

Emmitsburg Chronicle.



C. M. MOTTER, Editor & Publisher.

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VOL. XII.

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1891.

No. 42.

DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

Circuit Court.
Chief Judge.—Hon. James McSherry.
Associate Judges.—Hon. John T. Vinson and Hon. John A. Lynch.
State's Attorney.—E. W. S. Eichelberger.
Clerk of the Court.—W. Irving Parsons.

Orphan's Court.
Judge.—Geo. W. Shank, Geo. Koogler, Benjamin G. Fitzhugh.

Justices of the Peace.—Hamilton Lindsay, Eugene L. Derr, David Fisher, Josiah Englar, John P. Jones, Jonathan Biser.

Sheriff.—Otho J. Gaver.
Tax Collector.—Isaac M. Fisher.
Surveyor.—William H. Hilleary.

School Commissioners.—Samuel Duntrow, Herman L. Rutzahn David D. Thomas, E. R. Zimmerman, Jas. W. Condon.

Examiner.—Glenn H. Worthington.
Emmitsburg District.

Notary Public.—Paul Motter.
Justices of the Peace.—Henry Stokes, Jas. K. Hill, Jas. F. Hickey, Joshua Hobbs.

Registrar.—E. S. Toney.
Constables.—W. P. Nannemaker, Abraham Halin.

School Trustees.—O. A. Horner, S. N. McNair, Jos. A. Myers.
Burgess.—William G. Blair.

Town Commissioners.—Joseph Snouffer, Jas. O. Hopp, J. Thos. Gelwick, P. D. Lawrence, James A. Elder, Michael Hoke.

Town Constables.—Wm. P. Nannemaker.
Tax Collector.—John F. Hopp.

CHURCHES.

Ev. Lutheran Church.
Pastor.—Rev. Luther DeYoe. Services every Sunday morning and evening at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 7:30 o'clock, p. m., respectively. Wednesday evening lectures at 7 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation.
Pastor.—Rev. U. H. Heilmann. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.
Pastor.—Rev. W. Simonton, D. D. Morning services at 10:30 o'clock. Evening services at 7 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures and prayer meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, a. m.

St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic).
Pastor.—Rev. H. F. White. First Mass 7 o'clock, a. m., second mass 10 o'clock, a. m., Vespers 3 o'clock, p. m.; Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor.—Rev. J. F. F. Gray. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School 1:30 o'clock, p. m. Class meeting every other Sunday at 5 o'clock, p. m.

MAILS.
Arrive.
Through from Baltimore 11:40, a. m., Way from Baltimore, 7:06, p. m., Hagerstown, 7:16, p. m., Rocky Ridge, 7:16, p. m., Motter's, 11:20, a. m., Frederick, 11:20, a. m., and 7:16, p. m., Gettysburg, 4:00, p. m.

Depart.
Baltimore, Way 8:10, a. m., Mechanicsville and Hagerstown, 5:35, p. m., Hagerstown, Lancaster and Harrisburg, 8:10, a. m., Rocky Ridge, 8:10, a. m., Baltimore, (closed) 2:35, p. m., St. Mary's, 2:35, p. m., Gettysburg, 8:00, a. m., O. R. H. from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 8:15, p. m.

SOCIETIES.
Massachusetts No. 41, I. O. R. M.
Kinless her Council Fire every Saturday evening, 8th Run.

Prophet, E. M. Klinedinst; S. C. M. F. Shuff, Sen. Sag, Jos. D. Caldwell; Jun. Sag, J. D. Rhodes; C. of R. Jno. F. A. Gelsinger; K. of W. G. L. Gellian; Geo. T. Gelwick, Wm. Morrison and E. C. Wenschhof Trustees; Jno. W. Reigle, Representative.

Emerald Beneficial Association.
F. A. Adelsberger, President; Vice-President, Jno. Byrne; Secretary, Geo. Seybold; Treasurer, Jno. M. Stonter. Meets the fourth Sunday of each month in P. A. Adelsberger's building, West main street.

Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R.
Commander, Maj. O. A. Horner; Senior Vice-Commander, S. N. McNair; Junior Vice-Commander, Harvey G. Winter; Chaplain, Jos. W. Derrison; Quartermaster, Jos. A. Adelsberger; Officer of the Day, Wm. A. Fraley; Officer of the Guard, Albert Duntrow; Surgeon, John Shank; Council Administration, Samuel Gamble, Joseph Frame and John A. Baker; Delegates to State Encampment, Wm. A. Fraley; Alternate, Harvey G. Winter.

Vigilant Hose Company No. 1.
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday evening of each month at Firemen's Hall. President, V. E. Rowe; Vice-President, Jeremiah Donahue; Secretary, W. H. Troxell; Treasurer, J. H. Stokes; Capt., Geo. T. Eyster; 1st Lieut., Michael Hoke; 2nd Lieut., Geo. T. Gelwick.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.—President, James F. Hickey; Vice-President, J. M. Kerrigan; Secretary, T. C. Seltzer; Treasurer, Geo. T. Gelwick; Directors, George L. Shaffer, Jos. A. Baker, F. A. Adelsberger, H. G. Beam, Jas. F. Hickey, Thos. C. Seltzer, J. M. Kerrigan, Geo. T. Gelwick.

Children's Building Association.—Pres., V. E. Rowe; Vice-Prest., M. Hoke; Sec., F. A. Adelsberger; Treas., Paul M. Tier; Directors, F. A. Adelsberger, Jno. T. Long, Jas. O. Hopp, M. Hoke, Paul Motter, V. E. Rowe, S. L. Rowe.

Banishment Water Company.
President, I. S. Annan; Vice-P. L. M. Motter; Secretary, E. R. Zimmerman; Treasurer, O. A. Horner; Directors, L. M. Motter, O. A. Horner, J. Thos. Gelwick, E. R. Zimmerman, I. S. Annan, E. L. Rowe, Nicholas Baker.

I. S. ANNAN & BRO.

GENERAL STORE.

NEW CONFECTIONERY.

HAVING opened a Confectionery Store in the room recently occupied by Jos. K. Hays, with an entirely new stock of goods.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. My stock is just fresh from the factory and consists of all kinds of

CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, Etc.

Have the largest and most complete Stock of Confectionery

every shown in Emmitsburg and am prepared to furnish

Schools, Parties, Private families

etc., at shortest notice. Have also a large stock of

CANNED GOODS

and sell WM. H. BIGGS & BRO'S CELEBRATED FLOUR.

