

# Emmitsburg 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. VI.

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

No. 17.

## DIRECTORY.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

### Circuit Court.

Chief Judge.—Hon. John Ritchie.  
Associate Judges.—Hon. John T. Vinson and Hon. John A. Lynch.  
State's Attorney.—Frank C. Norwood.  
Clerk of the Court.—Adolphus Fearhake, Jr.

### Orphan's Court.

Judges.—John T. Lowe, John H. Keller, Robert Stokes.  
Register of Wills.—James P. Perry.  
County Commissioners.—George W. Padgett, John W. Ramsburg, William H. Lakin, George W. Eizler, James U. Lawson.  
Sheriff.—George W. Grove.  
Tax Collector.—D. H. Routhman.  
Surveyor.—Rufus A. Rector.  
School Commissioners.—Z. Jas. Gittiner, Herman L. Routhman, David D. Thomas, E. R. Zimmerman, Jas. W. Condon.  
Examiner.—D. T. Lakin.

### Emmitsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.—Henry Stokes, Jas. Knouff, W. G. Blair, I. M. Fisher.  
Register.—E. S. Tancor.  
Constable.—William H. Ashbaugh.  
School Trustees.—Joseph Waddles, John G. Hess, C. T. Zacharias.  
Barbers.—John G. Hess.  
Town Commissioners.—D. Zeck, R. H. Gelwick, F. W. Landinger, Joseph Snouffer, Geo. W. Rowe, F. A. Maxwell.

## CHURCHES.

### Ev. Lutheran Church.

Pastor.—Rev. E. S. Johnston. Services every other Sunday, morning and evening at 9 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., respectively. Wednesday evening lectures 7 o'clock, p. m., Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m., Infants School 1 1/2 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, (Ref'd.)  
Pastor.—Rev. Geo. B. Besser. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures at 7 o'clock, p. m., Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m., Infants School 1 1/2 p. m.

### Presbyterian Church.

Pastor.—Rev. Wm. Sinton. 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 at 7 o'clock, p. m., Sunday School at 11 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 3 o'clock, p. m., Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

### Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor.—Revs. Geo. M. Berry and H. W. Jones. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every 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, 11:10 a. m.; From Baltimore through, 7:10 p. m.; From Hagerstown and West, 4:35 p. m.; From Rocky Ridge, 4:35 p. m.; From Motors, 11:10 a. m.; From Gettysburg 4:30 p. m.; From Frederick, 7:10 p. m.

### Depart.

For Baltimore, closed, 7:15 a. m.; For Middletown, Hagerstown, Hanover, Lancaster and Harrisburg, 7:15 a. m.; For Rocky Ridge, 7:15 a. m.; For Baltimore, Way, 3:20 p. m.; From Frederick, 3:20 p. m.; For Motors, 3:20 p. m.; For Gettysburg, 5:30 a. m.

All mails close 15 minutes before schedule time. Office hours from 6 o'clock a. m., to 8:15 p. m.

## SOCIETIES.

Massasoit Tribe No. 41, I. O. R. M.  
Kindles her Council Fire every Saturday evening, 8th Run. Officers: Geo. T. Gelwick, Sach.; Geo. G. Byers, Sen. S.; L. S. Troxell, Jun. S.; John F. Adelsberger, C. of R.; Chas. S. Zeck, K. of W.; C. J. S. Gelwick, Prophet and Representative.

Emerald Beneficial Association, Branch No. 1, of Emmitsburg, Md.

Monthly meetings, 4th Thursday in each month. Officers: Dr. J. T. Bussey, Pres.; P. A. Adelsberger, Vice Pres.; J. P. Seabold, Sect.; N. Baker, Treas. Meeting and Club Rooms, Seabrooks' Building, E. Main St.

Emmitt Lodge No. 47, I. O. M.

Weekly meetings, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. D. D. Grand Architect, Jos. Byers; Junior Master, Master L. D. Cook; Worthy Master, Geo. G. Byers; Junior Worthy Master, Jos. Houch; Recording Secretary, Jno. F. Adelsberger; Financial Secretary, R. P. Johnston; Treasurer, Joseph Byers; Conductor, Geo. L. Gillean; Chaplain, C. S. Zeck.

Emmitt Building Association.

Pres't., C. F. Rowe; Vice Pres't., Geo. R. Ovelman; Ed. H. Rowe, Sec'y, and Treasurer; Directors, George P. Bonm, Jos. Snouffer, J. A. Rowe, D. Lawrence, N. Baker, John F. Hopp.

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.

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### Largest Hotel Enterprises

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for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood disease.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

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NEXT door to Carroll Hall, will visit Emmitsburg professionally, on the 4th Wednesday of each month, and will remain over a few days when the practice requires it. aug10-11

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IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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Every baby should have a bottle of DR. FAIRBANKS' TEETHING SYRUP. Perfectly safe. No Opium or Morphia mixture. Will relieve Colic, Griping in the Bowels and Promote Difficult Feeding. Prepared by Dr. D. FAIRBANKS & SON, Hagerstown, Md. Druggists sell 15 cts.

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And all Bilious Complaints

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

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Sold by all Druggists.

## "MAKING UP."

Defly the powder she applies

To neck and chin, to face and brow—

Alack! if the public's piercing eyes

Could gaze on the leading lady now—

First, the powder, white as snow,

Till the skin takes on the lily's hue,

And not a line is left to show

Where time has drawn its pencil through.

Next from its quaint, metallic case,

She takes the rouge, but not too much,

And straightway on the lily face

The roses bloom beneath her touch.

No vulgar dab of common red

Is that which beautifies her lips,

But just the warm, rich tint instead,

Which maure's self could scarce eclipse.

And now, with dextrous hand, she draws

The eyebrows, arched and delicate,

In strict accord with beauty's laws,

Nor curved to much, nor yet too straight;

The lashes then are pencilled dark,

And just beneath is traced a line—

You scarce detect it now, but mark

How large her eyes, and how they shine.

