

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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NO. 5

## 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.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.



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NEW ASSORTMENT OF Ladies, Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes. GOOD STYLES. LOW PRICES. M. FRANK ROWE.

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## VALENTINE PAINTS,

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## LINOLEUM, MATTING,

Carpets. Also the cold water paint, Plastico, all colors. Just received a lot of

## WHITE GOODS,

P.K. Dotted Swiss, India Linen from 6cts. a yard and up. Ladies wrappers all sizes. Just received a full line of Screen Doors and window screens.

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6cts. up. Wire of all kinds. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere and be convinced. Also remember you get 5 per cent. off.



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**WATCHES.**

### TRUCK DRIVER AND HORSE.

How a Friendly Understanding Developed Between Them.

The friendly relations which often exist between truck drivers and their horses is shown in the story of Chief-tain, one of the tales in "Horse Nine," by Sewell Ford. Tim Day, the driver, having been left alone in the world, takes up lodgings in the stable. The story runs thus: So for three years or more Chief-tain had always had a good night pat on the flank from Tim, and in the morning, after the currying and rubbing, they had a little friendly banter in the way of love slaps from Tim and good natured nothings from Chief-tain. Perhaps many of Tim's confidences were given half in jest, and perhaps Chief-tain sometimes thought that Tim was a bit slow in perception; but, all in all, each understood the other even better than either realized.

Of course Chief-tain could not tell Tim of all those vague longings which had to do with new grass and spring turf, nor could he know that Tim had similar longings. These thoughts each kept to himself. But if Chief-tain was of Norman blood, a horse whose noble sires had ranged pasture and paddock free from rein or trace, Tim was a Doyle whose father, and grandfather had lived close to the good green sod and had done their toll in the open, with the cool and calm of the country to soothe and revive them.

Of such delights as these both Chief-tain and Tim had tasted scantily, wildly, in youth, and for them in the lapses of the daily grind both yearned each after his own fashion.

And, each in his way, Tim and Chief-tain were philosophers. As the years had come and gone, toll filled and uneventful, the character of the man had ripened and mellowed, the disposition of the horse had settled and sweetened.

In his earlier days Tim had been ready to smash a wheel or lose one, to demand right of way with profane unctious and to back his word with whip, fist or bale hook. But he had learned to yield an inch on occasion and to use the soft word.

Chief-tain, too, in his first years between the poles had sometimes been impatient with the untrained mates who from time to time joined the team. He had taken part in mane biting and trace kicking, especially on days when the loads were heavy and the flies thick, conditions which try the best of horse tempers. But he had steadied down into a pole horse who could set an example that was worth more than all the six foot lashes ever tied to a whipstock.

Many queer customs and usages are prevalent among the Cossacks of the Don. No man changes his clothing on a Monday. If he did it is believed that he would suffer from a severe skin disease. On Thursday no fat or flesh must be pickled or corned. If any one neglected this the meat would be full of worms in a fortnight. Wool is not spun on a holiday, else the cattle will sicken and die. A hen is always given an uneven number of eggs to hatch, never an even number. Bones left from a dinner at a funeral are thrown into the river, else the dead will appear to the living in fearful shape. And at the same meal no one dare cut bread; it must always be broken.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are just what you need when you have no appetite, feel dull after eating and wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and give you a relish for your food. For sale by T. E. Zimmerman Druggist.



### Pretty Baby.

is healthy, seldom cries, never sick, and teething is easy.

He has **VICTOR Infants Relief**

The Babe's Digestive Tonic.

Green and Slimy Stools, Colic, Griping, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea and all bowel troubles common to infants, cured by it. Harmless, Speedy, Sure.

Mrs. D. Hawkins, Middletown, Ind., writes: "After our child was given up to die from agonizing colic, we were advised to use Victor Infants Relief. We did so and in two weeks our frail, deathly sick baby looked like another child—was cheerful and growing fat and strong."

Mrs. J. F. Creeger, Tomstown, Pa., says: "During a housekeeping experience of 20 years we have found nothing so effective upon all the ills of babyhood as Victor Infants Relief. It gives parents and baby rest, sleep, priceless health, and saves Doctor fees."