M. E. ADELSBERGER.

Dec. 14-1889.

KNABE

Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.

These instruments have been before the public for nearly fifty years, and up on their excellence alone have attained an

UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE

Which establishes them as unequalled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 years.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A large stock at all prices, constantly on hand, comprising some of our own make but slightly used. Sole agents for the celebrated

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS

AND OTHER LEADING MAKES. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

22 & 24 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore. July 5-1y.

TEETHING SYRUP

Will save Babys from CHOLERA INFANTUM.

TEETHING SYRUP

Will make Babys HEALTHY and HEARTY.

TEETHING SYRUP

Will make Baby's TEETH COME EASY.

TEETHING SYRUP

Will cure Baby's SLEEPLESSNESS and RELIEVE PAIN.

TEETHING SYRUP

Is sold EVERYWHERE for 25 cts. per bottle.

TEETHING SYRUP

—IS MADE ONLY BY—

DRS. D. FAIRNEY & SON,

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

STOP. LOOK.

I have just received a large lot of PURE ALL RYE WHISKYS for harvest and medicinal purposes, distilled by the well-known William Foust, at Glen Rock, York county, Pa., whose distillery was established in 1836. This whiskey has no equal and is absolutely pure. Doctors recommend it as the best for medicinal purposes. Have high and low prices. Give me a call before buying elsewhere and be convinced.

feb 7-1f GEO. GINGELL.

MY UNCLE EPHRAIM.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

My Uncle Ephraim was a man who did not live in vain, And, yet, why he succeeded so I never could explain;

By nature he was not endowed with wit to a degree, But folks allowed there never lived a better man than he;

He started poor, but soon got rich; he went to Congress then, And held that post of honor long against much brainier men;

He never made a famous speech or did a thing of note, And yet the praise of Uncle Eph welled up from every throat.

I recollect I never heard him say a bitter word, He never carried to and fro unpleasant things he heard;

He always doffed his hat and spoke to every one he knew, He tipped to poor and rich alike a genial "How-de-do."

He kissed the babies, praised their looks, and said: "That child will grow To be a Daniel Webster or our President I know!"

His voice was mellifluous, his smile so full of mirth, That folks declared he was the best and smartest man on earth!

Now father was a smarter man, and yet he never won Such wealth and fame as Uncle Eph, the "deestrik's favorite son;"

He had "convictions" and he was not loath to speak his mind— He went his way and said his say as he might be inclined;

Yes, he was brainy; yet his life was hardly a success— He was too honest and too smart for this vain world, I guess!

At any rate, I wondered he was unsuccessful when My Uncle Eph, a duller man, was so revered of men!

When Uncle Eph was dying he called me to his bed And in a tone of confidence inviolate he said:

"Dear Willyum, ere I seek repose in yonder blissful sphere, I fain would breath a secret in your adolescent ear;

Strive not to hew your way through life— It really doesn't pay; Be sure the saline of flattery soaps all you do and say!

Herein the only royal road to fame and fortune lies; Put not your trust in vinegar—molasses catches flies!" —Chicago News.

ENGLAND'S OPEN HAND.

The Tipping System as John Bull Understands It.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Left to the giver to decide, the question, what we shall give or not give to a servant, is a very difficult problem. In the United States, as a rule, the better the attendance the better the fee. In England there is a comparatively inflexible rule upon the subject. Many Americans make this a source of annoyance to themselves without rhyme or reason.

At home a man of ordinary means usually gives from ten to twenty-five cents to the servant who brings his breakfast, carries his luggage or does any ordinary service. Frequently the gratuity to the menial is much larger, and there is no standard in our country by which that sort of commodity is rated.

There is where the Englishman has the advantage of us. He knows exactly what he is expected to pay and rarely pays more or less. Occasionally one of the brutal sort refuses to give anything, but he is a rare exception.

Twopence (four cents) of our money is not a great deal to give for polite attention, especially when a handsome girl waits upon you or a good servant of the male gender looks after your welfare. Yet from four to twelve cents is all the English attendant has a right to expect, and apparently he is just as thankful for that as for more. It is a good thing to have a rule governing those things, for the waiter in the United States is apt to be a little exacting unless he gets at least twenty-five cents, and the failure to pay anything nearly always brings impudence.

Compared with the system here our plan is a failure. In almost every class below royalty every hand is waiting for a fee. Classes of people here expect a tip that would be insulted in our country at such a suggestion. Well-dressed children of well-to-do parents ask for pennies along the roadside as

JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office with James F. Hickey, J. P. West Main Street, adjoining the Reformed Court House. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. feb6-6m.

Edward S. Eichelberger, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE—West Church Street, opposite Court House.—Being the State's Attorney for the County does not interfere with my attending to civil practice. dec 9-1f.

PAUL MOTTER, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Respectfully offers his services to all persons having business to attend to in his line. Can be found at all times at the CHRONICLE Office.

R. A. RAGER, LATE COUNTY SURVEYOR FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

Offers his professional services to those desirous of having surveys neatly and accurately made. Abstracts of title (from 1748 to the present time) made when desired. Information in general concerning lands in this county furnished upon application. Historical and Genealogical Investigations a Specialty. Office corner Second and Court Sts., Frederick, Md. Lock Box 173. jan 30-6m

ANDERS & WHITE, SURGEON DENTISTS, MECHANICSTOWN, MD.

Have formed a co-partnership in the practice of Dentistry. Office directly opposite the Post Office, where one member of the firm will be found at all times. The following appointments will be promptly kept: EMMITSBURG, at the Emmitt House—On Friday of each week. UNION BRIDGE—The First and Third Monday of each month. jan12y

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 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, \$200. Letters of inquiry directed to the Mother Superior. mar15-1f.

—CALL ON—

GEO. T. EYSTER,

—AND—

See his splendid stock of

GOLD & SILVER,

Key & Stem-Winding

WATCHES.

though it were a part of their nature and are never rebuked. Thus the custom of giving gratuities has grown into a national habit, and the conditions of life here make it secure.

