

Hitsburg Chronicle.

SAMUEL MOTTER, Editor and Publisher.

"IGNORANCE IS THE CURSE OF GOD; KNOWLEDGE THE WING WHEREWITH WE FLY TO HEAVEN."

TERMS:—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

Vol. IV.

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

No. 8.

DIRECTORY.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

Circuit Court.

Chief Judge.—Hon. John Ritchie.
Associate Judges.—Hon. William Viers
Bowie and Hon. John A. Lynch.
Baker's Attorney.—Hon. J. M. Motter.
Berk of the Court.—Adolphus Penlake, Jr.

Orphan's Court.

Judges.—Daniel Castle of T., John T. Lowe, A. W. Nicodemus
Register of Wills.—James P. Perry.
County Commissioners.—Thos. R. Jarboe,
Nicholas C. Stansbury, Henry A. Hines,
Joshua Valentine, Henry Keller.
Sheriff.—Robert Barick.
Tax-Collector.—D. H. Routhan.
Surveyor.—Rufus A. Rager.
School Commissioners.—Jas. W. Pearce,
Harry Boyle, Dr. J. W. Hillery, Jas. W. Troxel, Joseph Brown.
Examiner.—D. T. Lakin.

Emmitsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.—J. H. T. Webb,
Henry Stokes, Jas. Knouff, E. T. McBride.
Registrar.—E. S. Tancy.
Constable.—William H. Ashbaugh.
School Trustees.—Henry Stokes, E. R. Zimmerman, C. A. Lough.
Burgess.—John F. Hopp.
Town Commissioners.—Wm. S. Guthrie,
Edna R. Zimmerman, Daniel Lawrence,
John G. Hess, John T. Long.

CHURCHES.

Ev. Lutheran Church.

Pastor.—Rev. E. S. Johnston. Services every other Sunday, morning and evening at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., respectively. Wednesday evening lectures 7 o'clock, p. m., Sunday School at 10 o'clock, p. m., Infants School at 12 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, (Ref'd.)
Pastor.—Rev. W. A. Gring. Services every other Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.
Pastor.—Rev. Wm. Simonton. Services every other Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, a. m., and every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, p. m. Wednesday evening lectures 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, p. m. Prayer Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

St. Joseph's, (Roman Catholic).
Pastor.—Rev. H. F. White. First Mass 6 o'clock, a. m., second mass 9 o'clock, a. m.; Vespers 8 o'clock, p. m.; Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor.—Rev. Daniel Haskell. Services every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7 o'clock. Sunday School 8 o'clock, a. m.; Class meeting every other Sunday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

MAILS.

Arrive.

From Baltimore, Way, 10:40 a. m.; From Baltimore through, 7:00 p. m.; From Hagerstown and West, 7:00 p. m.; From Hagerstown, 7:00 p. m.; From Hagerstown, 10:40 a. m.; From Hagerstown, 10:40 a. m.

Depart.

For Baltimore, closed, 8:40 a. m.; For Mechanistown, Hagerstown, Hanover, Lancaster and Harrisburg, 8:40 a. m.; For Rocky Ridge, 8:40 a. m.; For Baltimore, Way, 8:20 p. m.; For Frederick, 8:20 p. m.; For Hagerstown, 8:20 p. m.; For Hagerstown, 8:20 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

Massachusetts Tribe No. 41, I. O. R. M.
Kindles her Council Fire every Saturday evening, 8th Run. Officers: R. E. Hockensmith, P. D. Gelwick, Sach. John G. Hess, Sen. S. J. J. Mentzer, Jun. S. J. John T. Gelwick, C. of H. Chas. S. Zeck, K. of W.

Emerald Beneficial Association, Branch No. 1, of Emmitsburg, Md.
Monthly meetings, 4th Sunday in each month. Officers: J. Thos. Bussey, Pres.; John F. Bowman, Vice-Pres.; Jas. J. Crosby, Secretary; F. A. Adelsberger, Asst. Sec.; Nicholas Baker, Treasurer.

Junior Building Association.
Sec. Edward H. Rowe; Directors, J. T. Hays, Pres.; W. S. Guthrie, Vice Pres.; John Witherow, W. H. Hoke, Daniel Lawrence, Jas. A. Rowe, Chas. J. Rowe, Jos. Waddles.

Union Building Association.
President, J. Taylor Motter; Vice President, W. S. Guthrie; Secretary, E. R. Zimmerman; Treasurer, W. H. Hoke; Solicitor, Henry Stokes; Directors, Jas. A. Rowe, F. A. Maxwell, John G. Hess, D. Lawrence, R. H. Gelwick, Chas. J. Rowe.

GROFF HOUSE.
THE OLD RELIABLE FARMERS HOME.
Comfortable Rooms and WELL SUPPLIED TABLE.