This mass of wavy, golden hair,

She dons it as she does a dress;

'Tis false, but what of that? 'Tis fair,

As she, who wears it, more or less?

Now comes the lacing and the hose,

The buttoning of dainty shoes,

And things whereof no poet knows

Who cultivates a modest muse.

So ends the "making up" at last—

There stands your Juliet complete;

You know her roselind days are past,

That when you meet her on the street

She looks her nearly two score years—

You know all this, and yet just now

You'd swear she is what she appears—

That time's the cheat, and not her brow.

Ah! well, 'Tis not alone the stage,

Where "making up" becomes an art;

Throughout life's drama millions wage

A war on time, and play the part

Of Romeo when their locks are gray.

How fortunate for these, far-ought,

If they should find a rouge someday

So red that it could hide the truth.

## CHARITY.

The rich man gave his dole, not ill-content

To find his heart still moved by human woe;

The poor man to his neighbor simply lent

The scanty savings he could scarce forego.

The one passed on and asked to know

No more;

The other's wife all night, with pity brave,

That neighbor's dying child was bending o'er,

And never deeming it was much she gave.

Oh! God forgive us that we dare to ask

Solace of costless gifts and fruitless sighs!

Scorn on the sigh that shuns the unwell come task,

The dole that lacks the salt of sacrifice!

No gifted palm the crushing weight can lift;

No soothing sigh the maddening woe can cure;

'Tis love that gives its wealth to every gift;

Ill would the poor man fare without the poor.

—The Spectator.

## THE BLIND BEGGAR.

BY O. A. BIERSTADT.

Antwerp is a very old Flemish city, and has many quaint sights and queer people to interest the American children whose parents take them three thousand miles across the ocean to visit it. Like newer cities, it contains some rich people; and the poor people would be miserable, indeed, if the rich did not often help them.

Frans Willems was the young son of a rich family in Antwerp, and lived, with his parents, in a large house. The house was so very large that, instead of a common front door it had a great gate, called a coach-door, for its entrance. This coach-door led into a little garden, enclosed on all four sides by the houses and in this garden Frans was playing the Flemish equivalent of blind-man's buff, one sunny afternoon, with his boy and girl companions.

They were having such a merry time all by themselves that they were not a bit glad to see an old and blind beggar following his faithful dog through the coach door into the garden. The beggar's long, white hair flowed down upon his shoulders from under his rusty black hat, his eyes were closed, his face was wrinkled with years of suffering, his clothes

were almost dropping to pieces; he carried a stout cane, and wore clumsy wooden shoes that clattered as he walked.

"See! Here comes the blind beggar. What shall we give him to-day?" said a kind-hearted little girl.

"Don't bother about him," exclaimed Frans Willems. "Let's go on playing!" and the children continued their sport.

Frans was just then made the blind man of the game, and, as he was rushing about blindfolded, he stumbled over the dog, and ran full against the beggar.

"Two blind men together. A real one and a play one!" shouted a bright boy.

But Frans was too much enraged to understand the joke. He tore the handkerchief from his eyes, and with his clenched fist struck the poor beggar on the arm. The dog, in wrath, raised his cane to punish the wicked lad then thought better of it, and sat down quietly on a bench near by, while tears flowed from his sightless eye. The boy's anger melted before the old man's tears, and, with sudden shame, Frans knelt down and humbly begged to be forgiven for his offense.

"Forgive me?" said the beggar. "But let me tell you the story of my life, which will be a better warning for you than the longest sermon you ever heard preached in our Antwerp Cathedral. Come, Frans Willems (you see I know your name), come and sit by me; and the other children may listen too."

When the children had quite surrounded the blind beggar, he took off his hat and thus related his story: "My children you must know that my name is Jan Mertens, and that I was born and brought up in this very house, where Frans and his parents now live. My father and mother were rich, very rich, and they loved me above all their riches, as an only child is always loved. Everything that money could buy was showered upon me; never did I express a want but it was immediately provided for. Years and years ago I used to play in this lovely garden, just as you, my children, have done to-day; but the playmates of my boyhood are now either dead or become very old men and women. I like to come here every day now, not so much to beg for money, as to call up more vividly the memory of those happy, happy old times that I shall never see again. Well, one day as a merry company of us were having noisy sport here, a blind old beggar, just such a helpless nobody as I am, appeared upon the scene and interfered a little with our pleasure, as I innocently spoiled your fun to-day.

"Get out of the way, you old fellow! What right have you to come here, where you are not wanted? I will have the dogs and the servants chase you away!" I exclaimed, in an outburst of youthful passion.

"Charity! charity! Please help a poor blind man, who is all alone in the world," entreated the beggar, quite unmindful of my wrath.

"I was furious, and to enforce my will with deeds as well as words I pushed the feeble old man so violently that he fell to the ground. As he lay there, I raised my foot and—cruel boy that I was—kicked him. Scrambling up as best he could, the blind beggar solemnly cursed me, and prayed that, blind and lonely, I might some day have to beg my bread from door to door. Ah! children, that voice rings in my ears now; and it reminds me, when I am tempted to complain, that I have deserved my misfortunes.

"That day and that hour saw the beginning of a fatal change in my life. Perhaps my youthful nerves were not as strong as they should have been; certain it is that they received a severe shock from my anger and my sudden, but unspoken repentance. Crying as if my heart would break, I hurried into the house to my mother. She tried to soothe me, put me to bed, and at last sent for the doctor, when it became evident that I was really sick. For weeks an attack of brain fever kept me hovering between life and death, and after my recovery was

assured I was so weak and delicate as to be a burden upon my loving parents. My father especially, had been anxious about me, and had sadly neglected his business to watch over me in my delirium. When I was up and able to be out again, he took me to the most celebrated physicians and travelled about with me in the vain hope of fully restoring me to health, spending an infinite amount of time and money. A conversation I overheard between my parents made me very sad.

"Our poor boy can never again go to school with other boys," said my mother. "He will have to continue his studies and learn all that his health will allow him to at home, under my care. He will be Lappy as long as we live. But what is to become of him after we are laid away?"