England's open hand brings out many interesting phases of its financial and economic life. This is by no means a nation of beggars and there is less practical begging than in almost any other country I have visited. They put under the guise of asking alms some petty business like selling matches or a polite attention which gives them the right to expect something from you. But the bold, bald beggar is scarce, especially in the larger towns of the United Kingdom. The rule by which a man, lad or girl expects a penny from you by opening your cab door or doing any other menial service robs his touch of the cap of the nature of asking charity. Yet they are always at hand and ever polite. These small attentions are exceedingly annoying to many American visitors who are in the habit of waiting upon themselves. It is exceedingly difficult for us to appreciate the fact that there are layers of humanity making up this great Kingdom, each of which moves in its own way and never oversteps its own bounds like the different strata in a great rock. Yet, that is a fact, and that is the very proper reason why there are so many hands always open for a gratuity, which compels my countrymen to keep their hands in their pockets a great deal of the time. At the end of the day, after all, he gives away less money probably than he would have done in his own country for far less accommodations. It is the failure to understand the value of a penny that gives an American a great deal of trouble in this country, for there never was a more truthful saying than that "you can buy more for a shilling and less for a pound in London than any other great city." But the constant giving is what makes one miserable and produces the impression that a great deal of money is being spent without a proper return.

In many of the big hotels of the United States I have a thousand times seen fifty cents and a dollar given to a waiter for serving a dinner, and very frequently five dollars. Such tips are unknown here, unless an American gives them. By this I do not mean that the English are stingy; but they are tenacious about getting the value of everything they pay for. Their lives are methodical and directed by rule more carefully than with the people of any other country in the world. They would make a fuss about a penny too much in a bill, and then spend two pounds in celebrating their victory for the right. Who shall say that this is wrong?

English and American servants differ in many degrees. In this country where class distinctions prevail everyone is seemingly satisfied with their position. If they have ambitions beyond it they rarely ever make them manifest. The 'bus driver does not annoy everyone because he is not the president of the road or a first-class passenger instead of a laborer. The housemaid is not impatient because she is not the mistress. She has her place in life and is satisfied with it. She does not expect to become the wife of a millionaire and would be disappointed if she slipped out of her sphere. There is as much class distinction among the servants as among the aristocracy. Each one takes care of her and resents any intrusions into it. Unlike the practice in our country each servant has her own duties, and will do no other except in a grave emergency. There is no general housework in England for an employe as there is with us. He or she is engaged for certain duties and works solely and carefully in a certain sphere. Beyond that they have no thought or desire, and it would take a good deal of nerve for an Englishwoman to ask her servant to go out of her routine duties except in a season of great distress. In fact, all educa-

tion among the ordinary people is in a groove, and it is exceedingly difficult to find a parlor maid who is the doorkeeper and the general factotum of an ordinary gentleman's house, who will do anything else but play the lady among the servants of the household.

Only the other day I read this advertisement in the Times:

Wanted—A parlor maid to look after the belongings of an ordinary household. Ten rooms. Wages six pounds a year (\$30). Everything furnished except beer.

Now in this house of ten rooms besides this parlor maid, who is the dominating character of all service, there are two other servants, the cook and the chambermaid. In other words, in an ordinary family in which they would employ only one servant in the United States there are three in an English family, each having her own sphere and representing her own class all over the United Kingdom. Service here runs in classes, the same as everything else, not only in the houses of the common people but in the homes of the aristocracy. Yet, every one is satisfied with his or her place and there is no kick because supper is too late or dinner too early. There are no days off except at the caprice of the mistress. There could be no rules by which a maid had Thursdays and Sundays out of the house as in America.

The American housewife, however, has some compensations. She can boss every feature of her home, and undertakes to do so. An Englishwoman in the same sphere turns the control of her house over to her servants and never bothers her mind about ordinary matters, except to give directions to the parlor maid, who orders the rest of the household. Then the mistress turns her mind to works of charity, reading, riding, visiting or following the hounds. To ask her to look after the details of the marketing or the conduct of the home would be something akin to an insult, yet she is exceedingly careful to cast her eye over everything that goes on, and the least neglect of any servant in his or her own sphere would mean rebuke and discharge. That means a great deal in this country, where labor is constantly seeking for a chance to earn a living. So much is offered that a master or mistress can take their pick.

The tides of life in this direction seem running up stream to an American because the contrasts and demands of life are so rigid. A servant discharged or leaving a household or restaurant can get no other place without the highest kind of recommendation from their former place. It must be both oral and written. Few maids are engaged without a personal inquiry into their habits and abilities by those who employ them, and woe be to the man or maid who is discharged, and turned loose upon the great populace of England without a character. That makes all servants careful of their conduct and their reputation. It keeps them polite, makes them industrious, and in a measure forces them to remain in the sphere in which they were born and educated. Ambition plays no part in the economy of England as we understand it in the great land where everybody has a chance. Here everybody seems contented and it makes life easy.

Only the other day I took a meal in a humble place, where I had often dined for two shillings. The waiter said, after I had asked him: "I pay five shillings a week for the privilege of waiting upon this floor and I have no cause to complain. I have in my pocket three dollars and a half from the day's work and the biggest tip I have received was a sixpence; nine-tenths have only been a twopence and threepence. These little fees amount up in a whole day's work."

A pretty girl in Weymouth's restaurant, on the Strand, dressed neatly enough for any occasion, served me my breakfast the other day. She said:

"I get no pay, but the twopence which each customer gives me makes a good week's salary. I often go home on Saturday night

with £2. There are four of us girls doing the work of this place and we have a box into which all the fees of the week are placed, no matter which one receives them. Saturday night they are divided up and each one takes her share. That is the rule in all the restaurants in England that I know of where women are employed to wait upon the tables. It is different with the men. They have to pay a small sum for the privilege of waiting upon their tables. But they serve in the larger restaurants, where the work is very hard."

The waiter in my lodgings said to me: "We know what to expect and are never disappointed. Twopence is our due, threepence a gratuity and sixpence a surprise."

A dozen times there have been revolutions against tips in this country, but they have always failed, and always will. Potter Palmer and one or two other landlords in the United States have undertaken at times to abolish fees; but it has only succeeded in making the guests give the servants more because they were forbidden to give them anything. Only the other day I was visiting at one of the greatest country-side houses in England, where there were 257 servants on the place. A servant was assigned to look after my welfare, a coachman to drive me over the country, a forester to show me over the estate, and other trained attendants waited upon my pleasure. I should have felt mean indeed to have left any one of them without a reminder that I appreciated their attention. All the power of Duke cannot prevent his guest from being liberal with the people who are gathered in his household to do its menial services. An English gentleman would feel embarrassed to know that his guests had tipped his servants, and yet his guest would feel like a dog to go away without doing it.

