

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

W. H. TROXELL, Editor & Publisher.

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EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1903

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Char. H. Fletcher.* 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 Diarrhea 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

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



### NEW STOCK OF DOUGLAS SHOES 18 Different Styles.

NEW LOT OF FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS. Full assortment of Children's school shoes. Good styles. Low prices, 65, 75, 85 cts., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 per pair. Infants Moccasins for 15 and 25 cts. per pair. Many different kinds to select from. Men's and Women's every day shoes for \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sewed and pegged soles. A glance at my stock will convince you that I can supply your wants in foot wear. Prices always as low as possible to make them. Respectfully,

M. FRANK ROWE.

### I. S. ANNAN,

Headquarters for all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, notions and Hardware.

Agent for the celebrated

### VALENTINE PAINTS,

all colors. Inside and outside white paints. Have a large stock of Trunks, Suit Cases and Telescopes. Oil Cloth.

### LINOLEUM, MATTING,

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

### WHITE GOODS,

PK. 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.

### STRAW HATS,

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

50 YEARS'  
EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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DESIGNS  
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is patentable or not. Send us a sketch and description and we will send back a report on Patents free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. We receive special notices, without charge, in the Scientific American.

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MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

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—CALL ON—

GEO. T. EYSTER.

—AND—

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

### WAGNER'S HOME.

How the Great Composer Came to Live in Bayreuth.

How Wagner came to make Bayreuth his home is a rather interesting story. He had long dreamed of possessing a theater where his compositions could be interpreted to suit his ideas, but had little hope that the dream would ever be fulfilled. When, however, in his period of greatest depression and loneliness he formed the friendship of the late king of Bavaria it seemed suddenly as if all things were possible to him. In 1867 his royal protector instructed the celebrated architect, Gottfried Semper, to prepare the plans for the theater, which was to be built at Munich. Through political and professional dissensions and jealousies the town council of Munich refused permission for the erection of the theater there. In 1871 Wagner visited Bayreuth and, after taking counsel with the celebrated bankers, Messrs. Fenster and Gross, decided upon a site in that city. The municipality of the town, correctly estimating the financial advantages which would accrue, presented Wagner with two plots of land, one for the theater and the other for his own house. The latter was immediately built, and in 1872 Wagner removed his family from Trubchen, near Lucerne, to the new home. Wahlried. The corner stone of the theater was laid on his sixtieth birthday, May 22, 1872. It was estimated that the theater would cost 300,000 thalers (about \$250,000), and this sum was very largely raised by Wagner societies throughout the world. It was completed in 1876 and dedicated with the presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" on Aug. 13 of that year. Since then it has been the Mecca of the lovers of Wagnerian music from all parts of the world.

### TWO TURNS OF THE WHEEL

The Story of the Rise and Fall of a Comstock Fortune.

Sandy Bowers was a carpenter, his wife a baxom and not uncomely Scot woman who took in washing and kept a miners' boarding house. It was in the early days of Virginia City, before men had grasped the full value of the discovery, and the carpenter, in company with others of his kind, came into the possession of several hundred feet of the lode at Gold Hill.

His claim became one of the bonanzas of the region, and Sandy found himself richer than he had ever thought any one could be. Neither he nor his wife ever rose to the level of their fortune. They remained the carpenter and the washerwoman to the end. There is a story that neither could read nor write. After giving an entertainment at the International hotel such as that hostelry of many grandees had never before seen, they went to Europe for two years.

When they came back they were still the carpenter and the washerwoman.

Europe had added no veneer. But the money was still in plenty. "Alone to throw to the birds," as the old man was wont to say. Nevada was more to their taste than anywhere else, so they elected to remain there, and that strange monument of wealth, which is known all through Nevada and California as the Bowers mansion, was built on the shore of Washoe lake.

The site was one of extraordinary beauty, with the wall of snow capped Sierra behind it, the sapphire sweep of water in front. Money was never considered in its construction. It was built of quarried stone and furnished with the costliest San Francisco could supply. A library of books with Sandy's name on every volume was one of its features. The door handles were silver, the table furnishings the finest to be had at that place at that time.

Here the old people—for they were getting old-settled and dispensed a lavish hospitality. Here an adopted child whom they dearly loved and had named Persia died. Here, too, later on Sandy died and was buried in the garden under the shadow of the Sierra. And here—the shades of evening beginning to close on this strange drama of poverty overtook his widow. She strove to redeem her first losses by speculation, throwing good money after bad. In her case the wheel of fortune made a complete revolution. Her old age saw her as poor as she had been in her youth. She passed from stage to stage and finally made a livelihood by practicing fortune telling in San Francisco. It having been always understood that she had the gift of second sight. The crystal in which she gazed showed her many things, but nothing stranger, more dramatic and varied than her own life.—San Francisco Argus.

### TEETH AND SIGHT.

Decayed Molars Cause Disturbance of the Ocular Nerves.

"Many people who come to me to have their teeth attended to complain indefinitely of failing eyesight, and when I tell them that bad teeth in nine cases out of ten are the cause few feel inclined to believe me," said a well known New York dentist.

"Bad sight is generally attributed to overstudy, debilitated constitution and a hundred and one other causes. But have you ever heard any one place the blame on the teeth? Bad teeth are the direct result of insufficient application of the toothbrush, and bad eyesight, resulting from the decayed molars exciting disturbances of the ocular nerves. It is the next inevitable penalty. That is a fact which seems to be little known."

"The other day I extracted four decayed teeth of a young girl who was almost totally blind. Her pupils were dilated and insensible. A week after I had pulled her teeth her sight was practically restored. Two months previous to this cure the girl had been examined by an expert oculist, who, after putting her to various eye tests, designated the case as 'hysterical amblyopia,' and I guess that's about all the satisfaction the girl got, judging by her condition when she came to me. In saying this do not think for a moment that I am in any way prejudiced against oculists. I merely cite the instance.