CAPT. JOSEPH GROFF has again taken charge of his well-known Hotel, on North Market Street, Frederick, where his friends and the public generally will always be welcomed and well served. Terms very moderate, and everything to suit the times.

JOSEPH GROFF
Proprietor
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PATENTS. \$66
F. A. Lehmann, solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured for the inventor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. W. SCHWARTZ, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
EMMITSBURG, MD.
Having located in Emmitsburg, offers his professional services as a Homeopathic physician and practical Surgeon, hoping by careful attention to the duties of his profession to deserve the confidence of the community. Office in the building lately occupied by J. H. T. Webb. a22

C. V. S. LEVY
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FREDERICK, MD.
Will attend promptly to all legal business, entrusted to him. jy12 ly

M. G. URNELL. E. S. EICHELBERGER
Urner & Eichelberger,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Record St., adjoining offices of Wm. J. & C. W. Ross, Esqs., Frederick city, Md. ju14-ly

Dr. J. T. BUSSEY,
DENTIST,
EMMITSBURG, MD.
Office N. W. Corner Square. Performs all operations pertaining to his profession. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap29

DENTISTRY!
Dr. Geo. S. Fouke, Dentist
Westminster, Md.
NEXT door to Carroll Hall, will visit Emmitsburg professionally, on the 14th Wednesday of each month, and will remain over a few days when the practice requires it. aug16-ly

A CARD.
DR. ROBERTSON, 30 N. Liberty
St., Baltimore, Maryland.
Has 18 years' experience in hospital and clinical practice, guarantees a cure in all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, NERVOUS and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, GONORRHOEA, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY (loss of sexual powers) etc., GONORRHOEA or SYPHILIS recently contracted, positively cured in 10 to 15 days. Medicine sent to address. Call or write, enclosing stamp for reply.

Dr. Robertson is a graduate of the University of Maryland, and refers to the leading physicians of his city. Special and successful treatment for Ladies suffering from irregularities, etc. All communications strictly confidential. Jan 23

The Clarendon!
Cor. Hanover and Pratt Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.
This Hotel has Changed Hands and is Under New Management.

J. F. BARTOW, Prop'r.
Late 15 mos., Prop'r. Occidental Hotel, N. Y.
Jan 16-6mo.

Western Maryland Railroad
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after MONDAY, July 10th, 1882, passenger trains on this road will run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING WEST.
Daily except Sundays.
STATIONS. Mail. Acc. Exp. Acc.

Hillens Station..... 7:50 10:10 4:00 6:40
Union depot..... 7:55 10:15 4:05 6:45
Penn'a ave..... 8:00 10:20 4:10 6:50
Pikesville..... 8:05 10:25 4:15 6:55
Arlington..... 8:10 10:30 4:20 7:00
Mt Hope..... 8:15 10:35 4:25 7:05
Pikesville..... 8:20 10:40 4:30 7:10
Owings Mills..... 8:25 10:45 4:35 7:15
Glyndon..... 8:30 10:50 4:40 7:20
Pikesville..... 8:35 10:55 4:45 7:25
Westminster..... 8:40 11:00 4:50 7:30
New Windsor..... 8:45 11:05 4:55 7:35
Union Bridge..... 8:50 11:10 5:00 7:40
Frederick Junction..... 8:55 11:15 5:05 7:45
Rocky Ridge..... 9:00 11:20 5:10 7:50
Mechanistown..... 9:05 11:25 5:15 7:55
Frederick..... 9:10 11:30 5:20 8:00
Pikesville..... 9:15 11:35 5:25 8:05
Blue Ridge..... 9:20 11:40 5:30 8:10
Smithburg..... 9:25 11:45 5:35 8:15
Hagerstown..... 9:30 11:50 5:40 8:20
Williamsport..... 9:35 11:55 5:45 8:25

PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING EAST.
Daily except Sundays.
STATIONS. Acc. Exp. Acc. Mail.

Williamsport..... 7:25 1:50
Hagerstown..... 7:30 1:55
Smithburg..... 7:35 2:00
Frederick..... 7:40 2:05
Pikesville..... 7:45 2:10
Blue Ridge..... 7:50 2:15
Mechanistown..... 7:55 2:20
Rocky Ridge..... 8:00 2:25
Frederick Junction..... 8:05 2:30
Union Bridge..... 8:10 2:35
New Windsor..... 8:15 2:40
Westminster..... 8:20 2:45
Pikesville..... 8:25 2:50
Owings Mills..... 8:30 2:55
Glyndon..... 8:35 3:00
Pikesville..... 8:40 3:05
Frederick..... 8:45 3:10
Hagerstown..... 8:50 3:15
Williamsport..... 8:55 3:20