LIST OF VICTOR REMEDIES.  
Victor Liver Syrup, 25c and \$1.00  
Infants' Relief, 25c and 50c  
Lung Syrup, 25c and 50c  
Pain Balm, 25c and 50c  
Liniment, 25c and 50c  
Liver Pills, 25c per box  
Headache Specific, 10c  
Poultry Powders, 15c  
Honey and Glycerin Powders, 25c  
For further information address  
VICTOR REMEDIES COMPANY,  
Emmitsburg, Maryland.

### THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.

Brutal Punishment to Which Women Were Once Subjected.

The brank, or scold's bridle, or gossip's bridle, was neither more nor less than a muzzle. It was in general use in Great Britain from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, and in Scotland as well women were muzzled for certain offenses, some at least of them more imaginary than real. The instrument of torture, even a dog's leather muzzle, is uncomfortable; how much more the scold's muzzle? It consisted, according to a high authority, Mr. W. Jewitt, of a kind of crown or framework of iron, which was locked upon the head, and it was armed in front with a gag, a plate or a sharp cutting knife or point, which was placed in the poor woman's mouth so as to prevent her moving her tongue, or it was so placed that if she did move it or attempt to speak it was cut in a most frightful manner. With this cage upon her head and with the gag firmly pressed and locked against her tongue the miserable creature, whose sole offending perhaps was that she raised her voice in defense of her social rights against a brutal and besotted husband or had spoken honest truth of some one high in office in her town, was paraded through the streets, led by a chain by the hand of a bellman, the bridle or the constable or chained to the pillory, the whipping post or market cross, to be subjected to every conceivable insult and degradation, without even the power left her of asking for mercy or of promising amendment for the future, and when the punishment was over she was turned out from the town hall or the place where the brutal punishment had been inflicted, maimed, disfigured, bleeding, faint and degraded, to be the subject of comment and jeering among her neighbors and to be reviled by her persecutors.—Fireside Magazine.

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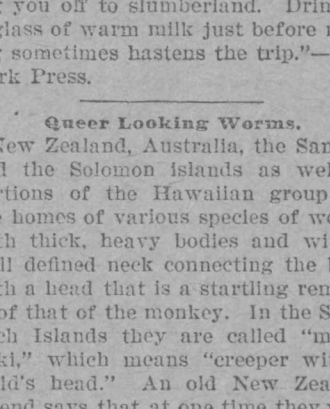
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### OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

They Are Often-times the Cause of Collisions at Sea.

Speaking of collisions at sea, a sea captain recently said: "I think I can explain the cause of many collisions which otherwise seem to be mysterious. They arise from the fact that green and red are complementary colors. Every ship under way carries at night a red light burning on her left or port side and a green light burning on her right or starboard side. Yet vessels, so crashing into each other upon nights when these lights must be plainly visible from their decks. And when the case comes up in court and an effort is made to establish the blame of the accident honest men swear directly opposite to each other and believe they are telling the truth.

"The captain of one ship, for instance, will swear that he saw a red light on his port bow and held his course. A little later he saw a green light there, starboarded his helm, and the collision followed. The men on the other ship swear that where the captain says he saw a green light a red light was burning.

"Now, how does this happen? It happens this way: The captain looks for a while intently at the red light on the other vessel. Then for some reason he changes his line of vision, probably due to a bulging sail above the light, and, lo, he sees at once a green light, shifts his helm, and, crash, he goes into her! He really does not see any light at all when he looks at the sail, but an optical illusion makes him think he does.

"Try it yourself. Just gaze intently at a bright red, round object for a while and then suddenly look at a blank white wall. A green spot will appear to you. Winking the eyes will hasten its appearance."—New York Press.

### PLANTS THAT CLIMB.

Peculiarities of Their Leaves and Their Modes of Movement.

It is in the twining plants, such as Bryony and hop, and the tendrill bearers, like vetches, that we find the highest development of the climbing habit. These plants live under unusual conditions. In order to gain the light they must seek rather than avoid overhanging foliage, and so we find the vetches instead of turning away from the shadow toward the light, like most of their neighbors, boldly pushing up into the center of a bush to burst into blossom amid its upper branches far above their less daring neighbors.