In the first place, the draft was made payable in New York.

"I send you the money in a draft payable in New York," wrote the brother from far-off Asia. "You can go over and get it cashed there. On the way I wish you would stop at Texas and see Brother Thomas. I haven't heard from him for two years now, and I'd like to know how he's getting along."—Chicago Tribune.

### PICKWICK IN LIVERY.

The dignity of some fat coachmen in New York is very impressive. Their deportment is outlined distinctly by their coats. They have swelled steadily and persistently year after year, and every now and then the coats have been let out and the buttons prised to accommodate increasing inches of girth. A coachman's figure has a great deal to do with his success. The attempts of fat men to look lean sometimes verge on the ludicrous. They hold their heads high to escape the imputation of obesity and puff out their chests heroically. But with all their hauteur, pomposity and pretentious bearing they look only like very fat men in tight clothes, reminiscent of Pickwick in livery.—New York Press.

### GETTING AROUND IT.

"Thomas, you have disobeyed your old grandmother."

"No, I didn't, ma."

"Yes, you did. Have you not been swimming?"

"Yes, ma."

"Didn't I hear her say to you not to go swimming?"

"Oh, she didn't tell us that. She only came out and said, 'Boys, I wouldn't go swimming,' and I shouldn't think she would, an old matronly woman like her. But she didn't say anything about our going swimming."

### AN INFAMY.

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### WITHOUT TRIMMINGS.

Payne, an examiner at Cambridge University, whose questions were always of a peculiarly exasperating nature, once asked a student at a special examination to "give a definition of happiness."

"An exemption from Payne," was the reply.

### THE HAPPIEST MAN.

"Marse Tom should be de happiest man in de roun' worl'!"

"Think so?"

"I sho' does. He spends three-fourths er his time huntin' an' de yuther fo' eatin' what he hunts!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### UNSATISFACTORY.

May—Did Clara's husband leave her much when he died?

Belle—He left enough to make her comfortable, but not enough to get her a second husband.—Life.

It is said that it takes three generations to make a gentleman, but five to insure perfect and patriotic hands.

The utopia of today is the reality of tomorrow.—Passy.

### CARPENTERS IN INDIA.

They Are Careless About Measurements, Tools and Time.

The chief faults of the Indian carpenter are his neglect of accurate measurement, his carelessness with regard to the efficiency of his tools and his lack of perception of the value of time as a factor in the execution of work. He has also to be taught to occupy his mind with the work in hand and as much as possible to exclude other subjects.

For example, the making of a jack plane involves the choice of the wood, considerations as to size, the angle of the blade and its cutting edge, the wedge and its holding power, the handle and finally the operation of planing. All these operations are capable of very simple explanation, and this exercise provokes an emulation among students while exercising their reasoning powers. No Indian workman buys a plane. He buys the blade and makes the rest, but he rarely makes it well. He buys a saw blade and makes the handle, and, generally speaking, he spends the smallest possible sum on his outfit in spite of the extra labor the economy involves. He must therefore be taught to make as many labor saving tools as possible and to make them well. He has to be taught the use and repair of a grindstone and how to mount it in wood without metal fittings. The hard, tough woods so common in India make this an easy matter. The Indian has yet to be taught that grinding and whetting are two distinct operations, the first removing 99.9 per cent of the metal and the second producing the cutting edge in a few strokes. His saw is in such bad order that he cuts tenons, as a rule, with a mallet and chisel, and as his ignorance of gauges renders him unable to make even twenty articles exactly alike. He rarely knows what size of nail or screw to use on a given job. His screw is always too small.—Cast-  
ster's Magazine.

### APHORISMS.

Nothing ages like laziness.—Balke.

The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.—Cowper.

We can do nothing well without joy and a good conscience, which is the ground of joy.—Dibbes.

He that is ungrateful has no guilt but one. All other crimes may pass for virtues in him.—Young.

A word or nod from the good has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in ignorant minds.—Locke.

An inquisitive man is a creature naturally very vacant of thought itself and therefore forced to apply to foreign assistance.—Stede.

The only way to make the mass of mankind see the beauty of justice is by showing them in pretty plain terms the consequence of injustice.—Sydney Smith.

### THE YOUNG WRITER.

No young writer in whom the literary aspiration is a passion need or really will be coaxed by the array of mighty and expert antagonists in the arena whose names sound and resound so gloriously from the herald's trumpet in full volume re-enforced by past triumphs. Though a true and becoming modesty may well temper his ambition, it should in no degree suppress his ardent longing. These veterans, young aspirants are indeed masters, but as such your exemplars. They also had their beginnings, hidden indeed, as used to be the sources of the Nile, "not permitted to be seen small," because they mastered their art before they exhibited as artists.—Harper's Magazine.

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# Emltisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1903.

## ELECTION IN OTHER STATES.

*McClellan's Plurality In New York Is 63,617.*

George B. McClellan (Democrat) will be the next Mayor of Greater New York, having defeated Mayor Low for re-election by a plurality of 63,617, complete unofficial returns having been received from every election district in the city.

Every large newspaper in the city except one opposed McClellan, and he also had the opposition of practically all the clergymen in the city. He won over the combined opposition of the Republicans; Citizens' Union, independent Democrats and many other organizations, and even carried Brooklyn, Seth Low's home, against the opposition of Hugh McLaughlin, Democratic leader of that borough.

By the same returns, Comptroller Edward M. Grout and Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, running for re-election on the Democratic ticket, though elected two years ago as Fusionists, defeated their Fusion opponents by 66,790 and 64,973 pluralities, respectively, Comptroller Grout leading the city ticket.

This sweeping Democratic victory was accomplished for the Democratic city and borough tickets in four of the five boroughs of the municipality, only Richmond borough (State Island) giving Low a plurality and electing fusion borough officers.

New York State Tuesday gave a majority of nearly 250,000 in favor of the proposition that the State shall spend \$101,000,000 for improving its canals.