"You may well ask that, wife," rejoined my father. "I have almost ruined my business to save my son, hoping that he would one day relieve me of its cares. As things look now, he will never be able to do anything for himself, much less anything for me."

"But we must hope for the best; and let us do all we can to make the present comfortable and to assure the future for our dear child," murmured my mother, gently.

"Some years passed away without any change for the better. My father seemed to have lost heart; he was no longer successful in business, and I could feel that we were gradually growing poorer. At length came that terrible day of October, 1830, which will ever be remembered in the history of Antwerp, the day that our city was bombarded for seven long hours of the afternoon and evening by the very men who had just been its defenders. Careless of his life, since sorrow for me had robbed him of all pleasure in living, my father ventured into danger, and was shot down in the streets, and his dead body was brought home just as the first shells from the citadel and ships were falling all around us. My mother was wild with grief, while I was afraid to remain under the same roof with my father's body, and sought refuge here in the garden. Suddenly I felt myself locked in my mother's arms; she had left the dead to come to the living; and sadly but sweetly she whispered close to my ear: "O, Jan, you are all that it left to me in the world now."

"I had no time to answer; for, just then, the heavens appeared to shriek aloud; there was a terrific explosion, and the air was full of dust, splinters and fragments of iron. A shell had crashed through the house and burst in the garden. My mother was killed, and I was made blind for life. During the weary months I lay in the public hospital my mind was haunted by my mother's face, the last and dearest sight my eyes have ever looked upon. When I left the hospital, it was to find myself homeless and friendless; my father's house had been sold to pay his debts—the grandfather of Frans Willems secured it for a small sum on account of the damages it had received during the bombardment—and my infirmity prevented my working and shut me off from the rest of the world. Since then, dear children, I have been the blind beggar you see before you; and whenever you feel inclined to inflict a harsh word or a blow upon the poor and infirm, I hope you will think of Jan Mertens and be kind, very kind to those unfortunates who stand most in need of the kindness of their fellow-beings." —The Independent.

The Gold Eagle.

A good many years ago a merchant missed from his cash-drawer a twenty-dollar gold piece. No one had been to the drawer, it was proved, except a young clerk whose name was Weston. The merchant had sent him there to make change for a customer, and the next time the drawer was opened the gold piece had disappeared. Naturally, Weston was suspected of having stolen it, and more especially as he appeared a few days after the occurrence in a new suit of clothes. Being asked where he had bought the clothes, he gave the name of the

tailor without hesitation; and the merchant, going privately to make inquiries, discovered that Weston had paid for the suit with a twenty-dollar gold piece.

That afternoon the young clerk was called into the merchant's private room and charged with the theft.

"It is needless to deny it," the merchant said. "You have betrayed yourself with these new clothes, and now the only thing you can do is to make a full confession of your fault."

Weston listened with amazement; he could hardly believe at first that such an accusation could be brought against him, but when he saw that his employer was in earnest he denied it indignantly, and declared that the money he had spent for the clothes was his own, given him as a Christmas gift a year ago. The merchant sneered at such an explanation, and asked for the proof.

"Who was the person that gave it to you? Produce him," he demanded.

"It was a lady," answered Weston, "and I can't produce her, for she died last spring. I can tell you her name."

"Can you bring me anybody that saw her give you the money, or knew of your having it?" asked the merchant.

"No, I can't do that," Weston had to answer. "I never told any one about the gift, for she did not wish me to. But I have a letter from her somewhere, if I have not lost it in which she speaks of it."

"I dare say you have lost it," the merchant sneered. "When you have found it, sir, you bring it to me, and then I will believe your story."

Weston went home with a heavy heart. He had no idea where the letter was; he could not be sure that he had not destroyed it; and it was the only means of proving his innocence. Unless he could produce it his character was ruined, for he saw that the merchant was fully convinced of his guilt, and appearances, indeed, were sadly against him. He went to work, however, in the right way. He knelt down and prayed to God for help to prove that he was innocent, and then he began, to over haul the contents of his desk and trunk, and closet.

He kept his papers neatly, and it did not take him long to see that the letter was not among them. He sat down with a sense of despair when he was convinced of this. What else could he do? Nothing but pray again for help, and guidance and strength to endure whatever trouble God might choose to send upon him. Skeptics may sneer at such prayers as this, but Weston would smile and say, "Let them sneer."

"When I rose from my knees," he said, telling me the story years afterward, "I happened to catch my foot in an old rug that I had nailed down to the carpet because it was always curled at the edges. The nail at the corner had come out, and stepping down to straighten the rug I saw a bit of paper peeping out. I pulled it from its hiding place, and it was the letter!"

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

The editorial article entitled "Mob or Magistrate," in the April number of the Century Magazine, was read by the light of the burning courthouse in Cincinnati. Articles in The Century are often illustrated, but not often by pictures so vivid and impressive as those with which this one was furnished by the Cincinnati mob, the figures showed the appalling failure of criminal justice; the country beheld, in one of its chief cities, a jail full of murderers waiting impatiently, but confidently, for their release, assured by their lawyers that they were not in any serious danger, since, although homicides were of almost weekly occurrence, but two capital convictions and one execution had occurred in that city during the past eighteen years. The argument proved that such a failure of criminal justice was likely to result in mobs and lynchings; and almost before the ink was dry the demonstration was written in blood on the streets of Cincinnati. Out of seventy-one prosecutions for murder and manslaughter in the courts of Hamilton County during the two years ending June 30, 1883, four resulted in acquittal, two in quashed indictments, six in imprisonment and fifty nine were still pending. Of such a paralysis of justice the logical results are, first a carnival of crime, and then anarchy. No wonder that the trade of burkling and still less wonder that a desperate populace trampled under foot the laws that had no longer any claim on their respect. If Cincinnati had convicted and punished the eyes of the homicide prosecuted in her courts during the last two years, this riot would never have happened, a fearful loss of property and of life would have been averted, and she would have escaped a blot upon her good name.