But it is in the leaves of these plants that we find the most remarkable modifications adapting them to a climbing habit. The leaves of the vetches and vetchlings are pinnate—they bear a number of opposite ovate leaflets. The tip of the leaf stalk and the uppermost pair of pinnae are in the climbing species changed into tendrils—sensitive twining, whiplike structures—which exhibit remarkable features. If the slightest curved, extended tendril of a young leaf of pea or vetch be watched carefully it will be found that it is slowly but incessantly moving round and round in a circle. If the tendril comes into contact with a twig it bends toward it and eventually takes several turns around it. Even a slight temporary irritation is sufficient to cause a bending toward any side.

Finally the tendril becomes woody and strong and forms a secure anchor cable for the plant. Not only does the young tendril rotate, but the whole leaf on which it is borne is in constant motion. The shoot to which the leaf belongs is rotating also, so that the tendril is sweeping the air with a complicated motion, in the course of which it is almost sure to strike against some stem or twig of the surrounding vegetation.—Knowledge.

### Open Coffins in Greece.

The American tourist in Greece is often shocked by the sight of a funeral procession passing through the streets with the dead body borne in an open coffin. This custom originated in a curious way. When the Turks were masters of Greece they discovered that Greek revolutionists carried arms about the country in coffins, so they decreed that all coffins must be carried open. After the Greeks regained their freedom they continued the custom from force of habit.

### A Real Bargain.

"In time," said the struggling artist, "that painting will be of great value. All you have to do is to tack it away in an attic somewhere and keep it for about 200 years, by which time it will have become one of the old masters. Then you can sell it easily for \$10,000. You see, I know the rules, but unfortunately I am not in a financial position to carry them out. So, if you want a real bargain, I'll let you have this little gem for \$150."—Chicago Post.

### No Help For It.

Disappointed Guest—If your cook doesn't put less red pepper in his dishes, I shall have to quit coming here. I can't stand it.

Proprietor of Restaurant—Good heavens! I pay my chef \$3,000 a year, and he'll leave me in a minute if I found fault with his cooking. Try and learn to like red pepper, can't you?—Chicago Tribune.

### Injurious.

Parent—Is blowing a French horn likely to result in injury to my boy? Doctor—You can be sure it is, sir, if he blows it near my house and I catch him.—Chums.

### Stack Up.

"Stick to me," said the wall paper to the paste, "and we'll hang together."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### CLOSE OBSERVERS.

Savages Note Things to Which Civilized Eyes Are Blind.

Savages are supposed to have keener senses, especially a keener sense of sight, than civilized races. The author of "Idle Days in Patagonia" does not accept this theory. He believes that savages have no keener senses, but that they pay closer attention to what comes within the range of their perception. As an instance of quick response to an impression he tells the following story: On March 12, 1851, a company of hunters were camping beside a grove of willows in Patagonia. About 9 o'clock that evening, while they were seated round the fire roasting their ostrich meat, Sosa suddenly sprang to his feet and held his open hand high above his head for some moments.

"There is not a breath of wind blowing," he exclaimed, "yet the leaves of the trees are trembling. What can this portend?"

"The others stared at the trees, but could see no motion, and they began to laugh at him. Presently he sat down again, remarking that the trembling had ceased, but during the rest of the evening he was very much disturbed in his mind. He remarked repeatedly that such a thing had never happened in his experience before, for, he said, he could feel a breath of wind before the leaves fell, and there had been no wind. He feared that it was a warning of some disaster about to overtake their party.

The disaster was not for them. On that evening occurred the earthquake which destroyed the distant city of Mendoza and crushed 12,000 people to death beneath the ruins. That the subterranean wave extended east to the Plata and southward into Patagonia was afterward known, for in the cities of Rosario and Buenos Ayres clocks stopped, and a slight shock was also experienced in the Carmen on the Rio Negro.

### PEOPLE WHO APPEAR OLD.

How They May Preserve the Buoyancy and Freshness of Youth.

People who appear old must expect to be considered so, and, if they apply for positions with any appearance that sensibly has struck them and that they have gone to seed, they cannot expect favorable consideration. If gray haired applicants for positions would only appreciate the value of appearance and would "brace up" when they seek situations—go "well groomed" and well dressed, with elastic steps, showing that they still possess fire, force and enthusiasm—they would eliminate an obstacle greater than their gray hairs.