The plan is to widen and deepen the Erie canal so that it will accommodate barges of 1000 tons carrying capacity, and to improve the Oswego and Champlain canals.

In Pennsylvania the Republican state ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 225,000 to 230,000. William P. Snyder rep., was elected Auditor General, and William L. Mathews state Treasurer.

The result of the election in New Jersey shows that the Senate will stand 14 Republican to 7 Democrats, the same as last year's representation.

In Ohio the Republicans rolled up a majority of 125,000 for the Republican ticket and elected Herrick, rep., governor over Johnson, dem.

Massachusetts re-elected John L. Bates Governor by a plurality of 35,849.

Rhode Island re-elected Gov. L. F. C. Garion, democrat, by 1587 plurality.

In Kentucky Governor Beckham, democrat, was elected governor by a majority of 25,500.

Nebaska went Republican by 10,000 majority.

In Iowa Gov. Cummin's plurality will be about 59,000.

In Colorado Chief Justice John Campbell, rep., has been re-elected to the Supreme Court by a plurality of 8,000.

In San Francisco, Cal., Eugene E. Schmitz, the Union Labor party candidate, was elected Mayor by 3438 plurality.

### JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

*Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.*

When you feel dull after eating.  
When you have no appetite.

When you have a bad taste in the mouth.

When your liver is torpid.  
When your bowels are constipated.

When you have a headache.

When you feel bilious.

They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach, and regulate your liver and bowels. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. E. Zimmerman, Druggist.

As the result of trying to win in bobbing for apples at a Hallowe'en party, Miss Grace Gorder, 26 years old, of 489 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, is nursing a dislocated jaw. Incensed by the gibes of the other guests, Miss Gorder made a vigorous descent after an apple which was bobbing on the surface of the water in a tub. Striking the edge with her chin, the young woman dislodged the jaw bone and lacerated her chin.

For sick headache try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets; they will ward off the attack if taken in time. For sale by T. E. Zimmerman, Druggist.

### CASTORIA.

*The Kind You Always Bought.*

*David H. Fletcher.*

## WHITE WIVES OF NEGRO MEN.

The September bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor, which contains a study of the negro in community, says in connection with the condition of negroes at Xenia, Ohio:

"There were eight cases of intermarriage between whites and negroes, in each of which a negro man had married a white woman. Of 1826 persons, who were either observed by the investigator or reported upon reliable authority by those in the same house, as to whether they were black or brown, or light, 470, or 25.7 per cent, reported black, 915, or 50.1 per cent, were brown, and 441, including 9 whites, or 24.2 per cent, were light. The percentage of pure blacks is very small, indeed. From this report it might be safely estimated that 46 per cent, of the negroes of Xenia are half white and half black."

"There are two schools in Xenia for negroes—one elementary school and a high school. The former is located in a brick building of nine rooms, built at a cost of \$20,000, and the latter in a building of brick, with four rooms and a laboratory, valued at \$5000. There are eight teachers in the elementary school and four in the high school; all are negroes except one, the teacher of German in the high school, who is a German woman. Logically and theoretically, there are no separate schools for the races in Xenia, but practically there are, because nearly all of the negroes live in the same part of the city and must therefore attend the school in that district. There are, however, a few negro pupils in the schools generally attended by the whites, four of these being in the high school."

### NOT A SICK DAY SINCE.

"I was taken severely sick with kidney trouble. I tried all sorts of medicines, none of which relieved me. One day I saw an ad. of your Electric Bitters and determined to try that. After taking a few doses I felt relieved, and soon thereafter was entirely cured, and have not seen a sick day since. Neighbors of mine had been cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney troubles and General Debility." This is what B. F. Bass, of Fremont, N. C. writes. Only 50c. at T. E. Zimmerman, Druggist.

### SCARED WOMAN TO DEATH.

New York, November 3.—An owl which flew in at an open window frightened a woman to death in Gouverneur Hospital last night. The woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Forschleischer, 41 years old, of 340 Madison street.

Mrs. Forschleischer was taken to the hospital in an ambulance late in the afternoon, very ill. About 8 o'clock an owl flew in the window and fell at the foot of her bed. She shrieked in terror.

In an instant the room was in an uproar. The other women patients half rose in bed to see what was happening, and the entire staff of doctors, nurses, attendants, matrons and help of the hospital rushed to the top floor. Mrs. Forschleischer was found terribly agitated and was soon unconscious. A nurse and a doctor tried to revive her.

The owl flew awkwardly to the lintel of a window near the ceiling and "to-who-ed." He was a foot high and as he spread his wings they were seen to be about two feet across from tip to tip. A long curtain pole was secured, and the bird chased around the room. Then an elephant syringe with a gallon of water was shot at the owl. Then chloroform was tried and the owl knocked down and captured.

But Mrs. Forschleischer was dead.

Sun.

It keeps the feet warm and dry.

Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder.

It cures Chilblains, Swollen, Sweating, Sore, Achin' Damp feet. At all drugstores and shoe stores.

It stops his own funeral.

It keeps the feet warm and dry.

When you feel dull after eating.

When you have no appetite.

When you have a bad taste in the mouth.

When your liver is torpid.

When your bowels are constipated.

When you have a headache.

When you feel bilious.

They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach, and regulate your liver and bowels. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. E. Zimmerman, Druggist.

12 HEAD OF CATTLE,

2 are Jersey cows, 5 milch cows, three

carrying their fourth calf, 1 carrying

third and 1 carrying second, 1 heifer

with calf, fine Durham bull, 18 months

old, 5 head young cattle, 3 heifers and 2

bulbs of excellent stock.