This question of servants and their dues is a great problem not only in this, but in our own country. Here they have reached a fair solution of the problem. They keep them in their place, make them dress neatly, pay them well and in public places regulate what they are entitled to receive. Of course, they have no future beyond the sphere in which they are living. If the housewife turns her home over to their guidance she watches them with an eagle eye, and exacts neatness, politeness and constant attendance and gives in return everything except the hope that some day he or she may get beyond the service line. Both parties are content with the contract and both are happy in its fulfillment. That is why England's hand is always open.

FRANK A. BURN.

For Damp Walls.

The following recipe is given by a prominent architect as a sure preventive of dampness in brick walls: Three-quarters of a pound of castile soap to a gallon of water, one-half pound of alum to four gallons of water; both perfectly dissolved before being used. The walls should be clean and dry, and temperature not below 50 degrees when the wash is applied. Put the soap wash on at boiling heat, taking care not to rub so as to froth on the brickwork. This should remain twenty-four hours to dry and harden, when the alum is to be similarly applied. The alum wash should be at a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees when applied. Two coats will perfectly fit good brick if porous apply another coat. Put the washes on with a large white-wash brush. —Baltimore Sun.

The tramp is an easy-going sort; he just takes things as they come, and if they won't come he takes them along anyway. —St. Joseph News.

NEVER place so much confidence in your minister as to sleep during the sermon. —Denver Road.

FOR DYSPENSIA: Use Brown's Iron Bitters. All dealers keep it. Beware of cheap imitations. The trademark is crossed swords and a shield.

WHOLESALE LYCHING.

The trial of nine of the Sicilians charged with the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy, of New Orleans, last October, resulted last Friday in the acquittal of six and the jury could not agree in regard to the other three.

The announcement of the verdict aroused the people to the conviction that the same secret power that decreed the murder had corrupted the administration of justice and defeated the popular demand for their punishment.

The affair has been looked upon throughout this country and England as justifiable, but the usual diplomatic discussions arising after such extreme measures, will have to be gone through before Italy is satisfied.

ARBOR DAY.

Governor Jackson has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, April 8, as "Arbor Day" in Maryland, and recommending that it be observed by the people of the State in planting trees, shrubs and vines, in the promotion of forest growth and culture, in the adornment of public and private grounds and ways, and in such other manner "as may be in harmony with the character of the day so set apart."

The day on which President Harrison signed the bill giving to Philadelphia a new mint building was exactly the hundredth anniversary of the day on which President Washington signed the act for the erection of the original mint building in that city.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

"We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free."

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON, nephew of the great Napoleon died at Rome on Tuesday.

ENGLAND had a tremendous snow storm on Thursday, blocking up many of the railroads.

ERNEST E. STEVENS and Geo. D. Mitchell, of Washington, will make a bicycle trip around the World.

DYSPEPSIA'S victims are numbered by thousands. So are the people who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The British steamship Utopia, with seven hundred Italian immigrants aboard, bound for New York, collided with a British ironclad in Gibraltar bay on Tuesday, and sank in a few minutes.

One of the largest fires ever known in New York city occurred Tuesday evening, and in less than five hours over \$2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The fire started from unknown causes in the sub-basement of a nine-story brick and iron building.

WAS THE LYCHING OF THE ITALIAN ASSASSIN IN NEW ORLEANS ON SATURDAY LAST JUSTIFIABLE?

The wholesale lynchings which occurred in New Orleans on Saturday has roused a storm of indignation and astonishment throughout Europe, and even in our own land the unprecedented character of the demonstration, as the news of the occurrence flashed from city to city fairly took the people's breath away.

When the surprise and excitement calmed down however the wisdom, as well as the right of the citizens of New Orleans in taking the law into their own hands, was earnestly discussed on every side, as well as the probable entanglement with the Italian government which might be expected to result.

Of course Italians all over this country are appealing to their government at home to demand of the United States, not only adequate protection in the future but indemnity for losses sustained, regardless of the fact that the men whose lives paid the penalty of their crimes, at the hands of an outraged populace, were members of a band of secret assassins, whose existence was a terror to the community and whose crimes were executed with a certainty and celerity unsurpassed by the terrible Thugs whose power used to be so dreaded in Eastern lands.

But this Italian band, the Mafia, are even a step beyond their infamous prototypes, in that they are ready to take a contract, at any time to murder for a stipulated sum. Even for as low a price as five dollars, it is said, a man could have an enemy or a rival effectually disposed of, whilst the manner in which the society is banded together renders detection impossible.

When Chief of Police Hennessy, undertook to run the rascals down and break up the organization in New Orleans, few were surprised though the entire community was indignant at the news of his cold blooded murder.

But the people waited quietly for justice whilst efforts were being made to secure the perpetrators of the crime, and watched the trial patiently as link after link was securely traced in the chain of evidence against them, and when the case was handed to the jury with every proof of guilt complete, they waited hopefully for the verdict that was to break the spell with which this band of foreign miscreants had terrorized a peaceable community. Is it a wonder then, that when the verdict was announced that set the miscreants free and proved that the jury itself was controlled by the secret organization that boldly defies the laws of the government whose protection is now claimed for them, the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans rose in their might to crush the monster that the law had proved inadequate to cope with.

Surely American citizens have a right to defend themselves from the diabolical machinations of foreign miscreants, who, "leaving their country for their country's good," or being driven from it by the laws they dare not break, take advantage of the freedom granted them on our shores to assert the right to do in all things as they please. The secret associations of foreigners in this country wield a power for evil which is the more difficult to cope with because its works are done in darkness, and which, unless the influx of the depraved element of foreign countries be stayed will shake to its foundations the government which our fathers thought to erect securely on the great principle of equal rights.

By what right any foreign government can demand protection from us, for the miscreants they could neither control nor tolerate at home, when they defy our laws and subvert the good order of society, we doubt if any of their sympathizers could explain.

"Americans should rule America" though the watchword of the defunct Know Nothing party is the true and only safe principle for the maintenance of American independence.

Let the foreign governments that rise so majestically in their indignation if their once were subjects are not protected by our laws as they think they should be, keep their scawlags at home if they are not satisfied with the way they are treated here, we don't want foreign paupers and criminals, and until something is done to arrest this tide of depravity which threatens to engulf the freedom of which we are so proud, we may expect just such outbursts of righteous indignation as occurred in New Orleans on Saturday last.