We think ourselves into incapacity by looking for signs of age and dwelling on them, and the body follows the thought. We should, therefore, avoid the appearance of age in every possible way—by dress, carriage, conversation and especially by our attitude toward people and things. It is not difficult to preserve the buoyancy and freshness of youth, but it must be done by constant effort and practice. A musician who expects to make only one or two important appearances a year must keep up his practice. Youthfulness cannot be put on for a day if old age has had a grip on you for months.

It is important to preserve the fire of youth as long as possible, to carry freshness and vigor into old age by keeping up a hearty interest in everything that interests youth. Many of us seem to think that youthful sports and pastimes are foolish, and before we know it we get entirely out of sympathy with all young life, and consequently really old, whatever our years. We must think youthful thoughts, associate with young people and interest them. When a person ceases to interest the young he may be sure that he is showing signs of old age.—Success.

### A Shrewd Client.

An amusing story is told among lawyers of a Walloon peasant who had gone to law with a neighbor. In a conversation with his lawyer he suggested sending the magistrate a couple of fine ducks.

"Not for your life," said his adviser. "If you do you'll lose the case."

The judgment was given in his favor, when he turned to his lawyer and said, "I sent the ducks." Astonishment on the latter's part turned to admiration when his client continued, "But I sent them in my neighbor's name."—London Express.

### A Serious Mistake.

E. C. DeWitt & Co., is the name of the firm who make the genuine Witch Hazel Salve that heals without leaving a scar. It is a serious mistake to use any other. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, burns, bruises, eczema and all skin diseases. Sold by T. E. Zimmerman Druggist.

### His Idea Capacity.

"I read somewhere the other day," said Mr. Hempeck, "that one of the big mercantile corporations pays a certain man \$1,000 for each idea he furnishes. George, I'd like to have a chance of that kind!"

"Wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Hempeck. "Do you want your innocent wife and child to starve?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Self-made pedestals are a good deal more numerous than self-made men.

—Puck.

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### SOME OLD THEATERS.

Playhouses That Flourished in Ancient Greece and Rome.

You may wonder what there could be injurious to public morality in a theater made of stone. Consul P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica knew, but history doesn't tell. The first attempt to build a stone theater in Rome was made a short time before he was elevated to his office. It was sanctioned by the censors and was nearing completion when Scipio persuaded the senate to command it to be pulled down, advancing as his reason solicitude for public morality.

The Romans did not possess a regular stone theater until a very late period, and, although dramatic representations were very popular in early times, it appears that a wooden stage was created when necessary and afterward pulled down again, and the plays of Plautus and Terence were performed on such temporary scaffolds. In the meanwhile many of the neighboring towns of Rome had their stone theaters, as the introduction of Greek customs and manners was less strongly opposed in them than in the city of Rome itself. Wooden theaters, adorned with the most profuse magnificence, were erected at Rome even during the last period of the republic.

A magnificent wooden theater planned by M. Ennius Scaurus was built in his splendid 58 B. C. Its scena consisted of three stories, and the lower of them was made of white marble, the middle one of glass and the upper one of gilt wood. The cavea contained 80,000 spectators. In 55 B. C. Cn. Pompey built the first stone theater at Rome, near the Campus Martius. It was of great beauty and is said to have been built after the model of that of Mytilene. It contained 40,000 spectators.

C. Curius built in 50 B. C. two magnificent wooden theaters close by one another, which might be changed into one amphitheater. After the time of Pompey, however, other stone theaters were erected, as the theater of Marcellus, which was built by Augustus and called after his nephew Marcellus, and that of Balbus, whence Suetonius used the expression, "Per trina theatra."—Cincinnati Commercial.

### APHORISMS.

Patient waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will.—Collier.

Both man and woman kind belie their nature when they are not kind.—Bailly.

Duty and today are ours; results and futurity belong to God.—Horace Greeley.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Napoleon.

The more you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie.—Zimmerman.

The wise are polite all the world over; fools are polite only at home.—Bacon.

A laugh to be joyous must flow from a joyous heart, for without kindness there can be no true joy.—Caryle.

A great deal of knowledge, which is not capable of making a man wise, has a natural tendency to make him vain and arrogant.—Addison.

