Mr. Ziegler to be the financial manager.

Power for the plant, light and heat will be furnished by the Gettysburg Electric L. H. & P. Co.—Comptroller.

A GLOBE OF FIRE.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 27.—Some people in Royal Oak and its neighborhood last night witnessed a rare electrical phenomenon—a large globe of fire rolling about in the atmosphere. Mr. Philip M. Pastorfield, a careful observer and accurate in his statements, thus describes the phenomenon:

"I was standing, looking from my back porch toward the stable, before it had rained much, when suddenly I saw on the ground about 25 feet from the stable a balloon-shaped mass of fire about as large as an ordinary hoghead. It was like a balloon upside down, with the stem pointing upward. Almost instantly it exploded with a tremendous report like a cannon and sprays of fire flowed from it in every direction. I am positive it did not come down from the clouds, as I could not have helped seeing it if it had. Strange to say, no damage was done by it to anything around. I was sure that the amount of fire that flew from it all directions would set something on fire, but on examination I could not find anything injured. A cow was standing within 15 feet of it, but was unharmed. My children, three of them, with the hired man, were in the stable and were badly frightened, but not hurt. Two stacks of fodder close to it were not even scorched. The ground was not disturbed in the least, and the whole matter is a mystery to me. I would like some scientific man to give me an explanation."

A gentleman of scientific attainments says: "I have known only two or three instances of a similar appearance, yet it is a phenomenon that does happen at rare intervals, and one that no one has been able to explain satisfactorily by any of the known laws of electrical phenomena."—Sun.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Jacob Hoke, of near town, has returned home from York, Pa., where he attended the funeral on Monday, of Mrs. Tasey Hoke, relict of the late Henry Hoke.

Mr. Guy Nunemaker, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his parents in this place.

Mr. Wm. Ulrich, of Baltimore, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ulrich.

Mr. Frank Webb and wife, of Crisfield, Md., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pius Felix.

Col. L. V. Baughman, and a party of friends spent Tuesday afternoon and night in this place.

Mrs. Joseph D. Caldwell and daughter are visiting friends in McSherrystown, Pa.

Mr. E. E. King and wife, of Virginia Mills, and Mr. Clarence E. King and wife, of Belvidere, Pa., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. G. King, in this place.

Mr. J. L. Hoke returned home from a business trip to Baltimore on Saturday last.

Mr. James Gibbs, who was visiting his sister, Mrs. C. J. Shuff, of this place, has returned to his home in Michigan. Mr. Gibbs passed through this place in 1863 to the battle of Gettysburg, being a member of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, Custer's Brigade.

LONG RUN.

On last Friday whilst Mr. Marshall Fietz was driving to Emmitsburg, his young horse became frightened at two calves lying on the side of the road near Mr. James H. Elder's residence. The horse ran up the side of a bank, upset the buggy and threw Mr. Fietz out. In holding on to the lines the buggy was again turned over on its wheels, when Mr. Fietz let go of the lines, and the horse was soon out of sight. The buggy was run against the bridge over the race near Myers mill. At this point the horse freed itself from the buggy, and continued running. It went through town, and on the Tract road as far as Mr. George Zimmerman's residence, where it stopped. Mr. Fietz escaped without being injured. The shafts of the buggy were broken, and several spokes were knocked out of the wheels. The horse's legs were slightly skinned. The horse ran about four miles.

Best Granulated Sugar only 5 cts. at the great Bargain store. J. C. Williams.

FREDERICK GRAND JURY.

Recommendations For Various Public Improvements.

The grand jury of the September term of the Frederick county court completed their duties Monday afternoon and filed their report with the court through their foreman, David C. Kemp.

They recommend that the County Commissioners purchase a large range for the inmates' kitchen of Montevue Hospital, so that meats can be roasted and fried. At present all meats are boiled, and the inmates have grown tired of this sameness of diet. They also request that an elevator be placed in the institution.

They advise that the high wall surrounding the county jail be pointed with cement and painted.