HOW THE TAX-PAYERS WILL BE AFFECTED.

Messrs. Editors.—We will now see how the tax-payers will be affected by reason of the large appropriation, recited in the county towards the macadamizing of the public roads.

It may be remembered, according to our calculation, a three-fifths subscription by the county would amount to \$920 per mile. The county's present bonded debt is funded at 4 per cent. \$920 at 4 per cent. would be \$36.80, which would be the sum required to be furnished each year by the county for every mile macadamized.

The County Commissioners, in making their levy, provide \$12 per mile for all the public roads throughout the county, outside of those macadamized by chartered corporations; but many roads, by reason of their bad condition, erection of culverts bridging of small streams, unusual washouts, etc., require extra appropriations, which in the aggregate, average about \$6 per mile, or altogether \$18, or just half of what would be required to pay the interest upon the bonded debt of any one or all the roads of the county.

But as the county is neither probable or perhaps desirable that such should be the case we will examine from this standpoint and see to what extent our taxes will be increased, as our people take hold of this matter and have their respective roads macadamized.

The taxable basis of Frederick county is, in round numbers, about \$25,000,000; consequently a levy of one cent would yield \$250,000. Should it be necessary to raise, by taxation, the money for the interest on the bonded debt, or for the interest on the money levied for the maintenance of the unpaved public roads, would be as has been previously shown, \$18.80 per mile; this, divided into \$2,500, would be \$7.52, or, in other words, but one cent on the one hundred dollars would be added to the tax for every 133 miles of piked roads constructed, and soon, in the same proportion, 400 miles of additional pike would require but .03 cents to be added to the tax rate.

Our tax-payers may well complain when, through extravagance, improper management or want of firmness on the part of our County Commissioners and other county officials when their money is not handled with prudence and care, yet we think there is no ground for complaint in having their tax rate advanced 3 cents on the one hundred dollars to obtain 400 miles of additional macadamized roads in the county.

But whilst we have thought it proper to examine the question from the worst possible standpoint, as viewed in relation to the tax-payer, yet we do not think it would be found necessary that the tax rate should be advanced any whatever. The only question that arises in our mind is, how much amount to more than the maintenance of the roads, and by how much? Judging by the piked roads, which can now be recalled to mind, it could readily be presumed the county would be fully repaid for her investment.

The Buckeystown, Georgetown, Bellegard's Creek, Jefferson and various other roads in the different parts of the county, have been paying from 3 to 6 per cent, others less, whilst some, perhaps, may have paid no dividend at all. The interest being often due to the management rather than the location. As there can be no question that a road properly piked and entirely free from debt should be enabled to pay some dividend. A road newly constructed may be profitable and profitable travel, but then it requires no expense in the way of repairs, and all tolls over and above what may be required for the payment of the gate keeper can be used in the way of dividends.

Is it, therefore, too much to suppose, judging from the dividends now being paid by the macadamized roads already constructed, that we should not reasonably expect that the newly made roads will be enabled to pay an average dividend of at least 2 per cent, which would be all that would be required to make them entirely self-sustaining, and with good macadamization there is no reason to believe they should not be a source of revenue to the county.

A roseate and most inspiring view of the question indeed, but one, we think, we have fully demonstrated as entirely practicable from every standpoint from which it has been considered. Should the suggestions we have offered be generally followed and macadamized roads be constructed in every part of the county, what an impetus would be given to all business enterprises; how the now quiescent activity of our little city of Frederick would be revived; how every nook and corner, which, in return, would give back renewed life and vigor; how our beautiful and fertile county, coupled with our good roads, would attract men of intelligence and capital; how our farming lands would be increased in value. Indeed, the benefit to be derived from good roads would react back upon the people of the county in almost every conceivable form.

We hope our friend, the Hon. Outbridge Horsey, will pardon us for coupling his name with an incident which forcibly illustrates the influence which good or bad roads can have in giving tone to and advancing the interests of a community. A few years since we were in Frederick, and intelligence came from Baltimore to a view to invest in some of the productive farms around Petersville. They entered Catoctin Valley via Crampton's Gap, and were impressed with the beautiful scenery, its blue rocks, rolling mountains, its farms, as well as its affluent looking farm houses, its pretty, quiet villages, nestling here and there on its fertile hills and dales. After resting a few days at Mr. Horsey's cosy and hospitable mansion, during which time there was some business to be transacted, they returned to look at such lands as were in market. But such roads! They did not even look at the farms, but requested to be driven to the nearest railroad station, thoroughly satisfied that a country with such roads, however desirable in every other respect, was not the place they were looking for.

If the good results we have pointed out can be obtained from roads which can be macadamized at such little expense, if any money, to either the farmer, the individual stockholder or the tax-payer, can any plausible reason be given why a general, or at least some, movement should not be made in the direction pointed out in these papers. If this should be the result of accuracy would be fully tested; we have made no statement or calculation at random, and stand ready to point out the correctness of any position we have taken. It is the earnest desire of the writer that some fruit may be produced from the agitation of the subject.

Who will have the honor to organize the first? M. J. GROVE.

How's Your Liver? The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability.

Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus, there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headaches, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappeared.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

The Hagerstown gas works are to be enlarged. A Hagerstown man on a wager of \$1, some 23 oranges in fifteen minutes.

Some Baltimoreans are about starting a furniture factory at Hagerstown. The opening of the fishing season on the Potomac is much later this year than usual.

The first cargo of sugar refined at Baltimore for export was shipped to Liverpool this week.

The Hagerstown Mattress and Upholstery Company will increase its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$20,000.

Governor Jackson has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, April 8th, as "Arbor Day." It is not a legal holiday.

While Robert Young was piling lumber at the Cumberland Cement Mills last Friday, a gust of wind blew the pile over on him, and killed him.

A violent wind storm passed over Westminster last Friday afternoon. A copper roof, eight feet in diameter was blown off the tower of a residence.

The jury in the second suit against the bondsmen of Stevenson Archer rendered a verdict for \$12,557.55, the full amount claimed by the State, under the court's instructions.

The "boom" of Cumberland is being kept fired up by enterprise, and now there are as many as 500 acres of ground which various owners are surveying, to be laid off into building lots.

Key, Jones and Smith, the colored men convicted of having committed murder on the Island of Navassa, were re-sentenced Saturday to be hanged on Friday, the 15th of next May.