Baltimore and Cumberland Valley R. R.—Trains leave Shippenburg, Pa., 6:45 a. m., and 1:15 and 3:20 p. m., Chambersburg, 7:15 a. m., and 1:45 and 3:50 p. m., arriving Waynesboro, 7:55 a. m., and 2:40 and 4:30 p. m., and Edgemoor 8:15 a. m., and 2:55 and 4:40 p. m., leaving Edgemoor 7:15 11:42 a. m., and 1:52 p. m., Waynesboro 7:55 a. m., and 2:45 and 4:35 p. m., Chambersburg 8:15 a. m., and 2:55 and 4:45 p. m., Shippenburg 8:45 a. m., and 3:15 and 5:05 p. m. Frederick will leave Junction at 10:45 a. m., and 4:00 p. m., and leaves Frederick for Baltimore at 8:35 a. m.

Trains for York, Taneytown and Littlestown leave Junction at 9:55 a. m., and 6:15 p. m. Through Car for Frederick leaves Baltimore at 4:00 p. m., and leaves Frederick for Baltimore at 8:35 a. m.

Through Cars for Hanover and Gettysburg, and points on H. J. H. and G. R. R., leave Baltimore at 10:05 a. m., and 4:00 p. m. Street Cars, Baltimore and Gay Street Line, at corner of Gay and Excise sts., pass within one square of Hillen Station.

Orders for Baggage calls can be left at Ticket Office, N. E. corner Baltimore and North Streets. Baltimore Time is given at all Stations.

JOHN M. HOOD, General Manager,
B. H. Griswold, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

a week in your own town. \$5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything you are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at home, write for particulars to H. H. H. & Co., Portland, Maine. dec 17-ly

THE BARN.

Oh, richly stream'd the golden sun
O'er hill and vale, one summer day,
When walking out I passed the barn
Just filled with fragrant, new-mown hay.

The perfume floating on the air
Recalled bright days in childhood's hours.
When here we sported free from care
As birds amid their rosy bowers.

I oped the gate beneath the trees;
There was the old remembered track.
And paused in hope the fragrant breeze
Would waft my childish feelings back.

And there, all rudely carved, were names
On oaken beams, worn smooth with age.
Which pictured all the grief and change
That time had traced on Life's fair page.

Those brothers! Now their work is o'er;
They've laid them calmly down to rest.
Their hands will not out their names no more;
For they are folded on the breast.

How sadly life like was this scene!
I'd hoped to bring back childhood's years
Upon the fragrance round me then,
But found alone a woman's tears.

—L. in Country Gentleman.

A STREET FAKIR STORY.

BY WARREN WALTERS.
We will begin by saying that a person dressed up in a strange, fantastic manner, and going about the streets, distributing circulars, selling patent medicines, or advertising some house or business by show-cards, is called a "street fakir."

When Teddy Banker came home in the disguise of a frog, his little girl, (Baby Bobinet, as she was called,) was rather in doubt at first; but after the father had explained matters, the odd dress became a source of perpetual delight to her heart.

It was Teddy's first employment since rheumatism had taken him prisoner and obliged him to resign the head watchman's place of the "Fidelity Bank."

The humiliation was a grievous one, and Teddy was about to decline wearing the ugly suit, when Baby Bobinet's infantile face came before him, and for her sake he concluded to parade the busy thoroughfares in that disguise.

Teddy's new employment was desirable of introducing to the attention of the public a new brand of shaving soap, or toothpicks, (I can't now say which,) to which he had given the irrelevant title of "Jim-jams."

In the equally irrelevant dress of a frog he meant to attract the eyes of the buying world.

Closely-fitting breeches, of green stuff, came to his knees—containing from thence downward in vivid yellow—and concluding in broad shoes, pointed to represent the splay-footed expanse of a frog's extremity; a coat, with long and narrow tails, also of green fitted closely about his body, and was liberally finished with black, the breast being of deep yellow, while a mask, with huge, goggle eyes, completed the outfit.

Of course the "street arabs" could not resist an instinct, natural to every boy, to pelt Teddy with orange and banana skins, and objects of a more solid character—being, apparently, the incontestable right of every urchin to stone bullfrogs, from Jesso's day down to the present.

Baby Bobinet could not know this, and her papa's costume was a source of unmitigated pride, in which her delight never lessened. Baby Bobinet was the priceless treasure which Teddy Banker's wife had bequeathed to him some five years before, and the legatee cherished the little sunbeam with a devotion to which all other objects were small indeed.

Teddy Banker occupied two rooms, with an honest, Irish widow, Mrs. O'Ginty, and Baby Bobinet remained in her charge during the tireless wanderings of the "street fakir."