11 HEAD OF HOGS,

consisting of 1 large brood sow with 10

pigs, new Acme wagon for 3 or 4 horses,

4-inch tire, hay rake, Keystone corn

planter, Oliver Chilled plow, sulky corn

planter, new McCormick mower, has not

cut over 30 acres of grass, spring harrow,

spring harrow, 2 sets of garden tools, 2

chains, 3 sets of harness, check and plow

lines, hay fork with rope and pulleys,

pair of steel yardsticks, 400lb scales, single

and double shovel plows, jockey sticks,

single trees, grindstone, hand saw, axe,

hatchet, fiddler, fiddler by the bushel, also some

household goods, 6 dining room chairs, 1

headstand with springs, 1 couch, some pots

and pans, and other articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

when terms and conditions will be made known by

J. M. TOPPER, 16-21

Cure of Piles After 40 Years.

While a body supposed to be

his lay in a finely upholstered casket

bearing his name and about which

were gathered his friends preparing

for a wake, John Siebert, president

of the Paddy's Market Peddler's As-

sociation, in New York, walked into

his boarding house, Monday night.

About the coffin were his lady-lady,

Mrs. Josephine Baker, and several

of his friends. The face of the dead

bore a marked resemblance to Sieber-

t. He stood for a moment as he

entered the room before he was dis-

covered. The man who saw him

first uttered a shriek and staggered

to his feet. Mrs. Baker looked at

Siebert, who smiled, and then she

threw up her hands into the air and

with a scream fainted away. There

was wild excitement for two minutes

all present except Siebert being con-

fident there was a ghost in the room.

On Monday night a man fell into

the river off the dock at the foot of

Fifth-fourth street. The man was dead

when brought to the pier. Mrs.

Baker, who saw the body, was positive

it was that of Siebert, who had

boarded in her house for many years

13 STOPPED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and

Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys,

Bladder, Urinary Organs,

also Rheumatism, Back-

ache, Heart Disease, gravel

Dropsey, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is

now a cure. Write Dr. Fenner

for details. All consultations free.

"Eight months in bed, heavy backache, gall stones, stiffness, aches, kidney disease, etc. all cured by Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure" cured me completely. H. WATERS, Hamlet, N. Y.

Druggists 50c. \$1. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS'DANCE Sure Cure, Circular, Dr.

CHAS. D. EICHELBERGER,

Druggist.

## LEADER MURPHY WON \$40,000 ON HIS VICTORY.

New York, Nov. 4.—Fully \$2,000,000 changed ownership yesterday as the result of the election, counting all of the little bets made by the average citizen as well as the big wagers made in Wall street, in the Hoffman House, the Rossmore Hotel and other betting centres. Supporters of McClellan won all down the line. Though for several days past the odds favored McClellan, there was more money put up by Low men than was by McClellan men, as the former ruled favorite for a longer period than his adversary, though McClellan was often the favorite in the rapidly shifting odds.

The campaign started in with McClellan favorite, but in a few days the odds shifted to Low, and he remained favorite until 5 days ago, when McClellan again ruled first choice.

JACOB L. TOPPER, DANIEL SWEENEY.

oct 19

New Advertisements.

DAUCHY & CO.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Chambers and beautifies the hair.

Promotes a luxuriant growth.

Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.

Cures baldness.

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

NOTICE.—All announcements of concerts, festivals, picnics, ice cream and cake fests, and similar enterprises, go 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, NOV. 6, 1903.

FREDERICK COUNTY PHONE 33

With this issue THE CHRONICLE appears in a new "dress" of type.

FOR SALE—Hay and Corn Fodder, Charles F. Smith, near Emmitsburg. 1-t.

DR JULIAN J. CHISOLM, the noted Baltimore oculist, died Sunday in Petersburgh, Va., where he has been living since 1899.

Mr. Robert M. Wantz, of near this place, has a large double apple, that is, two apples grown entirely together, each about the same size and perfectly formed.

A serious race riot occurred at Hurlock, Dorchester county. Negroes threatened to take the town. Eight persons were shot. Fourteen negroes have been arrested and are in the jail at Cambridge.

Forest fires have destroyed hundreds of acres of timber along points on the upper West Virginia Central railroad region. The smoke has clouded the sky for many miles, even being obscured as far north as Cumberland.

Strength and vigor come of good food duly digested. "Force," a ready-to-serve wheat and barley food, aids no burden, but sustains, nourishes, invigorates.

Sept. 18-tf.

Governor-elect Edwin Warfield will have his disposal, directly and indirectly, about 1200 appointments. Some of the positions carry comfortable salaries, and others, which depend upon fees, are of varying value.

Hon. Stevenson A. Williams, in discussing the Republican defeat in Maryland, says the causes were the Election Law, Republican factional differences, superior organization of the Democrats and the race question.

Joseph Craddock, a negro, was lynched by an infuriated mob, composed chiefly of blacks, at Taylortown, about 17 miles from Shreveport, La., on Sunday night. Craddock, killed two innocent negroes and fatally injured another.

## A Runaway Bicycle

Terminated with an ugly cut on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. It developed a stubborn ulcer unyielding to doctors and remedies for four years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it. It's just as good for Burns, Scalds, Skin eruptions and Piles, 25c. at T. E. Zimmerman's Drug Store.

## Car Load Of Shoes For Cuba

Mr. C. E. Livingston, a shoe manufacturer of New Oxford, on last Monday shipped a car load of children's shoes from his factory in that place to a firm in New York City from whence they will go direct to Cuba. This is the third or fourth consignment that has been shipped by Livingston's factory to that country. This is a good reputation for New Oxford, and the demand for this article already exceeds the output.

## LARGE BARN BURNED.

Fire, which was evidently of incendiary origin, destroyed a large barn on a farm near Urbana, this county, owned by Thomas and Garret Lithium, causing a loss of about \$2,000. Fortunately the fire was discovered soon after it started and the live stock and some machinery were saved, but 20 loads of hay, 100 bushels of wheat, a corn harvester and other machinery were destroyed. The property was insured for \$1,980.