Mr. Joseph Stoner one of the wealthiest citizens of Carroll county was found dead in bed at his home near Westminster last Thursday morning. He was sixty-seven years of age.

John E. Hollowell, of Montgomery county, has received an appointment as cadet to the United States Military Academy, by Mr. McComas as alternate to John B. Kieffer, of Hagerstown, who failed to pass the physical examination.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company has two trains now equipped with new heating apparatus. The third train will be furnished in a few days and all three methods will have a trial, the intention of the Company being to make choice of one of the methods.—Carroll News.

It has been rumored in Baltimore that the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad is considering the purchase of the Western Maryland road. Nothing definite has been done, but it is an assumed fact that the former company is looking for a tide-water outlet other than by the route of the Canal.

During the sessions of the Maryland Conference of the U. B. Church, at Rohersville, Washington county, last week, President Bieman of Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pa., read a letter urging the removal of the institution from that place, and a committee on relocation was appointed. An effort will be made to have the College removed to Hagerstown.

A meeting of the officers of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Poor was held Tuesday afternoon, and an examination of the books of the Association showed a shortage of between \$11,000 and \$12,000 in the accounts of the treasurer, Mr. William A. Wissong. The amount was made good by Mr. Wissong himself and the generosity of his friends.

Baltimore county tax-payers are making determined efforts to secure better roads. A petition containing the names of eighty-five residents of the fourth district, and representing over one-half of the taxable basis of the district, was presented to the county Commissioners, on Tuesday, asking that an extra levy of 10 cents be made in that district for the purchase of hard materials to be placed on the roads.

Two judgments against the C. & O. Canal, in favor of the estate of the late Samuel D. Brady were placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Allegany county last week. The judgments were rendered in 1884 prior to the act of 1884 which abolished the Canal. They were issued, and grew out of the fact that Mr. Brady furnished the Canal Company with supplies for the construction of the Canal from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland, for which he was never paid. The aggregate amount of the judgments, principal and interest, is \$30,000.

A youth named Willie Payne, son of Mr. Triplett Payne, of the vicinity of Williamsport, Md., who has been a student at Western Maryland College for some time, was taken to the Maryland Hospital, Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, to have one of his legs amputated by Dr. McNamee Tiffany. The unfortunate lad, who is in his fourteenth year, had his leg broken several years ago, and has suffered with it ever since. About ten days ago he fell and sprained it so severely that amputation has become necessary. He is a grandnephew of the wife of Rev. J. T. Ward, President of Westminster Theological Seminary.—Westminster Advertiser.

For Women

Who suffer from nervous and physical debility great help is found in taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without the injurious reaction that follows the use of stimulants. The result of taking this medicine is a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body.

"I have been a victim for the past two years of general weakness with turns of fainting. Have tried various remedies, but with little relief till I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without the injurious reaction that follows the use of stimulants. The result of taking this medicine is a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists, 25c per bottle. Worth 50c per bottle.

JOHN W. YOUNG, son of Brigham Young, has made a contract for building 1,500 miles of railroad in Mexico, and will take in payment \$2,500,000 acres of land, on which he will locate a Mormon colony.

A MORMON oxodus is said to have begun from Utah to Mexico. The Mormons have a tract of land in the state of Chihuahua, 125 miles long and 15 miles wide, which they are settling up. It is estimated that at least 2,000 families will abandon Utah this summer.

PROF. CARL MYERS, aeronaut, is about to experiment, under the direction of the United States government, on a plan for producing rain. Prof. Myers's way of doing is to this fill big paper balloons with one part of oxygen gas and two parts of hydrogen gas, send the balloons high into the air and by an electric arrangement explode them there. The combination of the two gases will produce water which is expected to wet the earth in unusually dry seasons.—Compiler.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience as follows:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, of Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, 25c per bottle. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

WHEN YOU WANT DRY GOODS, CALL OR WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

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Their Departments include: LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH PRICED DRESS GOODS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. MOURNING GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, VEILINGS, LACES.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR. VELVETS, PLUSHES, TRIMMINGS.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS. LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, MATTINGS.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES. DOMESTIC COTTONS.

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CLOTHS FOR MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR. LADIES' & MISSES' CLOAKINGS.

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Will send Samples on receipt of full information in regard to Colors and Qualities desired. Many orders for Samples cannot be filled for want of such directions.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS, BALTIMORE, MD.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For a clean shave and good hair cut go to Chas. C. Kretzer's new Hair-Dressing Saloon one door below the square, Emmitsburg. Fine Hairdressing, Cosmetics, Day, Night and Tonics for sale. A clean towel for each customer a specialty. sept 5-m.

For Velvy and Rock Forge strictly unadulterated Whiskeys, Choice Rum, Wines, &c., go to F. A. Duffendall's, Emmitsburg. Also Old Kentucky Whiskey and Speer's celebrated wines.

Get your house painting done by John F. Adelsberger, who will furnish estimates upon application, work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

A FULL stock of fine and coarse city made Boots and Shoes; also Gun shoes and boots. New Home-made work and mending of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch, by Jas. A. Rowe & Son

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Finest Stock of Furniture

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My Warerooms are crowded, and I am determined to close out the entire stock during the next three months.

A visit to my place will convince you that I have the goods as represented, and the prices that I mean to sell. The stock consists in part of Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, Solid Oak Suits, Oak Finish, Walnut Finish, Light Finish, and everything in the Latest Style and Finish. Extension Tables, Leaf Tables, Sideboards, Safes, Sinks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Bed Springs of all kinds, Mattresses, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, 20 different kinds of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Lookingglasses and Mirrors from 5 cents up to \$20, Pictures, Picture Frames, Cord, Wire and Nails for hanging pictures, &c., &c. I desire to call the especial attention of persons just starting housekeeping to the fact that

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Repairing of all kinds neatly and promptly done. I also sell the New American High Arm Sewing Machine, which for simplicity, durability, and the ease with which fine work can be produced is unexcelled, while the price will astonish all.

UNDERTAKING : IN : ALL : ITS : BRANCHES.

I have the Largest Stock of Supplies and the Finest Hearse in this section. Supplies and prices to meet the wants of all. Calls by day or night promptly attended. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Respectfully, M. F. SHUFF.

feb. 27-tf.