After her father, no one fostered greater love and pride in the little lass than Mrs. Catharine O'Ginty. It would have been, however, a hard heart that could have resisted the claims of Baby Bobinet to a reigning place among the first ladies of the royal heart chamber.

Teddy's mortification had lost much of its wire-edge at the time of which I write, although Baby Bobinet had not yet ceased to enjoy the costume in an eminent degree.

It was somewhere about dusk one day, and the coal oil lamp was illuminating the front room, with its window looking out upon the rather out-of-the-way street. Baby Bobinet

et was seated on the floor, in the centre of the room, surrounded by her collection of marbles, blocks, and miscellaneous toys.

Mrs. O'Ginty came in from the kitchen, with a platter in her hand and an apron thrown over her head—going, as she said, "to the corner beyond for a rather for daddy's bite of supper."

She had been absent but a moment, when Baby Bobinet was attracted by the closing of the door which opened directly upon the street. She looked up and saw a slender young man pass hastily through the room. She was attracted by the fur collar he wore about his throat, and the hunted expression of his colorless face. As he passed rapidly across the room, he drew a handkerchief from his pocket and wiped the moisture from his forehead.

Baby Bobinet stared in a placid way at the intruder's exit, and then went across the room to pick up one of the glass marbles which had evidently come in contact with the briskly-moving toe of the stranger.

The marble had an especial attraction for the little maid; and when Mrs. O'Ginty came in from the grocer's, she held it up admiringly, that the dame might observe it.

"Troth, an' yer an angel gossoon—but I can't be after playin' with ye now. Daddy'll be wantin' his bite, I'll warrant ye; for it's sharp the weather is outside, my darlint!" and then she hustled out of the room.

With the closing admonition: "Now be after gittin' yer gawgaws in the box! Daddy'll be here in a pig's whistle."

Baby Bobinet made haste to put up her treasures, the better to devote her whole attention to the wondrous "street rig" which only her papa might wear.

Another incident happened to divert the damsel's attention; and that was a second strange face, whose bearded outlines she saw peering in at the window. But it was quickly gone also, and Baby Bobinet gave her whole mind to gathering together her valuables.

The next evening there was an event of a much more startling nature, the like of which was quite beyond her comprehension.

Papa had just come in from the street, and put aside the mask, in order to obtain his daughter's kiss in all its purity, when the door was thrown violently open, and two men laid hands upon the indignant Teddy. Why they should take him away, or tumultuously toss over and examine the boxes, drawers and bed-clothes throughout the house, Baby Bobinet could never understand; but they did so.

Even the usually sage Mrs. O'Ginty had no explanations to offer which could satisfy Bobinet's perturbed mind.

That worthy matron's humor oscillated from a tearful mood to spirit-dennunciations of "perlicomen," and the detective force generally.

During the afternoon, Mr. Stickem, the boisterous proprietor of "Jim-jams," called and put a new string on Mrs. O'Ginty's Hibernian harp.

Mr. Stickem had come to recover his properties; he knew Banker was in trouble, and "in quod" also; but the public must not suffer for lack of "Jim-jams"; he must have another man to pergrinate the streets in the suit, that he must; he really hoped the detectives had left the suit; it hadn't been a doin' of anything against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. He confessed he would be out of pocket, but "Jim-jams" must not suffer; he would be obliged to order another suit at once.

Mrs. O'Ginty persuaded the aggrieved Stickem to give her "the bottom facts" concerning Teddy's arrest, which may thus be summarized:

Some days before, a fashionably dressed young man had alighted from his carriage, in front of the establishment of Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus, and had requested to be shown some unset diamonds. A tray of gems had been placed before him; and the customer, evidently a connoisseur, had selected one, paying one hundred dollars for it. The gentleman, who was a person of

education, had been very talkative, and had occupied considerable time over the purchase—saying that, as he wanted the gem for a birthday gift for his wife, he must have a stone of the best quality. He would call back in a day or two with the drawing of the setting which he desired the Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus to manufacture.

Day before yesterday, as Mr. Stickem explained, he came back with the two drawings, and consulted with the clerk. After discussing the matter, he concluded to exchange the one large diamond for two smaller ones. While engaged in this treaty, Teddy Banker came into the store and left several advertising cards. His odd dress attracted the attention of the purchaser, and he made some jesting remark to the clerk; and shortly after he withdrew, leaving the two diamonds and the drawing in the hands of the attendant.

Mr. Asteroid having occasion to look over the tray of gems the next day, took it from the safe. No sooner had he brought the tray forward to the light, than he exclaimed:

"Great Mercury! We've been robbed! These are all paste!"

Examination proved it, and more besides. The tray itself, notwithstanding the worn velvet, was declared to be a make up.