## BURGLARY.

The residence of William McHenry, horse dealer, 295 South Potomac street, Hagerstown, formerly of Frederick, was burglarized Friday evening. A pocket-book, containing \$3.80 was stolen from the spare bed room and the contents of the room were ransacked. The money was in Mrs. McHenry's purse, which was left lying on the bureau. The thief went through the bureau drawers and closets, but nothing else was taken.

## DIED WHILE WAITING TO VOTE.

Edward long, aged 64 years, was found dead about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by John Mallott in the scales house of the Western Maryland Railroad at Williamsport with a bottle of whisky near his head and the door of the building locked. His face and body were covered with bruises. The report soon spread that he had been murdered. State's Attorney Poffenberger went to Williamsport and Tuesday afternoon a jury of inquest was summoned, which, after viewing the body, adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

Long, it is alleged, was put into the building early Tuesday morning by some political workers, so he would not run away. The bottle of whisky was placed within easy reach, and it is thought he fell while intoxicated and bruised his face.

## RIOT AT SHARPSBURG.

Charles Delauney Perhaps Fatally Injured In Row Over Politics.

A riot on the eve of the election at Sharpsburg resulted seriously, Charles Delauney, a boatman on the canal, being struck on the head and probably fatally injured. It is thought he received a blow from a club, as his skull is crushed and he laid unconscious for a long time. One of his eyes was almost knocked out and he is otherwise injured.

The riot occurred about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning over the election, the participants being inflamed by liquor. About a dozen men were engaged, and excitement prevailed in the town, women being badly frightened, and numbers of persons were aroused from sleep by the noise. Nearly all of the combatants were more or less injured, some having broken noses and black eyes. The riot occurred on the main street, and the blows delivered and cries of the fighters could be heard a block.

Delauney was terribly beaten, and was removed to his home unconscious. He is not expected to recover. Two officers succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and arrested two brothers named Carter, who are charged with assaulting Delauney. They are in jail in Hagerstown.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HOKE.

Mrs. Francis A. Hoke, relief of the late Mr. Peter Hoke, deceased, died very suddenly at her home on West Main Street last evening. Mrs. Hoke's death, coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, was a great shock to her family and friends. She was in her usual state of health, and less than an hour before her death was sitting in a room chatting pleasantly with members of her family and a few friends. The deceased was a kind and affectionate mother and highly respected by all who knew her.

Mrs. Hoke is survived by six daughters and two sons: Mrs. Cora Rose, Mrs. Oscar D. Frailey, Mrs. James W. Eichelberger, Misses Helen, Ruth and Bessie Hoke, Messrs. Joseph E. and Charles R. Hoke, all residing in this place. Also by one brother, Mr. Charles F. Rose, of this place.

The funeral services will be held at her late home on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and her remains will be laid to rest beside those of her husband in Mountain View Cemetery.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. John Griffin, a prominent silk merchant of Yokohama, Japan, was in town on Monday, the guest of Mrs. John R. Hykes, at the Emmitt House.

Mr. William Spalding has returned home from Philadelphia.

Mr. Joseph Elder has gone to Baltimore where he expects to secure employment.

Mr. George M. Rider, of Baltimore, visited his son Mr. Clarence Rider, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockford Eyster, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gillette, of this place.

Miss May Lawrence made a visit to Hanover this week.

Miss May Kerrigan returned home last Friday from Baltimore, where she was under medical treatment at a hospital. Her health is considerably improved.

## COLLEGE BOYS IN TOWN.

After depositing their ballots last Tuesday, some of the boys thought they would invest in an article of clothing usually worn in select and completely equipped gymnasiums when a dip in the pool is in order. Seeing a prominent storekeeper at the door of his establishment, they asked if he had any trunks.

"Trunks, gentlemen, why certainly. Step inside and take a seat."

He advanced to a pile of the article intended to put clothing in and proceeded to open several from the largest "Saragoga" to a drummer's grip.

"Here you are gentlemen. Very nice trunks and valises."

The boys could scarce hold in. "No," they said, "we aint going to travel. Its bathing trunks we want, tight, tight, you know. Good morning. Excuse me."

## MAN KILLED AT NEW OXFORD.

On Saturday evening Walter Decker, of New Oxford, Pa., was fatally injured by having been whirled from the steps of the train arriving at New Oxford at 6:20.

Mr. Decker's mother had died only a few days previous to the sad accident and the unfortunate man had, on Saturday accompanied the nurse, who had been attending his mother during her illness, to the train and had ascended the steps of the car in assisting her with her baggage; the train had already begun to move before Mr. Decker alighted and in making the attempt to step to the ground he was whirled to the ground with much force and with the above named result. It is thought by the railroad men that the railing enclosing the steps of the last car struck him; he was carried to his home and medical aid summoned, but he expired a few minutes later. It is thought that his back was broken.

## ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION SERVICES.

Rev. A. M. Gluck was ordained and installed as pastor of the Reformed Church, of this place, on last Sunday morning. The services were conducted by Rev. Charles Bushong, of Sabillasville, Rev. L. M. Motter, and Rev. S. Miller, of Frederick. The sermon to the pastor and people was preached by Rev. S. S. Miller.

## What to Do Until the Doctor Arrives.

"One of my children was taken with cramp colic and suffered severely," says S. B. Elzee, of Monett, Mo. "I telephoned for a doctor, then gave a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, and a few minutes later a second dose. Before the doctor came the child was relieved." For sale by T. E. Zimmerman, Druggist.

## MOUNT AIRY BANK FAILURE.

Statement By The Trustee, Mr. Joseph D. Baker.

The banking house of Jones & Co., at Mount Airy, Md., failed to open its doors for business last Friday morning. The firm and Mr. Jones individually have made an assignment to Mr. Joseph D. Baker, of Frederick, as trustee for the estate, says that Mr. Jones estimates his assets, including individual and firm, at about \$100,000. A list of liabilities has not been prepared as yet. The trustee is now in charge of the bank and is making up a statement as to the assets and liabilities and cannot give any definite information before this is ascertained.