### Four Ways to Health.

Hygienic living demands imperatively the absolute purity of the four following necessities: Air, water, food and thoughts. Granted these, you have the constituents out of which nature formulates such a perfect creature that the inward purity seems to lend a radiance to the personality. It is not simply a few breaths of fresh air a half dozen times a day that a woman needs, but a continuous supply, and just as the greater part of women are half starved for fresh air, so they are also starved, often from ignorance than necessity, in the quantity of water the body requires to keep it clean and healthy. Pleasure of a pure, elevating nature has come to be recognized as having a distinctly therapeutic office and hence to be one of those factors which merit the same consideration and attention as other necessities in a well ordered life.

### When Pens Were First Used.

About the year 600 A. D. pens made of quills were introduced. This is shown by the fact that the word pen, a quill, is not found, it is claimed, in any work bearing an earlier date. Previous to that time the word calamus, signifying a reed, was exclusively employed as a designation for the vehicle used in transferring the ink to the parchment or other surface selected by the writers of that early age. Steel pens first came into use in 1803, and about twenty-two years later those composed of gold made their appearance.

### Preparations.

"Is you got a razor you could lend me to shave marse?" asked Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I've gize you to de pappy tonight."

"What's de matter wif yoh own razor?"

"Well, you see, I jes' got it stropped up fine this aftnoon, an' I hates to dull de edge."—Washington Star.

Lead Talk.  
"Henry, what does it mean in the historical novel when it says 'Our guns talked back to the enemy?'"

"Why, they had Parrott guns in those days, my love."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Complimentary.

He (at the art exhibition)—Well, how do you like Brown's picture?  
She—That one? Why, I from him it was yours! Very bad, isn't it?—Punch.

The safest principle through life in stead of reforming others, is to say about perfecting yourself.—Haydon.













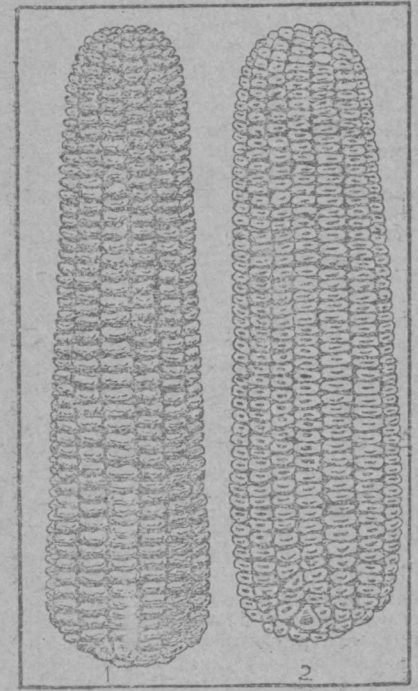
SEED CORN.

Home Grown Seed—How to Select It. Typical Ears.

From experiment and careful study the Iowa experiment station finds:

First.—That it is very important that we should depend upon home grown seed for the main part of the crop and not upon imported seed.

Second.—That we should select ears of corn for seed which have kernels of

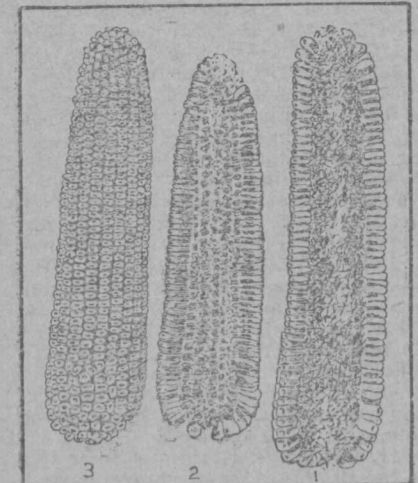


KERNELS OF UNIFORM SHAPE AND SIZE.

Ears Nos. 1 and 2 have kernels of uniform size and shape, and when the husks and tips were shelled off the plunger dropped three kernels to a hill ninety-three to a fifty-five times out of every hundred tests.

As nearly uniform size and shape as possible otherwise it will be impossible to secure an even stand with any planter.

Third.—Do not fail to test the planter thoroughly with the seed you intend



DEPTH OF KERNELS.