The report calls for special attention of the city health authorities to the "old Bantz tavern," in Brewers alley, near the centre of Frederick city, as it is injurious to the health of the city, and asks that it be put in proper sanitary condition.

In conclusion the report says: "We visited the Female High School on East Church street, Frederick, and found it insufficient for the children, as the seating capacity is 400 and the number of scholars in daily attendance is 500. We, therefore, recommend that proper provision be made for their comfort and safety."

"We further recommend," says the report, "that the liquor license of the following saloonkeepers be suppressed: Edward F. Reed, on East Patrick street; William P. Edwards, proprietor of 'The Blue Goose,' in Klinehart's alley, and Thomas G. Penn, proprietor of 'The Blue Hen,' on West Sixth street in Frederick."

George Englebrecht was found guilty of stealing 115 pounds of lead from the Frederick city water works and sentenced to the House of Correction for 12 months.

FAIRFIELD ITEMS.

FAIRFIELD Sept. 26.—A six-year-old daughter of Mr. Jere Plank, of Gettysburg, and who is staying with Mr. Millard Stoner, is suffering from the effects of an accident which might have caused her death. The little child, with lamp in hand, came out of the house on to the porch, and not seeing that the cellar door was open, stepped into the opening and fell to the bottom of the steps, breaking the lamp and throwing the coal oil over her face and clothes. The coal oil caught fire. The child, almost enveloped in flames, ran to her aunt, who was in the kitchen, and with considerable difficulty, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Strange to say her clothing was not burned, but her face was terribly burned. The little patient is getting along as well as can be expected, under the treatment of a physician.

Mr. Charles Witzer, of Ohio, and Mrs. John Butt, of Knox Lynn, are the guests of Mr. F. Shulley and family.

Mrs. Daniel Sanders, of this place, is reported being sick.

Wm. H. Low, Esq., and J. C. Shertzer attended the bean soup at Ronzerville, on last Saturday. They said the speaking was good.

Many a house is haunted if you want to count spirits in the cellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bream, of Cash-town, are visitors to Fairfield, being the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Preston Muselman.

Mrs. F. Shulley and Mrs. C. F. Reed are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Millard Stoner, of Pleasant Home Valley.

Rev. W. J. D. Scherer, of Fairfield, will have communion services in the Lutheran church, on next Sunday morning.

Mr. Harry J. Musselman, of Fairfield, who is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, has entered the seminary, where he will prepare himself to preach the gospel. Harry is a fine young man.

A great many people in this neighborhood are picking their apples.

Mr. F. Shulley made a business trip to Emmitsburg on last Monday.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by T. E. Zimmerman & Co., Drug-gist.

The best line of Boots and Shoes in town at the lowest prices at J. C. Williams.

"They are simply perfect," writes Robt. Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the "famous little pills" for constipation, and all liver ailments. Never gripe. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

MR. P. G. BREIGNER, representing G. W. Weaver & Son, of Gettysburg, the leading Dry Goods Store, will be at the Emmitsburg on Wednesday and Saturday, Oct. 11th to 14th, with a complete sample line of their stock of wraps, Dress Goods, Silks, Underwear, Blankets, etc., and invites everybody to call and see them. He will take pleasure in showing the stock whether intending purchasers or no. sept 29-2ts

E. E. Turner, Compton, Mo., was cured of piles by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve after suffering seventeen years and trying over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeons endorse it. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

OVERCOATS and clothing at the lowest prices at the Bargain store. J. C. Williams.

"Best on the market for coughs and colds and all bronchial troubles; for croup it has no equal," writes Henry B. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

THE "AUBURN" FIRE.

How An Old Historic House Was Partly Saved From Destruction.

Last Friday morning about 1 o'clock "Auburn," the handsome residence of Dr. William McPherson, near Catoctin furnace, was partly destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered by members of the Emmitsburg Cornet Band on their return from the Democratic barbecue in Frederick. They aroused the sleeping inmates and prevented the burning of the main building. The kitchen, which was in the wing, was destroyed before the discovery of the fire.