Order Nisi.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, FEBRUARY TERM, 1891.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of John Witheron, deceased.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, Md., this 2nd day of March, A. D. 1891, that the sale of the Real Estate of John Witheron, late of Frederick County, deceased, reported to this Court by his executors on the 2nd day of March 1891, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 30th day of March 1891, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to the said 30th day of March 1891.

The Executors report the gross sum of Eight Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, (\$875.00).

GEORGE W. STANE, GEO. KOOGLE, BENJ. G. FITZPATRICK, Judges of the Orphans' Court.

Test: HAMILTON EASTER & SONS, Register of Wills for Frederick County, mar 9-4t

Order Nisi on Sales.

No. 5797 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity.

March Term, 1891. In the Matter of the Report of Sales filed the 12th day of March, 1891.

James T. Hays, Administrator of Andrew T. Hays, deceased, Mortgagee of Isaac Tressler and wife on Petition Omburg, That on the 4th day of April, 1891, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Real Estate, reported to said Court by James T. Hays, Administrator &c., Trustee in the above cause, and filed therein as aforesaid, to finally ratify and confirm the same, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$415. Dated this 12th day of March, 1891. W. IRVING PARSONS, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick Co. True Copy—Test: W. IRVING PARSONS, Clerk. mar. 13-4t

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WITH THE

Loosely laid floors become a source of evil smells, and a hiding place for vermin and disease germs. Hence, it is well worth the expense to have new floors tongued and grooved and blind-nailed, and old floors taken up, planed, and relaid, blind-nailed, then painted with two coats of paint.

The following, from a source unknown to us, contains so much sound advice we are sure some reader will be benefited by its publication in these columns. The editor regrets that he does not know to what paper to give the usual credit. A cemented floor under the whole area of a house is a sanitary necessity, because the "air in soils" is more or less impure at best. There is no excuse for building underground apartments in the country. They are never wholesome anywhere and if families are compelled, by stringent reasons to live in the city, where basement dining rooms and underground kitchens are the rule, they should endeavor to have an upper sitting room and live in it as much as possible.

Very important are the floors, woodwork, walls, and ceilings of a house. Their condition influences in a greater degree than might be imagined the health of the family. There cannot be a doubt that papered walls are not wholesome, that is, if the paper is of the ordinary kind in use, which is highly absorbent. There is a paper made, I think, in England, called "sanitary paper," which has a finely glazed surface, which may be scrubbed without injury to its texture or colors. This paper is probably as free from the objection named as any texture could be. This paper is much wider than the ordinary wall paper, and as it is very strong and durable, does not cost more in the long run than ordinary wall paper, even if the first outlay is more than that expended for the less expensive grades of ordinary wall paper. Painted walls are the best for all living rooms, that is, sitting rooms and bed chambers. They are also best for dining rooms, where there are always so many odors of food to absorb. Stained and varnished woodwork or else painted woodwork should rule, as neither is absorbent. The floors, especially, should never be left in the natural state, and I should advise all builders of houses to have their floors painted before living over them, where they are to be carpeted or otherwise covered, and stained and varnished where the intention is to show a portion or all the surface. These measures, renewed as wear necessitates, will prevent your house attaining that peculiar smell which is associated with old boards almost invariably, no matter how often or how vigorously they have been scrubbed by the nearest housewife. Part of this smell, indeed all, is due to the decay of absorbed matter, which in some cases include disease germs. Paper may be varnished, however, and thus rendered non-absorbent. As it is not the privilege of every one to move into a perfectly new house and do just as they please, one must say a word to those who, unhappily, are obliged to live in houses of other people's building and ownership. To insure healthy conditions in an old house, go to work and do all possible cleaning with soap and water. Strip down all the papers from the walls. Sometimes there will be found as many as six different layers of dilapidated paper of different colors and designs. To remove old paper, wet it all over with a damp cloth from time to time, so that the water will soak through, and in an hour or two it will be so loosened that one may peel off the layers with comparative ease. The walls should all be washed down with soda and water, and it will be well to add a little carbolic acid to insure the better purification of the apartment. The ceilings, too, are very important, and should, if possible, be painted, or at any rate thoroughly cleaned and given a fine coat of tinted lime wash.

Loosely laid floors become a source of evil smells, and a hiding place for vermin and disease germs. Hence, it is well worth the expense to have new floors tongued and grooved and blind-nailed, and old floors taken up, planed, and relaid, blind-nailed, then painted with two coats of paint. Old floors, having finished their shrieking, will not again give any trouble by reason of open seams to collect dirt and noxious substances.—Scientific American.

The Man with a Patent. The New York Sun relates the following story: "There was only half a dozen people in the palace car all day long, and after dinner, when the man who had been sleeping and reading in seat No 12 came over to me for a chat, I welcomed him with open arms. He said his name was Saunders, and that he had a patent or improvement on some part of a locomotive. He was going through to Cincinnati to have it perfected or adopted, or something of the sort. He had been in partnership with a man named— a man who had tried to swindle him out of a fortune. To get even he had stolen the patent and run away. He had it with him in a valise. That was all he said just then, but later on he confided to me the fact that at a town about 30 miles away this wicked partner of his might possibly be on hand to board the train and attempt to wrest the treasure from his keeping. He wanted my advice, and I offered to take charge of the valise. He thanked me with great effusiveness, and as we approached the town he shut himself into the smoking compartment.

"As the train drew up I saw an old acquaintance on the platform, and while we were talking a posse was hunting the train for my friend. They didn't find him, as he had dropped off and struck out for the country. I went on to Cincinnati, taking his valise along, and although I was there four days he didn't show up. I arranged to leave it with the landlord, and it was carried to the office, to be opened by a meddling clerk. Instead of a patent, it contained wedges, drills, a brace, fuse and other neat little devices for successfully working a burglar's job, and it cost me two days of the hardest kind of talk to satisfy the chief of police that I wasn't in it. I had ridden over 100 miles with a full-fledged burglar, and one who had made his mark, and I must say he was a better talker and more of a gentleman than any governor I ever met."

Killed by Lime. Dr. Philip Wales, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says the most common cause of death is fat and lime. Microbes are more accessories in causing death. Take myself as a case in point. When younger, I could lift my leg on a level with my head. It is an effort for me to get it half that distance now. It is only a few days since that I performed a post-mortem on the remains of a distinguished journalist who died in this city at an advanced age. When I reached his heart I took my knife and on rubbing it over that organ, it sounded as if it were being rubbed over a rough stone. The heart was fairly encased in lime.