The kernels on ear No. 1 are nearly the same depth from tip to butt, while the kernels on ear No. 2 grow rapidly shorter toward the tip. The kernels on ear No. 3 are small, shallow and flinty, little larger than grains of popcorn, and will run through the planter about like wheat.

When these three ears were shelled together and tested in the planter, there was a range of all the way from two to seven kernels per hill.

to use and stay with it until it drops regularly the number of kernels required in each hill.

Fourth.—Test the vitality or germinating power of all corn intended for seed. This is especially important this year.

Fifth.—In case any seed corn is purchased from seedsmen insist on having it shipped to you in the ear, either in crates or in barrels.

How to Trim a Sheep's Foot.

Almost every boy knows how to whittle, but I have found very few men who without special training could trim sheep's feet speedily. To do so is a matter of practice, and a good jackknife with a narrow blade are necessary. If the hoofs are long enough to make it necessary, use the cutters first, always cutting from the inner side and sole of the hoof. Cut in a plane about parallel to that of the attachment of the hoof. The hoof puts easier in this way and there is far less danger of cutting too short. A little practice will enable you to turn the cutters in the hand with almost no loss of time. To do it drop them against the sheep, turning them as dropped. Two strokes with the knife in each hoof should put the foot in good shape. Always start the knife at the heel of the hoof. The first stroke should remove the outer wall, the knife being moved in the plane of the sole of the foot. The next should remove the inner wall and be drawn at an angle of forty-five degrees to the sole.—H. P. Miller in Ohio Farmer.

Used at Home.

Exports of fresh beef from the United States for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1903, show a decline of upward of 53,000,000 pounds as compared with the corresponding period of the year previous. Exports of live cattle also show a considerable decline.

The quantity of butter exported from the United States during the calendar year 1902 amounted to only 8,350,316 pounds against 24,249,565 pounds in 1901 and 13,283,587 pounds in 1900.

A Remedy For Insect Pests.

For worms on cabbage, lice on colards, curculion on plum trees, spray with old sour buttermilk. Keep the milk until it is a week old and use it freely. It is quick and sure death to bugs and worms and not at all hurtful to trees, plants or man, as some other remedies might be.—Cor. Southern Cultivator.

It is a sign you are growing old when you read the obituary before the marriage notices.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Small text at the bottom of the Castoria advertisement.

BUNCHING ASPARAGUS.

The Green and the White Kinds.

How to Cut—Rubber Bands.

Some markets require the green asparagus, while in others the white is in good demand. It is usually a good plan to have both kinds, advises an Indiana grower in Rural New Yorker.

By throwing a ridge of earth over each row the asparagus will become well bleached before it reaches the top of the ground. The other rows will furnish the green asparagus. In cutting I use an inch chisel, and the shoots are cut off just under the ground to secure the green asparagus. In the part of the field that is ridged up the shoots are cut off, just as they appear above the soil, as deep in the ground as necessary to secure the proper length. As the stalks are cut they are placed in a basket with the tops all one way. When the basket is full, it is carried to a hydrant and the asparagus washed in a long row on a table and well washed. By keeping the stalks straight this work is greatly lessened, as the dirt can be washed from the stalks easier, quicker and with less water.

Forming the Bunches. Any one who has ever bunched asparagus has observed that but few stalks are perfectly straight. In bunching, the stalks should be turned so each head turns toward the center of the bunch. This will take time, but it will pay, as a much neater bunch will be secured, and it will sell more readily.

After the center is formed each succeeding row is slightly lowered so that the bunch when finished will be cone shaped and about what an ordinary hand can reach around. A rubber band is now slipped over the bunch while still in the left hand, and the work is done. The rubber bands are better than strings, as they hold the bunches neater and save much labor in using them, and labor is money in the market garden business. All bunches are made as near alike as possible. After being put up each bunch is cut off about six inches long and placed in a shallow pan containing water. Here it remains until the next morning, when it is placed in boxes containing wet moss, the boxes covered with wet sacks. The boxes are placed in the wagon and taken to market, where they sell for from 40 to 80 cents per dozen bunches.

A Marker From an Old Cultivator. The illustration shows a corn marker without a fault. All cultivators are not alike, as some have straight tongues, and some have a seat attached, but they can all be used by simply removing the wheels and shovel beams.