The Rev. Ernest McGill, son-in-law of Dr. McPherson, who resides at "Auburn" with his family, had several rooms, including his study, in this wing. His rooms, with their contents, including clothing, personal property, the deeds and records of the parish and a valuable library of about 1,000 volumes, were all destroyed. Two little sons of Rev. Mr. McGill, who slept in this part of the house, narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire was gotten under control by the united efforts of the Catoctin people and the members of the band. There was no insurance on Mr. McGill's loss, but the dwelling was insured in the Phoenix Company.

"Auburn" is one of the historic landmarks of Frederick county. It was built by Governor Johnson, of Maryland, and has been owned by the McPherson family for a number of years. A Letter of Thanks from Mr. McPherson. To the Editor of the Chronicle.

DEAR SIR:—I cannot do better than to enclose to you an extract from a letter written to my son, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, which I beg you to publish in the next issue of your paper:

Fire occurred about midnight Thursday night last and its inception is inexplicable, there was neither fire in the stove nor light burning in that portion of the residence comprising some six rooms and attic, the outer summer kitchen being the starting point. It may have resulted from the gnawing of matches by mice, or else by incendiarism. The destruction was most complete and the conflagration of the old homestead, so dear to us all, seemed inevitable and was only prevented by the tin roof arresting both flames and sparks to the main building; I am more thankful of the rescue of two dear grandchildren, William and Joe, who in sound sleep, would have lost their lives from smoke and suffocation, if not fire. The water from an inch spigot, always flowing day and night, was inaccessible from enveloping the flames, yet, surely God was merciful to us. I feel deeply and heartily grateful to the noble young men of the Emmitsburg Band, on their way home, who saw the light half a mile off and hurried to give the alarm, thereby saving both human life and property; may God reward them for their humanity and thoughtful prompt action, and they may be assured of the sincere and most grateful acknowledgments of the entire household. Their efforts were most effective and did not cease till danger was over. I am also most grateful for the active efforts of the Furnace men, for their brave and daring help. I wish to acknowledge our warmest gratitude and commendation to each and every one of them. I shall be thankful as long as life is left to me, and I need not add, that this cordial thankful acknowledgment extends and embraces all of my family and household. Very truly and respectfully yours, W. S. McPHERSON.

"Never Burn a Candle at Both Ends."

If you do your light will soon be gone and you will be in the dark. Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps people who are overworked and tired.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

PUNISHED FOR PERJURY.

Annie James, colored, charged with perjury, was convicted in the Circuit Court in Frederick, on Saturday and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Motter. The girl's brother was arrested last spring for stealing chickens, a bag full of live fowls having been found on his back on the outskirts of Frederick. At the hearing, not having seen the chickens, the girl swore they all belonged to her mother and he was on his way to market to sell them, as she had helped to cut their heads off.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From the Times, Hillsville, Va. I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by T. E. Zimmerman & Co., Drug-gists.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Edited by A. E. WINSHIP. The Journal of Education is now in its twenty-fifth year, and is recognized as a leader among educational journals. Its articles are contributed by the best educational writers of the day, specially for the Journal. Weekly, \$2.50 a year. Five months for \$1.00. Samples free, may 5 ft.

THE F. T. AND N. RAILWAY.

In our advertising columns appears an ordinance passed by the Mayor and Aldermen of Frederick granting a street franchise to the Frederick, Thurmont and Northern Railway Company. The company has now secured the privilege of laying down its tracks and running its cars in the three incorporated towns—Frederick, Thurmont and Emmitsburg—through which the road will pass in this county.

The prospects for the successful building of the Frederick, Thurmont, and Northern Railway, are becoming brighter every day, and the contemplated construction of the road is now almost an assured fact. All that remains to guarantee the success of the project is the \$50,000 required to be raised by the citizens of Frederick city and the county, and this amount ought to be secured without any difficulty whatever. The balance of the money necessary to construct the road will be furnished by outside capitalists, and this amount will be available as soon as our people raise the \$50,000. As soon as this amount is pledged the work of building the road will commence.