The amazed diamond merchant now "saw the game." The whole trick became clear as day, as it flashed upon him that the first visit of the elegantly-attired gentlemen was one of discovery, and intended to create confidence. The customer had carefully studied the diamond tray, and prepared one exactly like it in size and looks, even to the worn and frayed velvet lining. Returning in a few days, with a false tray and paste stones, in size and number to correspond with the genuine, he had parlayed over the operation.

Pending the discussion and examination of the gems and the drawing, the "street fakir" had entered, and in one of the clerk's unwary moments, the false tray had been substituted, and the valuables transferred to a convenient receptacle in the customer's ulster. It was the old "stall and sneak game" in a new shape.

With all possible dispatch, Messrs. Asteroid & Carkus had put the matter in the hands of the city detectives, and our hapless Teddy Banker had been the first fruits of the official drag net.

In a few days the trial came on, and Widow O'Ginty, with the perversity of her sex, resolved to "see it out." She could not resist the temptation. She had attained sudden dignity among her neighbors; the arrest of her boarder elevated her into a prominent position in their eyes; and in response to the unanimous views of the folks, nothing less was expected of her.

Through the interposition of a policeman, a somewhat distant relative, she managed to secure a seat "way to the front."

Baby Bobinet was there too—for the good woman conceived that anything short of that would be doing something less than her whole duty. Baby Bobinet looked bewitching in a clean, white dress, with a blue sash and a blue ribbon in her curling locks—Mrs. O'Ginty having bestowed much muscle and care in "doing up the darlint's dress."

It was with the utmost difficulty that the damsel could be restrained from rushing toward the dock in search of her pap's strong arms; but by means of specious promises the child was detained, and made to amuse herself with several marbles, which Mrs. O'Ginty had induced Baby Bobinet to bring with her, to relieve the tedium of the trial.

The Court assigned a young man of clever attainments to defend Teddy Banker; and to the evident discomfiture of Mr. Asteroid, it now looked as if the complainants would not be able to secure Teddy's conviction. Aside from the "frog dress," there was nothing but good to be heard of the prisoner. The Fidelity Bank had a good character to bestow on him, through the testimony of one of its officers, and there was no past bad records to assail Teddy.

While Mr. Allen, Teddy's counsel, was in the midst of an eloquent defence of his client, in which Mrs. O'Ginty was thoroughly absorbed, to the neglect of Baby Bobinet, that young lady, whose thoughts were all with her father, managed to slip quietly off the seat, and was industriously picking her way through the crowd to the "dock." Mrs. O'Ginty, happening to look around, discovered the loss of her protegee.

"Whirrah! whirrah! an' where's the chilfer strolled away to?" exclaimed the excited woman.

This exclamation, reaching Baby Bobinet's ears, naturally hastened her steps towards her father's side. The toe of her chubby boot catching in the matting, the little lass fell prone upon the floor; and from between her fingers escaped the glass marbles, one of them rolling to the feet of the prosecutor.

He pounced upon it like a hawk, looked at it for a moment, and then, starting up, with the article between his fingers, held it aloft, so that every eye could see it.

"Your honor, here is one of the diamonds which were stolen from me! The thief's child has turned State's evidence!"

There was a moment of silence, in which one might have heard the beating of his own heart—a moment of deep quiet, broken at length by a stern voice, which cried aloud:

"Whoever calls my Baby Bobinet a thief's child, is a liar!"

Then jumping over the rail, before the officer could prevent him, the prisoner picked up Baby Bobinet, and kissed her, again and again, while the tears ran down his cheeks.

Baby Bobinet, pleased beyond words, laughed and crowed merrily at once more finding herself in papa's arms.

A child's laugh—a strange sound indeed to be heard in such a place—a laugh so innocent, so pure, so musical, that it must have startled the ghosts of bygone perjuries, and oaths, and mockeries, which haunt the modern temples of justice.

How it touched the hearts of the spectators, and penetrated the breasts of those who from day to day had grown callous from the continual hearing of theft and murder and all uncleanness! For a moment the damning evidence of Baby Bobinet was forgotten, as they saw her sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks—many wishing God might have caused just such a little blossom to bloom in their hearts.

The young advocate's soul sunk within him at this episode; he was convinced of Teddy Banker's innocence; but it seemed as if Baby Bobinet had clinched a felon's chain about her father's wrist.

A thought, however, struck him; and he received, if possible, to turn the incident to the advantage of his client. At once addressing the judge, he said:

"Your honor, in view of this unexpected revelation, I would like to ask this child some questions. The prisoner assures me that he knows nothing about this gem; and we will explain away this matter—for however dark it may look, there is no desire on our part to conceal anything."