No. 1 A shows a pole where a clevis attaches the whiffletrees. This brings the draft on the sled instead of the frame. D shows a plank spiked on behind, making a place for the driver to stand, thus leaving a clear vision between his horses and straight ahead. C shows where the wheel spindles are secured to the marker plank with a yoke, secured on the underside of the plank by lugs. At B is an upright pin. This is to receive B of No. 2. This pole is just eight feet long, and F is a runner made rounding at each end. This is 2 feet long, 8 inches wide and 1 inch thick. It is made of hard wood and is wedge shaped on the bottom. G is a wire attached with a ring on it. To the ring is attached a good stout string, and to this string is fastened a common snap, H. Place B on No. 1, snap H on same ring, and your highest ideal of a perfect corn marker will be realized. I use B for handles when turning at the end of the field.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

The Wife's Horse.

An imposition that is often practiced on the woman—the farmer's wife especially—is if there is an old, ringbone, spavined, crippled horse that is stowed up generally and good for no earthly use it is kept for the woman to drive, while we argue that in these modern days a woman should demand a horse that when she starts for a given point her clothes won't get out of style before she gets there.—Farm Journal.

Live Stock Conditions.

Of the total number of horses on farms and ranges on Jan. 1, 1903, 2 per cent are reported as having died from disease. Of cattle a mortality of 2.4 per cent from winter exposure and 2.4 per cent from disease is reported. The losses of sheep from exposure amounted to 5.4 per cent and those from disease to 2.8 per cent, and the losses of swine aggregated 8.8 per cent.

In the Observatory.

Every one has a right to know what he eats, and no one has any moral right to prevent his knowing. The time is not far distant when there will be no legal right to deceive people as to what they are eating.

Every office building on earth is congested with hollow eyed prisoners who are planning to be gentlemen farmers, about next year or year after, away from the busy burly and nothing to do except raise chickens.

To be a good cattle feeder means that one must have an inborn love for the work, and combined with this must be a high form of intelligence.

One of the most unfortunate of mental habits is a persistent and chronic disposition to perceive only the disagreeable things of life.

Farmers will wake up some day and pull together.

There are wisdom and strength in genuine pastime. One often accomplishes more by spending a pleasant evening in some innocent games or other amusement than he would by poring over books with tired brain and exhausted body. He may have had a lifetime of conscience about it and thought that evenings given to social enjoyment were practically lost out of his life. Far from it! To better purpose than he dreamed of was the time employed. Body and mind were strengthening and, unconsciously, without effort, being fitted for better work in the future.—Success.

TWO INDIAN BATTLES.

History as it Appears From the Redskins' Point of View.

The Indian's side of any controversy between him and the white man has never really been presented at all. History has necessarily been written from the white man's standpoint and largely from the reports of commanding officers naturally anxious to secure full credit for their gallantry or to conceal any weakness.

Take as an illustration the so called "battle" of Wounded Knee. A ring was formed about the Indians, and after disarming most of them one man resisted, and the troops began firing toward the center, killing nearly all the Indians and necessarily many of their own men. The soldiers then followed up feeble women and children and shot them down in cold blood. This is not called a massacre in the official reports. The press of the country did not call it a massacre. On the other hand, General Custer was in pursuit of certain bands of Sioux. He followed their trail two days and finally overtook and surprised them upon the Little Big Horn. The warriors met him in force, and he was beaten at his own game. It was a brilliant victory for the Indians, whom Custer had taken at a disadvantage in the midst of their women and children. This battle goes down in history as the "Custer massacre."—Dr. Charles A. Eastman in Reader.

Origin of "Cravat."

"The word 'cravat,' said a man who makes neckwear, 'came into our language about 1636. Prior to that year a feature of the uniform of the Austrian cavalry was a wide band of coarse linen worn in folds around the neck under the short Hussar jacket. This cavalry organization was called the Cravates. Later, in the seventeenth century, France recruited a regiment of cavalry, adopting for it the uniform of the Austrian regiment in Croatia, calling it the Royal Cravates. In England, the word 'cravat' was applied to a neck handkerchief. After the battle of Steenkerk, in Flanders, in 1692, English officers brought home the 'steenkirk,' a long, flowing neck scarf edged with fine Flemish lace, the ends of which were drawn through a buttonhole of enormous size. The neckwear of today is clearly traceable to the 'steenkirk,' and the modifications it underwent."—Washington Star.