The notion, that a magistrate who swears to enforce the law, or a juror who swears to uphold it by his verdict, may keep his oath if he likes or break it when he pleases, is not confined to Cincinnati. If perjury is an unpardonable sin, there must be among the custodians of peace, in all our cities, a great multitude who will never see Paradise; but there have been few places where this perfidious doctrine has been so brazenly avowed and so generally tolerated as in Cincinnati. When a method of this sort is once initiated as a part of the machinery of the courts, it is easy to extend it. If a juror is taught that it is perfectly respectable to perjure himself in one class of cases, it is not improbable that he will think it equally respectable to perjure himself in other cases. Such wanton contempt for one law will spread to all laws. This is the process that has been going on for the last two years in Cincinnati. Is it any wonder that her legal machinery became fearfully out of repair? Is it any wonder that the last two years have witnessed a great increase in the number of homicides, and an utter failure of the courts to deal with them? Who is to blame for this failure? It is altogether probable that a large share of the men who constituted the mob that attacked the jail and turned the court house—the mob that was so outraged because criminal justice had failed—are themselves as much to blame as anybody for this failure. Beyond question, many of the men who composed this mob had themselves resisted and defied the Sunday laws and the liquor laws, and had applauded the courts and the juries that had perjured themselves to defeat these laws. What else could they expect but that the seed of lawlessness which they had helped to sow would bring forth this very harvest?

There is one other cause of this outbreak, not less efficient than those we have mentioned. Cincinnati has been exceptional among American cities in its treatment of our weekly Day of Rest. Sunday in Cincinnati has been a carnival of noise, of conviviality, of drunken and boisterous mirth. In any city that spends its Sundays after this manner such outbreaks are likely to occur. This Sabbath rest is based not merely on the Biblical order, it is founded on the constitution of man. The law which bids us to observe it is as much a part of the natural moral order as the law which affirms the sacredness of life or of property; no more than the law against theft or murder can it be trampled under

foot with impunity. It is as important to human beings that they have a periodical rest day—not a day of carousal and drunkenness, but a quiet rest-day, secured to them by law—as it is that they be secured by law in their rights of property; and there is no people in the world that needs this quiet rest day so much as this American people needs it. A city that tolerates such Sundays as those of Cincinnati—that opens its theaters and its dance-houses and its liquor shops, and bids its people carouse and dissipate on this day of rest—will have always its streets full of a multitude, restless, excitable, turbulent, ready to be stirred up to all sorts of demonic enterprises. And when the whirlwinds are reaped, it will be easy to tell how and when the seed was sown.—Century Magazine.

THE EXPOSITION QUILT MAP.

Several times the fact has been mentioned in the public prints that there would be exhibited at the World's Exposition, as a feature of the display of women's work, a quilt map of Louisiana. The design embraces a number of pieces of silk each delineating geographically a parish of the State, and each having a symbolic or fanciful device painted thereon or wrought in silk by needle. The "squares" have been taken in hand by various patriotic ladies throughout the State and will be completed in a very short time, as is indicated by the following card issued recently by the committee of ladies having charge of the undertaking: "As all the parishes are now taken, and the success of the work assured, we wish to extend our grateful thanks to all who have given us kind words, encouragement and generous help. Special thanks are due those ladies who took the parishes we advertised as unapplied for in July; their kindly assistance insured the completion of the work in December for the opening of the Exposition."—New Orleans Bulletin.

THE POLITICAL CONFLICT.

It is said that to learn what others think of you, it is only necessary to run for office. As the canvass progresses it becomes more and more evident that in all quarters the people have brought forward the greatest unwashed rascals for office that can be found. All this is a conflict that simply asks which party shall reap the spoils of office? Which ever side succeeds, the other one accords the need of successful assuault to it.

Mr. GARRETT VERY ILL.—The morning papers of Thursday announced that Mr. John W. Garratt, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was extremely ill at his cottage at Deer Park, Garrett Co., Md., and that his death was expected at any moment. His sons were summoned to his bedside.

Mr. BLAINE has started out on a sort of a tour of investigation and encouragement, and has met very enthusiastic receptions in New York, Philadelphia, &c. Gov. Cleveland is attending to his official duties at Albany.

How to do it.—A horse-thief was recently sentenced in Delaware to pay \$200 fine and \$100 restitution money; to receive twenty lashes and an hour in the pillory, and to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

An earthquake made itself felt in Michigan, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio on Friday of last week. The only damage done was in frightening many persons. It lasted from ten to twenty seconds.

The Treasury Department at Washington is without a head, Mr. Coon's temporary commission having expired.

THEODORE ROULEAU, aged eight, and Hortense Paro, aged sixteen both French Canadians, while walking home from a ball at Rochester, N. H., Monday night, were overtaken by a thunder storm and both struck by lightning. Rouleau was instantly killed. Miss Paro's hair, one arm and hand were badly burned, and she has lost her reason, which, it is feared, cannot be restored.

At the bicycle tournament at Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, ten miles were covered by Howell, an Englishman, in thirty minutes and seven and one fifth seconds. One mile was run by Prince in two minutes and thirty-nine seconds—time which some of our fastest horses could not beat some years ago. It is not unlikely that wheelman, with the aid of the improvements that inventors are constantly making in their vehicles, will in a few years be able to distance our fastest horses.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 23, 1884. Although it is three months since Congress adjourned, and three more before it meets again, the city is infested with thieves, small and large, vagabonds, courteous and audacious, swindlers, official and otherwise, to say nothing of ten murderers, black and white, who have made way with their victims since February last. Neither Sodom or Chicago could ever boast of such villainies as exists in the Capital of the United States to-day, yet the schools are crammed infinitely beyond their capacity, and the white element at least affects the very highest stages of civilization. Crime is indeed so rampant that the chief of Police in his recent report announces the utter incapacity of our police court to attend to the business, although St. Louis, with a population three times larger, and Chicago with its cosmopolitan populace four times larger, require but one. The police force here is inefficient both in numbers and discipline, facts so well known by the thieving gentry that their raids upon the Capital occur at periods as regularly as the phases of the lunar system.