The gentlemen on the other side smiled desisively, but did not object to letting the child testify.

Taking Baby Bobinet from her father's arms, Mr. Allen placed her upon the table. She seemed a trifle dazed, and looked with wonder at the great crowd.

The judge asked her a few questions, to which she returned intelligent answers. He then remarked that whoever would doubt the simple word of such an innocent creature would not be satisfied with any oath.

Teddy Banker looked at his child through misty eyes, as he brokenly said:

"Now, Bobinet, you must answer these gentlemen, and tell them the truth. Papa is here, and no harm shall come to you!"

With childish simplicity Baby Bobinet smiled back an answer, and then threw him a kiss from her rosy finger tips.

"Bobinet, where did you get that diamond?" asked lawyer Allen. She looked questioningly at her father, and he said to his attorney:

"Show her the diamond, call it a marble, and she will answer you."

"This pretty glass marble, Bobinet! Did your papa give it to you? questioned the lawyer.

"No, sir; the mans lost it!"
"What man, Bobinet?"
"A mans wif a white face, what comed frew and frighted Bobinet."
"Where was Bobinet?"
"Me playin' on a floor wif my fings."

"Where was papa?"
"Tumin' home."
"Where was Mrs. O'Ginty?"
"Dittin' fings for papa's snpper."
"What did the man say?"
"Nofin—him just run'd frew!"
"Did he give the marble to you?"
"Petty marble comed out o' his pocket when he went dis way."

Here Bobinet mopped her little white forehead with a tiny handkerchief.

"Didn't you show it to any one?"
"Troth, an' she did, sar!" exclaimed Mrs. O'Ginty, rising to her feet; "an' I thought it was only wan of her old marbles—which I say now it ain't, sar!"

"Never mind now, madam—we will hear you presently!" said the judge.

"An' it's the thruth I'm tellin' yees! Teddy Banker's no thafe! d'ye moind that, sar!"

Mrs. O'Ginty was suppressed, and Mr. Allen began to question Bobinet.

"Now, my dear little girl, are you sure your papa never had it?—never gave it to you?"

"Papa never seed it—tause the mens tooked him away."

"Can you tell me how the man that dropped the marble looked?"

"He was a long mans, an had a woolly fing around his froat."

"Your honor," spoke up Detective Starke, "I lost a man, answering that description, in that very neighborhood."

"An' a mans looked in the window after a bit," said Bobinet.

"Your honor," explained the detective, "I did look in the window, and saw this very child on the floor."

"Now, Bobinet

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

THE STRIKES.

The subject of the labour Strikes has enlisted much attention, and its solution continues to be involved in a seemingly mysterious bond of possibilities, that have to do with the organization of society itself.

The man who needs the labour of others must prepare to pay for it, as the skilled labourer of necessity demands such a remuneration as will properly supply his necessities, the principle of valuable consideration must be the basis of all enterprise. But at times the changing market will interrupt the usual and ordinary course of things; over production, or the decline in the demand for the products, may may and does lessen the ability of the producer to compensate the employed, as under other and more prosperous circumstances.

It is just such a state of things that has brought about the disorganization of some, if not many branches of trade within the last few months, and out of it have grown losses in our productive industries which have reached millions of dollars in money value, to say nothing of the demoralizing tendency for society in general.

On the side of the workmen, there comes in the plea of the increased price of living, making an increase of wages a necessity to their comfortable maintenance.

We are yet too near the time when our late civil war ended, to have escaped the many evil influences which necessarily grew out of that mighty upheaval.

The system of taxation which was instituted for the prosecution of the war, naturally enough when its ends were effected, became modified in its form, and took in many cases, a direction not originally contemplated.

The accumulations of surplus money in time, as well as the prodigious contracts during the war, directly or indirectly served to the creation of a class of capitalists, such as was not before known in our experience; the course of things was to make the rich richer, and as a natural consequence the poor poorer. Thus the conflict between labour and capital started into prominence, the peculiar character of our government encouraging such manifestations of dissatisfaction, as free institutions are readily adapted to produce. Hence arose the destructive riots at Pittsburgh and elsewhere some years ago; and for the last three months or more, we have found some three thousand miners out of work in our Cumberland region, and over twenty thousand iron-workers in a like condition in the city of Pittsburgh, while besides these cases, the course of trade has been seriously interrupted in New York, by the refusal of the Freight-handlers to work as heretofore; meanwhile legislation has proceeded on the most magnificent basis of extravagance; more and more avenues for contractors and others to acquire the deposits in the over-filled coffers of the treasury, and nothing to relieve the wants of the people. Capital thus has its ready reinforcements; labour has only its own strong arm to work its own way in the struggle for existence, and is too often circumvented in the unequal conflict. Unfortunately, perhaps, the self reliance of labour has been so complacently without proper efforts for its improvement, that in a sort of self-satisfaction, its organization has been completed within itself, in the forms of Clubs, Trade-unions and the like, whose mandates are supreme.