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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1902.

**FARM & GARDEN****PATHS OF THE OCEAN**ORIGIN OF THE LANES TRAVELED  
BY ATLANTIC LINERS.The Northern and Southern Routes  
to and from Europe, as Indicated  
by Lieutenant Maury—Minimizing  
the Danger of Collisions.

In reports of the arrival of an ocean liner the statement sometimes appears that she came "by the southern route" to avoid ice or that she made her first trip of the season "by the northern line." To the ordinary reader the idea of lanes or pathways on what we have been taught to think of as "the featureless sea" seems somewhat paradoxical, but if you consult the charts in the office of a steamship manager or in the United States hydrographic office instead of the ordinary map you will find that there are four well defined highways across the north Atlantic as clearly marked by the navigator's perception as is a time worn turnpike on land to the eyes of the pedestrian.

It is over these great ocean thoroughfares that the Atlantic liners, with their tens of thousands of passengers and their hundreds of thousands of tons of freight, pass on their voyages between America and Europe. They are closely adhered to by all fast steam vessels and just as carefully avoided by sailing ships and by the fishermen who ply their trade off the Grand Banks. The situation of a small craft on the liners' route would be comparable to that of a man driving a light runabout along a railway track cleared for the fast limited, for these main traveled lines have been set aside by custom and agreement for the Atlantic's lightning expresses. Nobody is delayed at sidings or confined to special tracks, however, for the rest of the ocean is left to the ordinary mariner.

It is only a few years since the tracks upon which the great liners shall run have been so clearly defined. Ever since the commerce of the north Atlantic assumed important proportions sailing masters have followed in a general way the great circle that curves northward from the west coast of England and Ireland until it reaches about 40 degrees north latitude in midocean, then bears southward past the coast of Newfoundland and Cape Race. Early experience proved that this was the shortest and so, of course, the quickest route between Europe and such ports as Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

While steam navigators kept fairly near this course it was natural enough that they should vary from it somewhat according to the theories of individual captains. With the multiplication of steamships and the rapid increase in speed the very fact that all the larger and swifter vessels kept to one particular part of the ocean greatly increased the danger of collision between them. When forty or fifty swift steamers were crossing the Atlantic at the same time in one direction or the other, all keeping to the same general course irrespective of the direction in which they were traveling, it was obvious that the possibility of two of them coming together in thick weather was too great to be contemplated pleasantly.

So Lieutenant Maury of the United States navy made the suggestion that all fast steamships should traverse certain fixed routes, which he indicated—paths following the great circle pretty closely, for it was natural that the steamship companies would not agree to the adoption of any route that involved a loss of time in making the ocean passage.

The most important provision suggested by Lieutenant Maury was that vessels going in opposite directions should observe the rules of the road by passing one another on the port side. To carry out this plan he proposed that west bound vessels should keep about one degree to the northward of those east bound. Thus the greatest danger from the following of indiscriminate routes—that of collision between fast ships—would be avoided. While it is desirable in point of time for ships to steer their course far to the north, the presence of ice and fog in the high latitudes makes it impracticable for them to do so during fully half the year. Accordingly, Lieutenant Maury provided for two great highways, one for summer, the other for winter, one about three degrees to the northward of the other and each with west bound and east bound tracks.

The rivalry between the different lines was so great at that time that each hesitated to give unconditional adherence to the plan, fearing that some other would gain an advantage. Two prominent steamship managers, however, quickly appreciated the advantages of Lieutenant Maury's plan and independently of their competitors gave instructions to their captains to follow the lines laid down by him. These two men were Clement A. Griscom, then the head of the American line, and Thomas H. Ismay, director of the White Star line. As these two lines then owned the fastest and most powerful ships on the Atlantic, the influence of their example was very powerful.

There is no doubt that the adoption of these lanes has been of the utmost importance in increasing the safety of ocean travel and possesses distinct advantages aside from eliminating the possibility of head on collisions between the liners. Extra precautions are taken to keep the great highway clear of derelicts and other floating dangers or to give warning of their presence.

Since the masters of sailing vessels know the steamer routes, they consult their own safety by avoiding them and by keeping a sharp lookout whenever it is necessary to cross them in either direction.—*New York Mail and Express*.

Sweet Simplicity.

"Auntie, ought Bettie Wilson to have said so often to me in church?" "Yes, dear. Where was he sitting?" "Behind me."

**GASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Always Bought**CLEARING NEW LAND.**

Uprooting Young Trees and Pulling Stumps With Horses and Chain.

It is surprising how rapidly young trees may be pulled out of the ground with horses and chain where conditions are favorable. Best results can be obtained where the growth consists of saplings, say two to four inches in diameter, which have a lateral root system such as possessed by the locust, maple or dogwood. The ground should

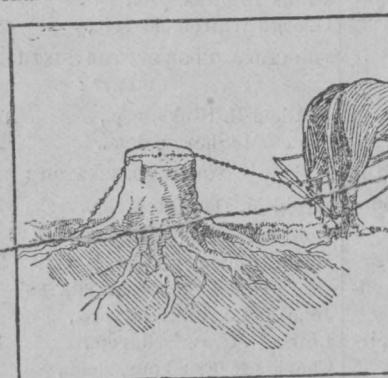


UPROOTING A SAPLING.

be soft and loose. The plan is simple. It consists in fastening one end of a long log chain to the trunk of the sapling as high above the ground as the flexibility of the tree will permit and hitching a steady horse or if necessary a team of horses to the other end of the chain. While the horses are pulling at the tree a man should be at its base with an ax and assist them by severing such roots as may seem loath to give way.

In this manner when the saplings are of the right size and kind, the ground in proper condition, the horses steady and steady, the man with the ax alert and discreet, wonderfully good and fast work can be accomplished.