In a few days the people of Emmitsburg, and also those residing in this end of the county, will be asked to subscribe to the stock, and it is hoped that they will respond with a liberal hand. Those who do not feel disposed to take many shares of stock, should at least subscribe for one or two shares. The larger the number of the stock holders the better it will be for the road, for it is a well known fact that the more people interested in a certain enterprise, the greater will be the interest manifested in the success of such enterprise.

Those who are at the head of the project are firm in their belief that the road, when built and in operation, will be a paying enterprise. But aside from the anticipated money returns from the amount invested, there are other things worthy of the consideration of our people.

Emmitsburg and the surrounding vicinity is greatly in need of further development. We are located in a section of country which is hard to surpass in beauty and grandeur; its scenery is picturesque and its water supply is excellent, in fact there is none better. Are not these endowments of nature inducements for the building of cottages and hotels on our mountain-side? It is believed that if the proposed electric road is built, it will be a vast benefit to this section of the county.

The ultimate outcome of the construction of the road from Frederick to Emmitsburg will be the connecting of the battlefield at Gettysburg with Washington by means of an electric road. There is now an electric road from Washington, D. C., to Rockville, in Montgomery county, and when the proposed road from Frederick to Gettysburg, via Emmitsburg is built, there is no doubt whatever but that Frederick and Rockville, which are less than twenty miles apart, will be connected by means of an electric road, thus placing Emmitsburg on a through line to Washington, and also giving our people the benefits to be derived from a direct, or nearly a direct line to the coal and lumber regions of Pennsylvania. Furthermore, it will give our people three large markets to dispose of our products—Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington—instead of one, as is now the case.

The building of the Frederick, Thurmont and Northern Railway will surely be a great benefit to the people of this section of the county, and no efforts should be spared by our influential citizens in seeing that the \$50,000 is raised at once, and that the work of constructing the road is pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

As previously announced in these columns, Col. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick, is president of the proposed road. This gentleman is working hard for the success of the enterprise, and present indications are that his efforts will prove successful. The Colonel was in this place on Tuesday and Wednesday in the interest of the road, and received considerable encouragement. Col. Baughman goes to New York City on Monday next, where he will have a conference with the gentlemen who are now ready to put \$200,000 or \$250,000 in the road.

Emmitsburg is represented on the board of directors by Messrs. I. S. Annan and E. R. Zimmerman, the first named being one of the vice-presidents of the road. These gentlemen, we understand, will solicit subscriptions from the people of this section of the county, and it is believed that a large number of our people will take stock in the road and by doing so they will assist in bringing the contemplated project to a successful reality.

JOHN S. REPP DEAD.

Mr. John S. Repp, widely known and respected throughout Western Maryland, died suddenly at his home, in Union Bridge, Carroll county, September 24. He was born 77 years ago in Frederick county, and resided there and at Union Bridge, Carroll county, all his life. He was best known through his connection with matters of education, having, with the late Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, of the Pratt Library, laid out the districts and established the public school system of Frederick county. He was in early life a teacher. For many years he was a trustee of the Western Maryland College at Westminster and identified with the church and institutional work of the Methodist Protestant Church. A widow, son and three daughters survive him. One of the daughters, Mrs. Lewis Dill, resides in Baltimore.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers permanently cure chronic constipation, biliousness, nervousness and worn-out feeling; cleanse and regulate the entire system. Small, pleasant, never gripe or sicken—"famous little pills." T. E. Zimmerman & Co.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM. EFFECTUALLY DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES, OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ROCKVILLE SCHOOL.