These questions are more and more enlisting the attention of thoughtful men. Among the various opinions and suggestions tending to throw light upon them, we think that Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in his address to the clergy of his Diocese discloses most clearly the nature of the trouble, when he says, that "the Church had turned the cold shoulder upon the labouring classes."

The constitution of human nature is such, that if the course of life is not directed into the channels of virtue, morality and religion it will inevitably flow into those which deteriorate, and fall short of the highest possibilities of its destiny. The materialistic and infidel tendencies of this period, have found ready subjects, apt to appropriate, and powerful in their concert of ac-

tion to forward the aims of their propagandists; and thus, whilst the Institution which alone addresses itself with true power to the consciences of men, has been working professedly for the good of the multitudes, it has failed to recognize their needs, and has been ministering to the associated few who have been enrolled on its records; The lazes and the by-ways have been overlooked, and there have developed, from their own natural tendencies the mighty forces which startle the world with their pretensions.

The present summer differs from the two that preceded it in having no great public sensation whose progress can be watched from day to day. Two years ago TANNER's forty days fast furnished such a sensation, and as the mails and newsboys carried the tidings of it to hillside and seaside it formed an invariable subject of discussion for hundreds of thousands of people during its continuance, and also during subsequent days until the starved man returned to his rations. A year ago an incomparably greater excitement was furnished. Throughout July, August, and September the dwellers at the country resorts and those who remained in the cities watched anxiously day by day for tidings from the wounded and dying President, and then for the story of his obsequies. The contrast this year is very great, for there is no such universal topic of conversation engaging all ages and sexes and grades of intelligence and information, and lasting through the season. Still, in June a brief sensation of widespread interest was the hanging of Gaiteau, while since the events in Egypt have attracted a remarkable degree of attention in our country as well as in the countries more immediately concerned.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Baltimore Day says: "There is a wide divergence of opinion as to the character and capacity of Arabi Pasha. On the one hand he is represented as being an ignorant and bigoted Moslem; on the other hand he is said to be a patriotic, intelligent and able man. Thus far his course certainly does not indicate that he is ignorant or foolish. He made a brave defense of Alexandria and his present situation is most advantageous. He has already inflicted enormous damage on British trade and as yet he has refrained from striking the most effective blow of all—the obstruction of the Suez canal. It is too soon to pronounce judgment upon him, and it is by no means improbable that he will yet prove himself a soldier and statesman of no mean order."

THERE has been no important change in the situation at Alexandria in Egypt since our last issue. The English have established a police in the city and restored quiet. Arabi has been declared a Rebel, and the Kedive, by proclamation, has dismissed him from office. On Monday there was a skirmish at Ramleh, nine miles from Alexandria, which resulted favourably to the British, who drove off the Egyptian cavalry. Arabi has numerous forces well entrenched.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

James J. Walsh was hanged in New York last Friday for the murder of Barbara Grosholm his sweetheart.

The long controverted matter of the Anne Arundel county election of last year, has at last been decided, by the court, and the county commissioners will have to vacate their office.

FORTUNE FOR AN ACTOR'S WIFE.—By the will of the late Joseph Swift, of Philadelphia, his two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Balch and Mrs. Charles R. Thorne, the latter the wife of Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., a popular actor, come into the possession of an estate valued at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received from Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, the announcement of discovery by J. Palisa, at Pola, Austria, on the 20th of July, 1882, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude in twenty-two hours nine minutes and seven seconds right ascension, twelve degrees seven minutes of south declination, with a daily motion of four minutes.

JUDGE MEN BY THEIR WORKS.—A man is judged in this life by his works, and in this connection it may not be inopportune to add, that Dr. Swayne has accomplished more good through the medium of his Ointment for skin diseases, than has the entire school of physicians combined. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." What the physicians have lost Dr. Swayne has gained.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent]

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 27th '82. In the northern part of Washington stands a great, square, yellow building, looming up above its humble neighbors like a giant among pigmies. In this building, covering acres of ground, is located the Government Printing Office, and the immense, solid appearance it presents well conveys some idea of the extent of the work carried on by the establishment. It is probably the largest printing office in the world. Here are printed all Congressional bills, speeches and reports; all the reports of heads of departments and bureaus, and various other reports of officers connected with the Government. Here also is done all the binding for Congress and the departments, and many jobs at regular rates for private parties. The number of persons who find employment in this vast work is now about 2,300, and the amount of printed matter turned out by this enormous establishment is estimated tons, the Agricultural and Patent Office reports alone making immense stacks.