One can hardly look out of the window since the nominating conventions without seeing a Presidential candidate, male or female. Of the multitude of candidates Washington claims two as permanent residents—ex-Senator Pomeroy and Mrs. Belya A. Lockwood, while Mr. Blaine himself can scarcely be considered less than a domiciled citizen. Mrs. Lockwood is alone in her glory as a feminine trierist, and many a paragon has she used this summer over the heads of the vicious archons who capture her vehicle while she is indoors nursing her little bloom. The elements of popularity possessed by Mrs. Lockwood rest chiefly upon her aversion to the snobbery that abounds in modern society, and her astuteness as a member of the legal profession, in which, if she has not won laurels, she has managed to rake in no inconsiderable amount of unsanitary lucre.

Passing by Mills' equestrian statue of Jackson a day or two ago, I was reminded of the bitter quarrel now going on in the courts by which it is probable that the small fortune that he left to be divided up among the members of his family, will be distributed to the lawyers engaged. The career of Clark Mills both before and after he had acquired his renown as a sculptor and artist, has been tinged with a good deal of romance. The neighborhood gossip on the Bladensburg road where he lived during his heydays of fortune, was prolific of domestic discomfort and unpleasantness of which it will do no good to speak now, but a phase of the case in court develops the fact that while the assumed widow claims her share of the estate by virtue of the statute, the children of Mr. Mills by his first wife are proposing to show that they were never legally married, nor indged were never married at all, but that their father, for the paltry consideration of \$100, bought the woman from her husband, who relinquished all right title and interest in and to her affections and personality for and during her natural life. As I have said, the outcome of the suit will be the absorption of the whole property in the unseemly contest in the courts, and the impoverishment of the whole family who seemed to have had, nor wanted any other source of maintenance.

DOM PEDRO. LONDON, with its population of 4,000,000, takes precedence of all other great cities in its list of periodical publications, which number nearly 2,000. These have an annual circulation of about 1,017,000,000 copies. Paris, with a population less than 2,000,000, issues 1,553 periodicals, and these have an annual circulation of about 1,100,000,000 copies, so that in fact the citizens of Paris are more liberally supplied with daily and weekly provender than their British neighbors. In fact, it is estimated that the journalistic products of Paris amount annually to almost one-tenth of the entire issue of the globe. New York and Brooklyn, with a population nearly equal to that of Paris, produce 587 publications, with an annual circulation of about 518,000,000. Berlin produces 536; Vienna, 482; Madrid, 253; Brussels, 233; Rome, 213, showing a gradual diminution until St. Petersburg is reached, with a population of 667,963, and a newspaper issue of 183; and Moscow, with a population of 601,969, and only 57 periodicals.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GEN. ROSECRANS has recovered from his recent illness. CLEVELAND, Ohio, had three incendiary fires on Sunday. The Reynolds monument in Philadelphia was unveiled with imposing ceremonies on Thursday. Col. R. Biddle Roberts made an eloquent address. The British gunboat Wasp was wrecked Tuesday on the northwest coast of Ireland. Fifty-two of the crew, including all the officers, were drowned. POM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, while returning from a naval review recently, had a narrow escape from drowning. The boat which he was in capsized, but he was rescued. The use of natural gas in Pittsburgh manufactures is steadily increasing, and now the right has been sold to a man who will try to introduce it into houses for heating purposes.

ONE of the greatest curiosities in Japan is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes 1,000 pieces to make a dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners. HYGIENIC pillows are now in vogue. Three form a full equipment for a bed, of which one is filled with hops, a second with pine needles, and a third with marine moss. They are believed to cure sleeplessness and nervous disorders.

THE wealthiest man in the world is the Chinese banker Han Qua of Canton. He pays taxes upon an estate of \$450,000,000, and is estimated to be worth a billion taels, which in our money, would be about fourteen hundred million dollars. A ROSE bush at Antioch, Mich., has bloomed this season without a bud. The petals have developed in regular order around the stalk, and the effect is singular and beautiful. They seem to have grown from the stem like common leaves, but form splendid crimson roses.

THE chief signal officer has received Lieut. Greely's report, giving the results of the scientific observations and expeditions during the first year of his stay at Lady Franklin Bay. The remainder of the report will be completed in time to be incorporated in the chief signal officer's annual report to Congress. A CHINESE nut or fruit called Li Obo is becoming popular. It is the size of a walnut, and has a skin about as thick as writing paper within is the fruit, which resembles a fine raisin in flavor and consistency, and which contains in turn a small oval seed. They cost 3 cents per pound in Hong Kong, 20 cents in San Francisco, and 40 cents in New York.

At a point on the South western Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles from Somerset, Pa., Sept. 12th, as a Prussian laborer was pouring powder into a hole from a keg, which he held between his legs, the trail of powder was fired by a smoldering spark. The fire instantly reached the keg, which exploded, tearing the flesh from the bones of the man, from the waist to the top of his head. CLEVELAND, Ohio, was the scene of another big fire Sunday last. Great quantities of lumber and other property were destroyed. Loss over \$200,000. Both fires are now supposed to have been of incendiary origin.—A fire at Asbury Park, N. J., destroyed the residences of A. P. Riggs and J. H. Bird, and other buildings. Loss about \$30,000. Two firemen were seriously injured by a ladder breaking.

REPORTS from the South Mountain Copper district state that a big copper strike has been made at Musselman's Hill by the Harrisburg copper company, which had the effect of booming the stock. The entire amount of Treasury stock was sold to-day. Advances from the Headlight copper company's district are to the effect that the work of erecting a smelter is far advanced and ore will be treated in a few weeks.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

WHEAT is cheaper now than it has been for a century in England. In the first half of the present year the average price in the markets there, as recorded weekly in the London Gazette, was only 41 1/2s. 8d. per quarter. We have to go back to 1780 to find as low a price. In the interval of 104 years the quarter has only twice been under 42s. The cultivation of wheat has almost ceased in Ireland and Scotland, has greatly diminished in the western part of England, and is steadily declining even in the eastern.