At the instance of over 125 citizens a public meeting was held at the Town Hall of Rockville Saturday night, which adopted resolutions in regard to Miss Lucy Garrett, assistant teacher in the Rockville public school, and requesting her reinstatement. A committee was appointed to wait upon the School Commissioners to present the case. Mayor Spencer C. Jones presided at the meeting, which was largely attended. Miss Garrett has been a teacher 25 years and her removal by the School Board was a surprise to her as well as to the people of Rockville. She was informed of the action of the board only the day before the school was to open. She was informed by School Examiner W. B. Burdette that her "work was not satisfactory." School Commissioner England said she "was removed for the good of the service." Miss Garrett says Mr. Julian Waters was selected as her successor and she was to be given the Hunting Hill school, and no action in regard to the local trustees there had been taken.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Williams.

Another Soldier's Remains Found.

The third find of soldier's bones within the past two weeks was made Tuesday afternoon by workmen, who were excavating for the cellar for the Gettysburg Manufacturing Company factory, on Washington street, Gettysburg, opposite Holtzworth Bros' livery stable. This lot, at the time of the battle, was a Presbyterian burial-ground, and it is supposed that the soldier is one of those who died in one of the church hospitals. The body was found but a foot under the ground, and as there were no signs of a casket, it is thought to have been a soldier, as most of the internments were made with simply a blanket thrown around the body.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

PUFFS OF TOBACCO SMOKE.

Science has calculated that an average puff of clear smoke sets free over 2,000,000,000 tiny particles, a whiff from a pipe liberates over 1,800,000,000 of these particles and one from a cigarette starts 2,900,000,000 of them flying through the surrounding atmosphere.

A very curious fact concerning tobacco smoke is the remarkable change in color which it undergoes after entering the mouth. From the burning end of a cigar the smoke issues in deep blue threads, while that which is expelled from the mouth is of a decidedly brownish tint.

The difference is to be accounted for by the fact that the minutest particles have an intense affinity for moisture. When tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth its smallest particles are immediately detached from the rest by the presence of moist surfaces, to which they fly and lodge.

Besides particles, smoke contains several gases and vapors. Though Sir Walter Raleigh won his famous wager with Queen Elizabeth, he took no account of these when he attempted to show her the weight of his smoke by subtracting the weight of the final ashes from that of the unburnt cigar, and his demonstration would not hold good with any scientists today.

It has often been quoted that a grain of nicotine, administered all at once, would kill the strongest dog, and from this has been argued its terrible effects on the body of a human being. While this statement is undoubtedly true, it is somewhat misleading. In order to commit suicide by smoking the dog would have to consume four hundred strong cigars, one right after the other. He could put himself out of the world much more easily by eating the boxes.

Whatever the ill effects of tobacco when used to excess, in moderation it acts on an adult as a mild sedative. It is claimed that after the thirteenth year its use prolongs life and preserves the mind by lessening the bodily functions of waste and repair.

Experts say that for smoking, tobacco is one of the least injurious substances known. Compared with other well-known vegetable substances used for the same purpose, tobacco is very mild. Opium, without doubt, is most fearful in its effects, for the drunkenness it produces ultimately unbalances the mind. Next to opium in power are certain kinds of grasses, notable among which is hemp, which causes intoxication and anaesthesia.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

USING THE BEDS.

A returning summer girl is enthusiastic in her praises of her hostess, who has solved the problem of keeping cool at night and securing refreshing sleep even during the most distressingly warm weather. Her method is to ice the beds, and she claims to have learned the simple process during her girlhood, spent in Florida, and now carries it out, regularly for the delight of her summer guests.

In Florida, where the summer heat at night is almost as unbearable as it is during the day, she says it is not unusual to ice the beds before retiring to rest. This is done in a very simple manner. A metal vessel, much in the form of an ancient warming-pan used by our grandmothers, is filled with broken ice, and after standing until the ice has completely cooled the vessel it is placed between the sheets and moved to and fro over the surface of the sheets and pillows until they are quite cold. This coolness of the bedclothes is very soothing to the heated and wearied body, and invariably induces immediate sleep. Those who possess one of these old-fashioned warming-pans may now put it to the extra service of icing the beds in summer as well as warming them in winter.

LEADERS of the different railroad employes' association are considering plans to establish employes' grocery stores throughout the country.