Odd Dwelling Sites.

The people of Tumpesell have no need to travel far when they want to take a salt water bath. The town is built on a plateau which has been broken into a submerged coral reef situated far out in the Torres Strait to the south of New Guinea. Opposite this extraordinary settlement on the mainland is another village that is perched high in the air among the gigantic palm trees with which the coast is fringed. The object of both communities in choosing these curious sites for their dwellings is identical. They desire to assure themselves against being surprised by their numerous enemies, and especially they seek safety from the prowling Dyak head hunters.

The Oldest Known Bookkeeping.

In the primitive villages of the Andes, scattered through Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, the descendants of the ancient Incas depend upon the "kipu" for keeping all their accounts. It was in use when Pizarro conquered Peru, and the Andean Indians have never improved on it. It is the oldest known form of bookkeeping. The "kipu" is simply a collection of knotted strings. Differently colored strings denote different articles in daily use and ten distinct knots the ten numerals. In the absence of a written language it is a marvellously perfect system. Large transactions are conducted as accurately by it as if double entry bookkeeping were employed.

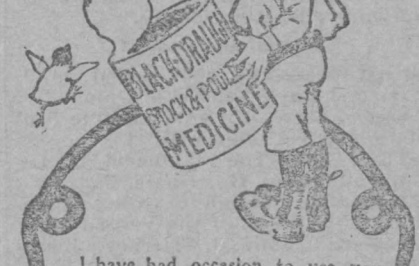
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TIME TABLE. On and after Sept. 28, 1902, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Emmitsburg, daily, except Sundays, at 7.50 and 10.00 a. m. and 2.55 and 4.50 p. m., arriving at Rocky Ridge at 8.20 and 10.30 a. m. and 3.25 and 5.30 p. m.

Leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8.20 and 10.30 a. m., arriving at Emmitsburg at 8.50 and 11.00 a. m. and 4.01 and 7.04 p. m.

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Orphan's Court. Judges—Gowen P. Phillipot, Roger Neighbour, Charles E. Saylor.

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County Treasurer—Alexander H. Ramsburg. Surveyor—Rufus A. Bess.

School Commissioners—Samuel Dutton, S. Herman Bird, Charles W. Wright, J. Henry Stokes, Charles B. Slagle, Dr. R. B. Steiner.

Emmitsburg District. Notary Public—W. H. Troxell. Justice of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Millard P. Shuff.

Registrars—Clas. J. Shuff, E. S. Toney, H. P. Maxwell, Jas. B. Elder.

Constables. School Trustees—Dr. R. L. Annan, M. F. Oscar D. Fralley.

Town Officers. Burgess—H. C. Bess. Second Ward 10 o'clock a. m. Vespa's 8 o'clock a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m.

Churches. Lutheran Church. Pastor—Rev. Charles Reinecker. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 8 o'clock a. m. Midweek service at 7 o'clock. Catholic Church on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation. Pastor—Rev. P. B. Philander. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 8 o'clock a. m. Midweek service at 7 o'clock. Catholic Church on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church. Pastor—Rev. David H. Biddle. Morning service at 10 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures and prayer meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:15 o'clock a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Pastor—Rev. J. O. Hayden, C. M. First Mass 8 o'clock a. m. Second Mass 10 o'clock a. m. Vespa's 8 o'clock a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor—Rev. W. L. Uron. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Evening service every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 8:30 o'clock a. m. Class meeting every other Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Societies. Emmitsburg Council, No. 55, Jr. O. U. M. Council meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. E. C. Dorr, Secretary. Vice-President, C. C. Shaffer. Conductor, J. J. Steley. Musician, Samuel G. Springer. To-Be Sent, M. C. Whitmore. Reading Secretary, F. J. Felt. Musician, Assistant Reading Secretary, H. H. Moser. Assistant Reading Secretary, H. H. Moser. Treasurer, Geo. A. Knicker. Chairman, N. P. Shansbury. Secretary, J. D. Caldwell. Geo. S. Springer, C. C. Shaffer.

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