Boston, September 21.—A cable message received this morning at Harvard College observatory, from the European Association of Astronomy, announces the discovery of a bright comet by Dr. Wolf, of Zurich on the 17th instant. The comet was observed at Sarsburg on Saturday evening. The Sarsburg position is as follows: September 20, 44 67 Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 21h. 15m. 22.3s.; declination, 23° 22' 54"; daily motion in right ascension, plus 20s.; in declination south, 26'. An observation at Harvard Observatory to-night shows that the comet discovered by Dr. Wolf is circular, two minutes in diameter and well defined, with a nucleus of the ninth magnitude. Its position is as follows: September 21, 14h. 36m. 20s., Greenwich time; right ascension, 21h. 15m. 53.11s.; declination, 21° 52' 41.7".

A FEW HINTS FOR THE USE OF AYER'S PILLS.

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition. For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure. Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Bileziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS. In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled. Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS. Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS. For Colic, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever. For Diarrhoea and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy. Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS. Tremors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS. Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in AYER'S PILLS. Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

WELCOME TO ALL! —AT THE— Great Frederick Fair Which will take place this year on Oct. 14, 15, 16 & 17. THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION promises to be largely patronized by the owners of the Finest HORSES & CATTLE in the Country. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND PRODUCTS IN ENDLESS VARIETY. A Day of PLEASURE for ALL. Endless Variety of Entertainments. TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS BY LADY AERONAUTS ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, THE 15 AND 16. Splendid Racing Contests Each Day at the Grand ANNUAL REUNION! The fine Trotters and Runners from all Sections of the United States will compete for the LARGE PURSES. Don't Fail to Attend.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. I have been a sufferer from Catarrh of the Eye for many years. I read of Ely's Cream Balm and bought a box. I used it as directed and in a few minutes after my application I was relieved. I used it two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest remedy for Catarrh of the Eye. ELY'S CREAM BALM is a family medicine and can be depended upon. Cream Balm cures the head, Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all the pains of the system. It is a household necessity. It is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

PARKER'S TONIC. A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates. If you are a mechanic or farmer, wear out with over-work, or a mother who has a family or household duties try PARKER'S TONIC. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or nervousness do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S TONIC. If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Liver troubles, or if you are afflicted with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or nervous system you can be cured by PARKER'S TONIC. CAUTION!—Beware of substitutes. Parker's Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely free from all preparations of ginger-ale, stout or beer. HISCOX & CO., 103 William Street, N. Y. 50c and \$1 sizes, at all dealers in medicines. Great saving in buying dollar size.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MD. AUGUST TERM, 1884. In the matter of the Sale of real estate of Jacob Bollinger, deceased. Ordered by the Orphan's Court of Frederick County, this 2nd day of September, 1884, the sale of the real estate of Jacob Bollinger, late of Frederick County, deceased, this day reported, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th day of September, 1884. Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to said day. The Executor reports the sale of a farm situated in Frederick county, for the gross sum of Seven thousand and twelve dollars and fifty cents, (\$7012.00). JOHN T. LOWE, JOHN Z. KELLER, Judges of the Orphan's Court for Frederick County, Maryland. True Copy—Test. JAMES P. PERRY, Register of Wills of Frederick Co., Md. Sept. 6 41.

NOTICE. THE firm of C. J. Rowe & Brother is dissolved by the death of C. J. Rowe. All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and settle their accounts as the books must be closed. J. HENRY ROWE surviving Partner. The undersigned have this 5th day of March 1884 formed a co-partnership under the name of G. W. ROWE & SON who will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand. They hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please to receive a share of the public patronage. GEO. W. ROWE, J. HENRY ROWE, J. HENRY ROWE.

ST JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES. CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY NEAR EMMITSBURG, MD. This Institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and picturesque part of Frederick Co., half a mile from Emmitsburg, and two miles from Mount St. Mary's College. TERMS—Board and tuition per academic year, including bed and bedding, washing, mending and doctor's fee, \$230. Letters of inquiry directed to the Mother Superior. mar 15-11

General Merchandise. OUR stock consists of a large variety of Dry Goods, cloths, CASSIMERES, cottonades, ladies dress goods, notions HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, UPHOLSTERY. Fine Groceries, of every sort, etc., all which will be sold at the lowest prices. Give us a trial and be convinced that we will treat you as squarely. Sole Agents for Ely's Shoes. GEO. W. ROWE & SON. Fresh Meat! THE undersigned will continue the Butchering business in his several branches. My customers will be supplied with the best of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, &c., in season, and the same will be delivered to customers on every TUESDAY AND SATURDAY morning. By strict attention to business and an earnest aim to give full satisfaction I hope not only to retain my present customers, but to add many others to their number. Respectfully JOHN A. HORNER.

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NAVAL Agents Wanted for BATTLES. New and complete Batteries of the great Sea King of the World. Dr. S. D. McCarty & Co., 610 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. J. C. McCarty & Co., 610 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE —AT— Private Sale. A BRICK HOUSE in Emmitsburg, near Flat Iron and half an Acre of land adjoining. MOUNTAIN LAND. A lot of 15 acres on Friend's Creek, will be good for farming land when cleared. It is known as the Crook's lot. There is also a joining A LOT OF 15 ACRES on Friend's Creek, known as Shingle-decker's lot. Another lot adjoining, also situated on Friend's Creek, known as the Crabbs lot. CONTAINING 10 ACRES the whole if cleared, would make a snug little farm. Bargains may be expected. Further information can be obtained from Isaac S. Annan. DAVID GAMBLE, aug. 23-2mos.