Stumps may also be pulled up with chain and horses. One end of a log



PULLING A STUMP.

chain should be fastened around one of the large roots of a stump, a team of horses being hitched to the other end. The chain is placed across the top of the stump, which acts as a fulcrum and furnishes leverage for its own removal.—F. Williams, Jr., Virginian.

**The Economic Sheep.**

Great business enterprises have been built up by attention to details and stopping the wastes. The wastes alone if saved would make a handsome profit on the average western farm. In guarding against needless waste on the farm the sheep has not yet had the consideration it deserves from the farmer. The impression prevails that in some instances our lands are too valuable for mutton production. A more hurtful fallacy does not exist. Our lands are becoming too valuable to be without sheep. The average quarter section or 200 acre farm will practically fatten a carload of western wethers on what would otherwise be wasted. The old country farmer and the Canadian make it a practice to glean the stubble fields with sheep as soon as the crop is removed and change the flock about from one field to another until the entire farm is grazed during the season. The possibilities of mutton production from the stubble fields, cornfields and fence rows of the Mississippi valley states are of great magnitude, and yet one can ride all day without seeing a flock of sheep. From sixty to ninety days of good grazing at a few weeks of corn feeding at the close will finish a bunch of wethers for the market, and they may be turned at a much better profit than by raising feeding on an expensive grain ration.—Breeder's Gazette.

Hale at the Head.

As the new president of the American Pomological Society J. H. Hale seems likely to prove the right man in the right place, says American Cultivator. He has put new life into the several prominent Connecticut societies with which he has been connected. His organizing and executive powers unite with his contagious enthusiasm in making him the right kind of a leader to increase the power and usefulness of this important society.

**How Jays Play Tennis.**

In its most widely practiced form the game of the Japanese game of ken is that the fully outstretched hand signifies paper, the fully closed hand a stone, and two fingers alone extended, the rest being closed, scissors. Each of the players, counting one, two, three, throws out his hand at the moment of pronouncing three, and the one whose manual symbol is superior to that of the others, according to the theory of the game, wins the trial.

Superiority is determined on the hypothesis that whereas scissors cannot cut a stone they can cut paper, and whereas paper is cut by scissors it can wrap up a stone. Consequently scissors is inferior to stone, but conquerors paper; stone is inferior to paper, but conquerors scissors, and paper is inferior to scissors, but conquerors stone.

There are innumerable varieties of the game, for it is not a mere method of determining a dispute or priority, and they are constantly added to by ingenious young ladies, the dancing girl class especially, who play it with exquisite grace and judicious engagement of beautiful hands and arms.—Japan Mail.

Sweet Simplicity.

"Auntie, ought Bettie Wilson to have said so often to me in church?" "Yes, dear. Where was he sitting?" "Behind me."

**GROW RYE.****IN OHIO MAN'S PLAN FOR EASY AND PROFITABLE FARMING.**

Rye is a crop that can be grown and harvested by live stock with very little if any loss. It is the only small grain crop with which we are familiar that can so successfully be handled in this way, says an Ohio Farmer writer. The crop can be best utilized by the use of sheep and hogs. No man can have a very definite idea of how much there is in the crop till he makes it a study and puts forth a strong effort to sow it everywhere he can on his farm. On his farm of eighty-six acres, with seasonal rains, there will be rye growing in October of forty-five acres, more than one-half of the farm, that will furnish pasture for a great amount of stock and can best be saved by pasturing hogs, breeding ewes and lambs being fattened for market.

For twenty years the land has been kept regularly in rotation, wheat, clover and corn, the hay and corn being fed out on the farm and the manure, with much hauled from town, put on the land. Under this treatment the land has grown gradually better. There is a vast amount of labor connected with this system that we are forced by circumstances beyond our control to abandon as far as possible. Rye crops without harvesting and thrashing will be the principal feature in bringing this about. Farmers often will not grow it as we do and "hog it down" for fear of the voluntary crop spoiling the clever crop following.

As to this, a volunteer crop of rye which we had in clover would have been an advantage had we wanted to make hay of the crop. The rye prevented the clover lodging, as it would surely have done without it. Cut for hay, the rye in it would not have been any detriment, but an advantage if fed out on the farm as it always is here. If stacked in the field there was enough rye in it if the stacks were carefully raked down to shed the rain.

Using rye instead of wheat and not harvesting it brings us up against the fact that we are without bedding for the stock. For a time no doubt this can be met by purchasing straw, as many farmers within an area of two or three miles sell their straw to men buying it for factory purposes.

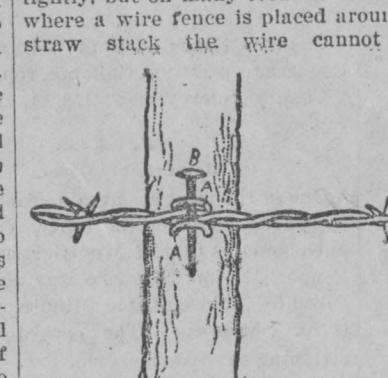
There is no small grain crop grown that is better to start clever in than rye, and this advantage is much enhanced when the crop is not cut, but allowed to fall on the land and be gathered by the stock on the farm.

For late fall, winter and spring pasturing sheep will be found the most desirable animals to use, as they will not injure the land by trampling when wet as other animals will. Carrying the plan through the year, the only element barring success is lack of moisture.

This plan will prove practicable and profit on thousands of farms where wheat has been grown for years past and is still being grown, never paying expenses, the land constantly growing poorer, while the use of rye will continually add to the fertility of the soil and pay a profit as it goes along. It will not come in a lump as when a grain crop is sold, but it will be coming in all the time.