EX-SECRETARY Alger has written a letter for daily withdrawing as a candidate for United States Senator from Michigan.

New York City has a pie trust.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Pitkin*

CUTS OFF THEIR HEADS.

This Is How the Sultan of Morocco Treats Tax Dodgers.

The Sultan of Morocco is going to prevent his subjects from evading the payment of their taxes, even if by doing it he has to behead every tax dodger in the country.

In his majesty's domain tax dodging by means of legal technicalities and well-informed students and travelers, knowing how corrupt and rapacious the Sultan's government is, do not doubt that much of it is justifiable. But the Sultan looks at the matter in a different light. He declares that there is no excuse for tax dodging, that it is criminal, and, moreover, that he has hit upon a punishment to fit the crime.

Frank E. Jackson, a globe trotter of thirty years' experience, has recently made a tour of North Africa, including the accessible parts of Morocco, and in a personal letter to Frank L. Dingley, of Lewiston, Maine, a brother of the well-known representative of that name, he gives a graphic account of the Sultan's bloody and desperate method of procedure.

While in Tangier, Mr. Jackson learned that the Sultan at the head of a large body of troops universal, and that at Larache he had captured a large number of tax dodgers and spiked their heads above the city gates to serve as a warning to others who should not be disposed to pay their dues promptly.

"A company of five was formed," writes Mr. Jackson, "to visit Larache and see if the ghastly report was true. The party consisted of an Englishman, who spoke Arabic; a German and three Americans."

"We reached Larache about noon. It is impossible to describe the sickening sight which met our gaze as we rode up to the main entrance of the city. There above us, in a ghastly row, were fifteen human heads, shivering in the broiling sun. We rode around to the other gates, only to find the same ghastly display. In all we counted forty-five heads every one of which had been cut from the neck of a tax dodger. Our curiosity was fully satisfied, and all of us regretted that we had traveled so far to learn that there was at the close of the nineteenth century so barbarous a country on the face of the earth as Morocco."

To Make Artificial Fog.
The heating of air by means of small fires scattered about through orchards or fields has been found a very effective method against frost in the drier parts of California. One ingenious device for the same purpose, designed by G. F. Ritzler, consists of a deep sheet, iron tank, three or four feet square, mounted on a truck. About six inches from the bottom of the tank is a wire grate, beneath which, through a hole in the bottom of the tank, is admitted a blast of air.

This is produced by a revolving fan operated by a sprocket chain and steel cord attached to the wheel of the truck. A water cask and force pump complete the outfit. Tar or other fuel is placed on the grate and ignited, and the tank is filled with wet straw or manure. The blast of the fan blows it into the air, and the heat of the which has to pass through three feet of wet straw before it can reach the air. Naturally the evaporation is very active, and the vapor rising from the wet material immediately condenses, forming a dense fog or mist.

As the machine is driven backward and forward between the rows of trees in the orchard, water is continually pumped from the cask and scattered over the fuel. The machine is said to evaporate 100 gallons of water an hour. Often this artificial fog is so dense that the driver has to go forward and lead his horses.

The Cruel Mantle
It is as observant and quick as a monkey, and as stealthy as a cat. It is the tiger not the saint of the insect world. Its so-called devotional attitude is simply nothing but a lying in wait for what the gods may send in the shape of food. Establishing itself as if in nature, upon some twig or leaf, it will remain thus absolutely stationary, prepared to seize any unwary insect that may fall within convenient reach. After it exhibits a wonderful degree of patience, let us say an insect happens to alight within a short distance of it. Instantly it catches sight of the new-comer and begins, with slow, silent tread, to steal toward it. So imperceptible the motion, it can only be appreciated by steady and prolonged watching. At the same time the forelegs, which up till now had been bent back upon themselves, commence to open. Little by little the hunter creeps near its unconscious prey. Its goggle eye staring upon this object of absorbing interest. At last it is close enough to strike, and with celerity of movement the eye cannot follow a formidable foreleg is shot out to its full length and brings back the victim, hopelessly secured and crushed between the sharp and thigh, and scarcely more than a moment is lost ere the body is torn to pieces and devoured.