WHEAT and GRASS! Large Crops —BY USING— DIAMOND SOLUBLE BONE, —MANUFACTURED ONLY BY— Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del. LARGE INCREASE IN SALES! BETWEEN 800 AND 1,000 TONS SOLD IN FREDERICK COUNTY IN 1883. This fertilizer differs in its composition from any other in use. It yields from 150 to 160 bushels of wheat per acre than any other fertilizer. Bear in mind, that with an application of 400 lbs. per acre an increase of 2 bushels of wheat per acre, in excess of the yield produced by other fertilizers, at the low price of \$1.00 per bushel will reduce the cost of our DIAMOND BONE to the purchaser. \$10 Per Ton! Where it is used the growth of Clover following the wheat is always large and vigorous. Our sales are doubling yearly—this is the best evidence we can give of the estimation in which this fertilizer is held where it has been used. We could here give certificates from hundreds of persons who have used it, and recommend it to the farming fraternity, but deem it useless. For such certificates we refer you to our circulars, which can be had free on application. FOR SALE BY SHANK & LONG, Woodsboro, Md.

Agency at Emmitsburg: We refer to the following named among farmers who used the Soluble Bone last year in this district: JOSEPH BEETS, JOHN S. AGNEW, JOSEPH BEETS, J. VID MORTZ, MILLER PATRICKSON, J. VID MORTZ, GEO. W. FLANK, JOSEPH BEETS, who having used it say that its results are as good as those of fertilizers that cost \$2 to \$3 more per ton. M. E. SHUFF, July 12-11 Agent at Emmitsburg.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. FREDERICK, Md., July 1st, 1884. The tax books for 1884 are now ready, and the Collector would call the attention of the tax-payers of 1884, to the following Section 45, Article 11, Revised Code of Maryland: "All persons who shall pay their State taxes on or before the first day of September of the year for which they are levied, shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum on the amount of said taxes. All that shall pay the same on or before the 1st day of October of the said year, shall be entitled to a deduction of four per centum; and all that shall pay the same on or before the first day of November of said year, shall be entitled to a deduction of three per centum. DANIEL Z. PADGETT, Collector, July 5.

SAM'L M. BRYAN, E. L. MILLER, Gen'l Manager, Sup't. LOCAL MANAGERS: G. B. MORGAN, Frederick. B. C. HELMAN, Emmitsburg. M. B. SHELLMAN, Westminster. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. THIS Company is now prepared to make connections with the following Cities and Towns: Frederick, Md., Gettysburg, Md., Pikesville, Liberty, Unionville, Johnsburg, Union Bridge, Lincolnton, Westminster, Untown, Walkersville, Woodbury, Worman's Mill, Harmony Grove, Hantsville, Ufa, Lewisville, Greengrove, Graceham, Mecklenburg, Franklin Mills, Mt. Solon, Mary's, Emmitsburg, Fairview, Middletown, Bollinger, Egerston, Beaver Creek, Bowersboro, Breadsville, Chewsville, Keedysville, Ringgold, Sharpburg, Smithsburg, Waynesboro, Pat, Williamsport, Md., Jefferson, Araly, Lime Kiln Switch, Buckeystown, Kellers Mill, Adamstown, Greenfield Mills, Dickerson Station, Poolsville, Bransville, Barnesville, Barnesville Station, Stone Bridge, Hantsville, New Market, Monrovia, Fountain Mills, Plane No. 4, Ridgeville, Mt. Airy, Eddycott's City, Baltimore, Mt. Hope, Woodberry, Waverly, Govansville, Catonsville, Pilets, Pikesville, Tavoltonville, Lincolnton, Hanesville, Carrollton, Annapolis, Alexandria, Va., Laurel, Md., Washington, D. C., Spring Grove, Asylum, Hyattsville, Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county, Md., Pikesville. For rates of messages and conversations apply to the Local Manager of the Exchange you are located in. For rates of Telephones, call Telephone No. 1, or address E. L. MILLER, Sup't., Ebbotson Building, Frederick, Md. Information furnished cheerfully. Any inattention on the part of employees should be promptly reported to the Superintendent. Telephones for the use of subscribers and on subscribers business only. August 29, 1884.

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**Agricultural.**

**Poultry.**  
The season has now arrived when it will be necessary, at least after the middle of this month, to commence housing the chickens and poultry of all kinds. It will be at first a little trouble to teach the young to leave the trees and coops and go to more comfortable quarters. Care must be observed, however, in making the change not to crowd too many in one house, for if not well and properly ventilated, or if the poultry are compelled to roost in a draught at this season, there will surely follow sickness, principally roup—that much dreaded pest of the poultry yard. If you are so fortunately situated that you can give the young stock a house separate from the old, both will thrive much better. The stock that is intended to keep over should now be selected, and all others fattened and disposed of or used on the home table. Commence now to store away for winter feeding—either in the cellar or some other suitable place—knotty apples, small potatoes, mangels, turnips, ruta bagas, beets, &c. These can be used either cooked or for green food. Of course the fore part of this month the house has been cleaned out, all broken window panes have been replaced with good ones—the cracks all nicely battened—in fact, those ugly put in first class order for fall and winter campaign. The feeding of the different kinds of pure bred fowls, strange as it may seem to those who have never had experience with them, should be quite different. The Brahmas and Cochins are very susceptible to fat, and if fed exclusively on corn (often the case where farmers keep them) become fat and worthless as far as egg producing is concerned, whereas if the same stock were fed on a mixed diet of grains the result would be very different. Corn does not seem to fatten Leghorns, but to make them lay more freely, but it is really the difference in their nature that has as much to do with it as the corn, for the Leghorns are active, intelligent foragers, while the Asiatics are naturally lazy. The Houdan does not thrive well on a corn diet, but if fed with oats, occasional boiled good wheat and buckwheat they will prove excellent layers. We have found the best plan for feeding, commencing in October, was as follows: feed at the morning meal, cooked as usual; at noon, a few oats; at night, corn, (night feed for Asiatics, corn and oats) change next day by giving buckwheat at noon and wheat at night. Of course the table scraps to be given, and the more the better. This same course is also excellent for young stock, but good, sound corn (cracked) should be given instead of whole grains. Commence to get barrels, &c., ready to store dry leaves for winter use. If not already secured lay in a plentiful supply of fine, dry road dust for the dusting bath.—*Powell's Fertilizer Pamphlet.*

A WRITER says: "Grass is a cheap food for pigs and a most healthy and profitable diet. Much of the profit on pigs must come from a proper use of grass as a summer food. Some have expressed grave doubts whether pigs can be fed as a profit in pen all their lives, but we do not think there is any doubt about it. For, if the best feeding will not pay for the food given pigs, then they must be considered unprofitable animals—a position wholly untenable, as it has been proved that the pig is the best utilizer on the farm. We fully believe in the use of grass for pigs, and, if obliged to keep pigs constantly in pen, would carry the grass to them purely as a matter of health.