**Letting Down Wire Fencing.**

It is frequently desirable to lower the strands of a wire fence so that stock may be changed from one field to the other without putting it in a gafe or cutting the wire. Of course this is not practicable where a wire is stretched tightly, but on many feed lots fences or where a wire fence is placed around a straw stack the wire cannot be



THE WIRE IN PLACE.

stretched very tightly. American Agriculturist suggests that in such cases a little device which it illustrates can be used for these temporary lots very satisfactorily. Drive two staples, A, into the tree about half an inch apart. Put the wire in place. Then drop the wire nail, B, into position. This will hold the wire until it is desirable to lower it. Take out the nail, press the wire down to the bottom of the post and place it under the hook.

**Seventy-Cent Wheat and Other Things.**

Commenting on the general unprofitableness of growing wheat on small and often hilly farms in Pennsylvania and often hills farms in Pennsylvania, L. W. Slichter says in National Stockman: "Let us learn from our neighbors. I am acquainted with a number of men who planted apple trees on land where they formerly grew from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Last season \$120 and over was the gross income per acre, and this season it expect still better results. One of my neighbors planted peach trees on land that scarcely made him fifteen bushels to the acre in a good season, and last year the gross income was over \$100 per acre, while this season he is selling peaches at \$3 and \$5 per bushel. Other parties laid their land down to permanent meadow, and the hay brings from \$30 to \$60 per acre. While in many cases, as in my own, where the land is devoted to the growing of crops to be turned into dairy products the income may not be so large, it still more to the acre than fifteen bushels of wheat brings at 70 cents per bushel."

**Careful George.**

"I had a letter from George this morning. He said his mother had accidentally broken her arm."

"George is always so careful. Many a young man would have left out the word 'accidentally,' leaving you to infer that she had broken it purposely."

Kansas City Journal.

**The Diagnosis.**

"Terence, what is the doctor's diagno sis of your case?"

"He hasn't told me yet, but I'm bettin' it'll be 'I've got a cold in my head,'—Chicago Tribune."

"Yes," said the nut to the nail; "it gave me a terrible waan to part from him, but I know it would be only a matter of a few days before he would bolt anyway."

**TRUCKING BUSINESS.****HOW IT IS CARRIED ON IN SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT.**

Onions, potatoes and strawberries are the principal trucking crops grown by farmers near the Long Island shore between Bridgeport and Stamford, Conn. The first two crops are marketed chiefly in New York city, while strawberries are sold in Bridgeport, Stamford and other markets. Nearly every farmer grows a few acres of these crops, some of them devoting a fourth to a half of their cultivation to them. Hay is the only small grain crop which we are familiar with that can so successfully be handled in this way, says an Ohio Farmer writer. The crop can be best utilized by the use of sheep and hogs. No man can have a very definite idea of how much there is in the crop till he makes it a study and puts forth a strong effort to sow it everywhere he can on his farm. On his farm of eighty-six acres, with seasonal rains, there will be rye growing in October of forty-five acres, more than one-half of the farm, that will furnish pasture for a great amount of stock and can best be saved by pasturing hogs, breeding ewes and lambs being fattened for market.

For twenty years the land has been kept regularly in rotation, wheat, clover and corn, the hay and corn being fed out on the farm and the manure, with much hauled from town, put on the land. Under this treatment the land has grown gradually better. There is a vast amount of labor connected with this system that we are forced by circumstances beyond our control to abandon as far as possible. Rye crops without harvesting and thrashing will be the principal feature in bringing this about. Farmers often will not grow it as we do and "hog it down" for fear of the voluntary crop spoiling the clever crop following.

As to this, a volunteer crop of rye which we had in clover would have been an advantage had we wanted to make hay of the crop. The rye prevented the clover lodging, as it would surely have done without it. Cut for hay, the rye in it would not have been any detriment, but an advantage if fed out on the farm as it always is here. If stacked in the field there was enough rye in it if the stacks were carefully raked down to shed the rain.

Using rye instead of wheat and not harvesting it brings us up against the fact that we are without bedding for the stock. For a time no doubt this can be met by purchasing straw, as many farmers within an area of two or three miles sell their straw to men buying it for factory purposes.

There is no small grain crop grown that is better to start clever in than rye, and this advantage is much enhanced when the crop is not cut, but allowed to fall on the land and be gathered by the stock on the farm.

For late fall, winter and spring pasturing sheep will be found the most desirable animals to use, as they will not injure the land by trampling when wet as other animals will. Carrying the plan through the year, the only element barring success is lack of moisture.

This plan will prove practicable and profit on thousands of farms where wheat has been grown for years past and is still being grown, never paying expenses, the land constantly growing poorer, while the use of rye will continually add to the fertility of the soil and pay a profit as it goes along. It will not come in a lump as when a grain crop is sold, but it will be coming in all the time.

In the onion growing district around Southport, where in the towns of Westport and Fairfield about 1,000 acres of onions are grown annually, other crops are frequently worked in. The onions are rotated with hay and potatoes and seldom planted more than one or two years in succession on the same piece of land. The ground is given a very thorough preparation and a heavy application of manure or fertilizer, from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre of New York stable manure or one ton of high grade commercial fertilizer being applied to this crop. Naturally the after crops get considerable benefit of such a liberal application.

If perchance the onion crop should be a partial failure, yet the stand is not thin enough to warrant plowing up, a crop of carrots is often put in—American Agriculturist.

**Hogs on a Cement Floor.**

Cement floors are all right for hogs, affirms the Country Gentleman. If the pens are kept liberally bedded. However, the floor should be raised at one side, as shown in the diagram. A is the manure liberally mixed with straw,

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**ALL OF WHICH.**

Baltimore & Cumberland Valley R. R.

Leave Hagerstown for Shippensburg and Intermediate Stations at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Leave Chambersburg and Intermediate Stations at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Leave Cumberland and Intermediate Stations at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Leave Union Bridge at 6:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. Leave Union Bridge at 6:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. for Unionville at 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. Leave Unionville for Frederick at 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Leave Unionville for Baltimore at 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Frederick at 7:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

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