What We Go to Church for
We go to church to worship God; and his attributes include all that is noble in life, all that is hopeful in death, and all that is beautiful in thought or nature. What a man worships determines what he is. To sincerely adore and appreciate goodness, which is the highest and noblest of all, as exhibited in the character of the Christ of the Bible, is to be inspired with the highest thoughts and become a partaker in an increasing measure of that grand Divine nature. We go to church to reform evil, to cure strength in our weakness, to revive our hope, to obtain comfort in grief, to elevate our thinking, to purify and intensify our feelings, to preserve and restore our health, to increase our knowledge, to arouse our love for all that is good, to make our home more sweet, to make society more brotherly and peaceful, to get rest from care, to be better fitted for business, to secure enthusiasm for heroic deeds, and to find happiness.—Ladies' Home Journal.

From the Other Side.
Here is a "personal" that appeared not long ago in a London newspaper:

"Willie, return to your distracted wife and frantic children! Do you want to hear of your old mother's suicide? Will you if you do not let us know where you are. Anyway, send back your father's colored meerschaum."

And yet we say the Briton has no very lively sense of humor.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a scientific compound having the endorsement of eminent physicians and the medical press. It "digests what you eat" and positively cures dyspepsia. M. A. Ketrin, Bloomington, Tenn., says it cured him of indigestion of ten years standing. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

PERPLEXING HAWAII

AN ISLAND WHICH HAS NO NORTH, SOUTH, EAST OR WEST.

The Difficulty of Getting One's Bearings—Terms Used in Indicating the Different Sides of Streets—Are Official and Used in All Legal Documents.

Visitors to Honolulu are often perplexed to get the points of the compass fixed in their minds with reference to streets and locations. They are still more perplexed to find nobody who knows them and nobody who feels the need of knowing them. To the visitor, especially from the Mississippi Valley, where the Congressional survey of public lands has laid out everything four-square, so that directions and distances are always thought of in their relation to north, south, east or west, this is incomprehensible.

But it does not take a very long residence there to learn that the points of the compass in the ordinary manner of use, and the prevailing system indicating locations and direction, adapted from that used by the native Hawaiians and continued in the use of their nomenclature, is a very practical one and well adapted to conditions.

The islands are small and of volcanic origin. There is at least one main range of mountains on each island, though there may be mountains do not run with special reference to the points of the compass. And the narrow valleys cut and crowded out of the volcanic mass and extending from the mountain to the sea bear still less apparent relation to the compass. So that if one were to establish the points of the compass in relation to any one of these valleys a quarter of a mile would bring him to another, where he would have to take his bearings all afresh. But there are two objects he can never get out of sight. These are the mountain and the sea. Now, the native Hawaiian terms for these are "mauka," toward or in direction of the mountain, and "makai" toward or in direction of the sea.

The topography of the country, a series of valleys extending from the mountain to the sea, and the feudal tenure under which land was held in the ancient days, led to the division of the country into narrow strips, or districts—moku, as the larger were called; ahupuaa, the next smaller, and illi, the still smaller, but all, with very few exceptions, extending from the seashore to the top of the mountain. In this way common people, restricted to their own illi, yet had access to the sea to fish and swim and ride the surf, to the mountains for firewood and building material, and to land between two cultivated taro. The boundaries of these districts were all carefully defined in time immemorial and remain the same to-day. Moreover, each district had its name, and that name remains.

With the mountain above and the sea below and the narrow districts in succession, each with its boundaries and name well defined, the basis of the system and nomenclature of direction was complete. A given point or object is "mauka" toward the mountain, or "makai" toward the sea, in relation to another object or point; and it is "waikahi," or "ewa," in the direction of the district of Ewa, for the other relations of direction.