HERE is a recipe for gapes in chickens, which Mr. Geo. G. Van Ness, of New Jersey, tells us he has never known to fail, if given in time: Take a handful of air-slaked lime and put in a half bushel, or larger measure, according to the number of chicks to be treated. Put the chicks in the measure and cover it. Give it a shake or so, confining them for from one to two minutes. To prevent the gapes, throw a handful in the coops from time to time.

IS selecting timber for a back yard fence it is wise to avoid the choice of lumber with knots in them. Charity, truth and domestic happiness flourish best in those communities where this rule is most strictly observed.

By pinching back the buds of your oleander you may make it bloom in a pot next winter.

SALT fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

**Humorous.**

A STUNNING article—A club.—*Judge.*  
"ONE must creep before he can walk," as the small boy said when he crawled under a circus tent.

It is rather inelegant to say that the whole tenor of life of a certain member of a church choir has been base.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"AN' that's the pillar of Hercules?" she said, adjusting her silver spectacles. "Gracious! what are the rest of his bedclothes like, I wonder?"

Young farmer—"Are you fond of beasts, Miss Gusherton?" Miss Gusherton—"Oh, really, Mr. Pawker, if you mean this as a declaration, you must speak to mamma."—*Anon.*

An Indiana baby, born during a terrible storm, has been named Cyclonia. Its father says the appellation is a misnomer. A cyclone doesn't howl every night.—*Norris-town Herald.*

DON'T talk about water to me, please," said a stalwart Kentuckian as he told the bartender to fill it up again. "I seen a glass of water once through a microscope. It's tough looking stuff."

FIRST young man, with air of great importance—I am going to Rome this summer. Second young man, unconcerned—So am I. I am going to roam in search of a new boarding house.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"YES," said Mrs. Liberal, "I hate those Straiters, they are so awfully bigoted; but they needn't be so stuck up about their religion. The liberal faith is gaining fast, and it won't be many years, I guess, before we can be as bigoted as they are."

At a crowded lecture the other evening a young lady standing at the door of a church was addressed by an honest Librarian, who was in attendance on the occasion, with, "Indade, Miss, I should be glad to give you a sate, but the empty ones are all full."

"AH!" ejaculated a poet, as a very pretty girl emerged from a bath in the Ocean, "look at Aphrodite!" "Arrah! dez yez hear what the Finnigian's dawther?" said a Celtic auditor near by to his friend.—*Troy Times.*

A YANKEE genius has invented a spring cushioned pilot for locomotive, which, instead of killing people it meets on the track, bounces them gently off. It may be less dangerous to be elevated by a locomotive thus provided than to be "elevated" by whiskey.—*Norristown Herald.*

"How will you take it? Straight, as usual?" asked a barkeeper of Piggins, who came ambling in the back door of the saloon. "No," said Piggins with a sigh, "I went with my wife to a temperance meeting last night and signed the pledge. I reckon I'd better mix a little water with it."

DRUG store boy to prescription clerk—"Here's a prescription, and the man says he wants to know how long it will take to put it up." Prescription clerk, meditatively—"Let me see—it's about dinner time. Five minutes to get over to dinner, eighteen minutes to get back, and two minutes to put up the prescription. Tell the man it will take about half an hour to put it up."—*Lowell Citizen.*

It was growing very late, but the young man showed no signs of a disposition to take his leave. After relieving herself of several yawns the young lady said: "You have been reading about the Greeley expedition haven't you?" "I have. Why?" "And you have thought so much about it that you fancy you you are now in the Arctic regions yourself?" "What makes you think so?" "Because you seem to be under the impression that you are in a region where the nights are six months long." He took his hat.

"You swear positively that it was on Sunday morning that you heard the woman shout for help?" "Yes, your honor, positively." "This affair occurred some months ago. Couldn't it have been Saturday morning or Monday morning instead of Sunday morning?" "Impossible, your honor." "But why?" insisted the judge. "Man's memory is not infallible. Why are you so positive that it was Sunday morning?" "Because when I first heard the cry for help I was out in the back yard digging angle-worms."—*N. Y. Sun.*

**DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup**

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE, Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the cure of the above named diseases, and for the cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case is a safer course, if the case is continued in a milder form for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in almost all long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.**

Principal Office, 551 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

**HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS**

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap assertions of unscrupulous pretenders, than the everlasting hills, by the winds that rustle through their crevices.

**Western Maryland Railroad SUMMER SCHEDULE**

ON and after SUNDAY, May 25, 1884, passenger trains of this road will run as follows:

STATIONS.	Mail.	Acc.	Exp.	Acc.
Hills Station	8:30	9:35	4:00	6:40
Union depot	8:35	9:40	4:05	6:45
Palton sta.	8:40	9:45	4:10	6:50
Palton sta., Balto.	8:45	9:50	4:15	6:55
Palton sta., Balto.	8:50	9:55	4:20	7:00
Palton sta., Balto.	8:55	10:00	4:25	7:05
Palton sta., Balto.	9:00	10:05	4:30	7:10
Palton sta., Balto.	9:05	10:10	4:35	7:15
Palton sta., Balto.	9:10	10:15	4:40	7:20
Palton sta., Balto.	9:15	10:20	4:45	7:25
Palton sta., Balto.	9:20	10:25	4:50	7:30
Palton sta., Balto.	9:25	10:30	4:55	7:35
Palton sta., Balto.	9:30	10:35	5:00	7:40
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