On the first floor are the presses; part of the paper warehouse; the machine and carpenter shops; and a vault used as a store house for stereotype plates. The presses are all large and of the latest improved patterns. In the vault, which is fire proof, are stored away, stereotype plates to the value of the metal alone, \$37,000. The Congressional Record is stereotyped and there are between 40,000 and 50,000 plates of it. In addition there are more than 100,000 other plates, about 50,000 of which are quartos. On the second floor are the offices of the establishment; the document room, where all public documents are set in type; the proof room, where an expert corps of proof-readers are constantly employed; and the stereotyping and electrotyping departments. It may be of interest to those of your readers who have never seen the method of electrotyping to hear something of the process. Beeswax impressions of the matter in type are placed in a tank alternately between sheets of copper. In this tank are certain acids, and connected with it is an electric battery. Through the action of the electricity and the acids a thin coating of copper is formed upon the beeswax. This coating is then removed in entirety and by being backed by some harder metal the result is a copper plate of the matter to be printed.

On the third floor is the other part of the ware-house, and the binding department. In the latter occupation the employees are mostly females, and their deft fingers become very expert in guiding the thread and wire. It is refreshing to see the almost uniformly pretty faces bending over their work, and it is not surprising that your correspondent lingered in this department rather longer than was strictly necessary. The wire, while it secures much more expedition than the thread and is entirely serviceable for light work, does not give satisfaction when used in binding large books that are subject to much handling. The clamped ends of the wire are not firm enough to stand the strain upon them and become straightened out, thus allowing whole sections to fall out. Several of the departments have returned books, in which the wire has been used, to be rebound. But in binding pamphlets and small books, such as the Congressional Record and the Postal Guide, it has been used with much success.

The history of the Government Printing Office is a varied and interesting one. Previous to 1819 all Government printing was done by contract, being let to the lowest bidder. In that year Congress by joint resolution decided that each House should elect its own printer, and in accordance with this resolution Gales & Seaton, subsequently the publishers of the National Intelligencer, of this city, were elected printers. This plan worked smoothly until 1746, when Congress from some cause becoming dissatisfied with it returned to the original method, ordering that all printing should be performed by contract as before. The experiment proved an expensive failure, and in 1852 an Act was passed creating the office of Superintendent of Public Printing. This functionary was to receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and was to exercise a supervision over the public printer for each House, who should be elected as formerly. The first superintendent appointed under this act was John T. Towers, who was afterwards mayor of Washington.

The work has become thoroughly systematized and there is no question that the establishment is a great means of economy to the Government. The expense of printing any work, excepting the Agricultural reports which are quite expensive owing to the great number of copies issued, now rarely exceeds \$20,000. This compares very favorably with the showing of former times when some large sums were expended. For instance: Volumes 1 and 3 of the Report of Commodore Perry's Naval Expedition to Japan, cost \$140,851.80; the Report of Mexican Boundary Surveys, 2 volumes with maps, \$157,796.85; and the Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, which consisted of 11 volumes, the enormous sum of \$868,518. Some very rapid work has been done by the office, as a specimen of which, witness this remarkably quick time. The engrossed copy of the Revised Statutes, containing 1,038 pages was received at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and a printed and bound copy was completed on the following Saturday at noon. The entire work had to be read by proof-readers three separate times. I could give other instances of similar promptness, but space forbids. It would be impossible in this short letter to describe the various kinds of improved machinery—presses, folding machines, etc.—used in the establishment, or to give an estimate of the amount of money the Government has invested in it. The original outlay was \$135,000, but subsequent additions have more than quadrupled this amount. DOM PEDRO.

A MAD woman at the Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, was placed in a bath-tub having a lock down lid, with an orifice through which her head and neck passed. When the hot water was on the servant went with the key to fetch some linen and remained to gossip. The screams of the inmate, she being reputed violent, were unheeded, and she was boiled to death before the negligence was discovered.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. DENNISON.—Ex Gov. Wm. Dennison, known as the war Governor of Ohio, died recently at Columbus. He was born at Cincinnati, Nov. 23, 1815. He was Governor from 1860, to 1862; Postmaster General under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson; commissioner of the District of Columbia under President Grant from 1878. He was president of the convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson; was the candidate for the nomination for Vice President against the late Senator Wilson in 1872 and for Senator when Gen. Garfield was chosen in 1880. His funeral will take place Saturday at Columbus.

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A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SUCH AS TETTER, PIMPLES, SORES, ECZEMA, RASH, ERYTHEMA, RINGWORM, HAIRLESSNESS, ITCH, REYNOLDS OF NOSE AND FACE, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR THIS OINTMENT, THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILLS, DR. SWAYNE & CO., PHILA.

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