That in Honolulu, for instance, where no street runs north and south, or east and west, and few streets run straight in any direction for any great distance, no one speaks of the north or south side of the street—no one can; nor of the east and west sides. But every street has a mauka and makai side, or a waikahi and ewa side. So a particular corner may be precisely and accurately described as the mauka-waikahi corner, or the makai-ewa.

These terms are not only colloquial, but official. They are used in contracts, deeds, wills and statutes. They suit conditions and have grown out of them.

More Perseverence.
"Dar's one of de smartest mules in dis city," announced the proud proprietor of an ash cart to one of his patrons. "He undestans' ebry wud I say, same like I was a pussion."

A Strange Animal.
Devil's Island was famous as the prison of Dreyfus, has a strange species of animal found nowhere else on earth. This odd animal has been called the coati, and is a peculiar combination of mammiferous, carnivorous plantigrade.

It is about the size of a cat when full grown, with a long head shaped like a pyramid, a tremendous nose, making it the cyno of animals. The jaws are long, like those of the young alligator and it uses its forepaws to carry food to the mouth, as monkeys and squirrels do.

Extending His Sphere of Influence.
The young physician was tired when he returned from his evening's calls, but as he settled back in his easy chair, and his pretty wife of only a month or two took a seat beside him, he asked affectionately:

"And has my little wife been lonely?"

"No, no," she said animatedly; at least not very. "I've found something to busy myself with."

"Indeed!" he said. "What is it?"

"Oh, I'm organizing a class. A lot of young girls and married women are in it, and we're exchanging experiences and teaching each other how to cook."

He Had Reason to Be.

The man came out of an office building on the run and started down the street.

"Here! Here!" cried the policeman on the corner. "What's your hurry?"

"I want a man back here trying to sell me a look on twenty-eight weekly instalments of \$2.33 each!" cried the victim.

The policeman instantly released his hold.

"Run!" he cried. "Run like a white-head! Maybe you can get away from him yet!"—Chicago Post.

He Had Been There.
Blindfolded, here's another housecleaning joke. This is the sixteenth housecleaning joke that I've seen in this city.

"Ha-ha! Impossible, my boy, impossible. There is no such thing as a housecleaning joke. It's a tragedy."

Just a Gentle Dig.
"A man," said her dearest friend, "will always give his seat in a street car to a pretty woman."

"I never have to stand," she asserted promptly.

"Yes," went on her dearest friend, "most men also have the same regard for age."—Chicago Evening Post.

The City of Ghent.
The famous old city of Ghent, Belgium is built on twenty-six islands, which are connected with one another by eighty bridges. Three hundred streets and thirty public squares are contained in these islands.

In a new device there a series of helical springs is arranged around the interior connected to thimbles on the sides of the wheel, the rim with a nut in the center of the rim, the nut, against which the springs press to form a resilient tread.

For Catarrh, Hay-fever, Cold in Head.
Ely's Cream Balm is a positive cure. Apply to the seat of the trouble. It is sold at drug stores or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 65 Warren St., New York City.

Emmitsburg Rail Road.

TIME TABLE.

On and after June 25, 1899, trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH.
Leave Emmitsburg, daily, except Sundays, at 7:10 and 10:40 a. m. and 2:50 and 4:50 p. m., arriving at Rocky Ridge at 7:30 and 10:30 a. m. and 3:10 and 5:20 p. m.

TRAINS NORTH.
Leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8:20 and 10:40 a. m. and 3:30 and 6:30 p. m., arriving at Emmitsburg at 8:55 and 11:10 a. m. and 4:01 and 7:04 p. m.

WM. A. HINES, Pres't.

Western Maryland Railroad

Schedule in effect June 25, 1899.

MAIN LINE.

Read Downward.	STATIONS.	Read Upward.
7:40 A. M.	Cherry Run	8:40 A. M.
8:40 A. M.	Rye Pool	9:40 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	Clear Spring	10:40 A. M.
10:40 A. M.	Cherry Run	11:40 A. M.
11:40 A. M.	Cherry Run	12:40 P. M.
12:40 P. M.	Cherry Run	1:40 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Cherry Run	2:40 P. M.
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