I have now under my care a distinguished literary man—a nonagenarian. He is going to die. His death will be caused by abnormal deposits of lime. There is no mystery in death. It is as natural for man to die as to be born. We are born, we develop, we grow, ("grow" is right), and we die. Is there anything strange about that? Man is like a tree. He lives his time, then withers, decays, dies. When we shall have learned everything, we shall be wise enough to prolong the life of man, but by reason of the materials of which the body is composed he must die.

Temptations of Temperature. You can now and then find a man who will stick as closely to the truth as poverty to an editor, but it won't do to bank on his veracity as to the lowness of the temperature during a cold snap. The man who can look at a thermometer without having an overwhelming desire to exaggerate is like the millennium—yet to come.—Indianapolis Ram's Horn.

A CARPENTER in Texas was arrested for a counterfeiter the other day because he made a counter fit in a store.

CHRIST'S STONE-FACE. A Remarkable Accidental Reproduction. "A remarkable accidental reproduction of the human face." So said the Rev. John Hall, D. D., referring to a little piece of limestone now on exhibition at the New York Exchange for Woman's Work.

On a table behind a large screen, and under the strongest light obtainable, lay the tiny object. It consists of a fragment of red limestone which has been placed on a puff of a dark purple velvet, on a small circular revolving stand of ebony covered with a clear piece of plain glass.

At the first glance, viewing the stone upside down, it appears to be nothing more than an ordinary pebble, then the artist turns the stand slowly towards the left and instantly the change is observable. First a nose reveals itself, then full dark eyes, shaded by long lashes, which appear wide open as the stone is turned downward, but let it be thrown back again, at a complete right angle, and the lids slowly droop until the orbs are half closed.

But still more remarkable. As you obtain a stronger light and gaze fixedly at the tiny stone you can plainly see the outlines of a beard and also hair on the upper lip. Many persons who have viewed the fragment declare that these dark outlines which resemble the beard cannot be natural, but must have been produced by coloring with sepia. This is not true, however, as a close inspection of the stone proves. It is really caused by tiny ledges of rock, one throwing a shadow on the other. The beard is formed by roughness of the rock, while the eyelashes came from a small projecting flake casting a black shadow.

"But where did it come from, and who found it?" "Well, I am the fortunate finder of the curio," said Mrs. Oliver S. Bacon, with a smile, "and indeed it has quite a history. In September, 1880, I had attended the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and with some friends decided to climb the mountain overhanging the village, and which is held in reverence by the simple villagers, who consider it their guardian angel. The cross on the summit of the mountain was my objective point. This cross was made of a light metal, and seen, coming through the valley of Ammerthal, with the sun shining full upon it, it glistened like glass."

After climbing for a long distance up the extremely difficult pathway leading to the cross Mrs. Bacon said she was too tired to proceed any further, and contented herself with picking up a couple of pebbles as mementoes of the place and its being the day after the Passion Play, when most of the reverent villagers ascend the mountain. Mrs. Bacon keeps a large collection of curios in memoriam of an only child, who was a life member of the Young Men's Library Association, and during her trips to the Old World she has collected specimens from each noted place she has visited. The pebbles from Oberammergau were placed with the rest and exhibited at Atlanta, Ga., in 1888. Soon after that a fire occurred in the building where Mrs. Bacon's large collection was stored, and she was sent for to identify her property and recover it.

"Knowing that I had several stones that were alike in many respects I concluded to give the duplicates to the Young Men's Christian Association," said she. "I examined my most precious pebbles to determine if they were exactly similar, when lo! on turning this one to the right of the light I suddenly discovered this wonderful face."

Since then, Mrs. Bacon says she has had the most prominent artists in Europe and America examine it, and they declare that the anatomical drawing on the stone is absolutely perfect, and, while a number affirm that the face is a clear likeness to many portraits of our Saviour, everybody acknowledges the remarkable resemblance to a human face.

THE reason things go wrong so often in this world is because men won't take women's advice. If you don't believe this at first just go and ask the woman—that's all.—Somerville Journal.

A MAN never gets so poor that he can't borrow trouble without success.

WATCH less what people say than what they don't say.

The Roman auger and the Indian file ought to be enumerated among the ancient tools.

"It makes no difference where a man is born." "Well, how about the man born in Luck now?"—Philadelphia Times.

A CONTEMPORARY starts the query, "Why do shoes squeak?" For the same reason that opera singers do—because of the music in their soles.—Buffalo Express.

Mrs. SKINPHLINT—Jeremiah, that's an awful cold you've got. Mr. Skinphlint (crossly)—You needn't make any fuss about it, Jane. It didn't cost me a cent to get it.—Chicago Times.

"JOHN," said the minister, "will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" "Now, see here, parson, what's the use of asking questions like that? What do you think I am after, a divorce?"

SOUTHWEST of Suez a party of French surveyors have discovered the bed of an ancient canal, running for miles in the direction of the Red sea, which it seems to have connected with the basin of the Mediterranean.

PROF.—"Which is the most delicate of the senses?" "Soph.—"The touch." "Prove it." "When you sit on a pin you can't see it—you can't hear it—you can't taste it—you can't smell it, but it's there."

A GENTLEMAN had just succeeded in saving a big clothing merchant from drowning. "Ah remarked he, gratefully. "I see, in rescuing me, you have ruined your clothes. Permit me to hand you my business card. Ten thousand of the best suits in the city from ten dollars upwards."

"Too Much of a Good Thing." "I think," said the German parson, a trifle angrily, "half a pint or a pint of beer is enough for any man. But there are drunkards who must have more and that is the reason, probably, that not satisfied with their own quantity somebody every evening almost, steals the quart that is left for my personal use at the parsonage."

AN eminent physician of St. Petersburg was called to a patient, a young lady of good family, suffering with nervous prostration. On examination he found that the young lady had taken part in hypnotic seances and had been hypnotized several times. He reported the facts to the medical council. A commission of three eminent physicians examined the patient and substantiated the fact that her ailment was due to hypnotic practices.

The Tallest of All Trees. Professor Frederick G. Plummer, the civil engineer of Tacoma, says: "I have been all over this country, and have the best collection of the flora to be found anywhere. What do you think of these trees 650 feet high? They are to be found that high in the unsurveyed townships near the foot of Mount Tacoma, Washington, and, what is more, I have seen them and made an instrumental measurement of a number with that result. There are lots of trees near the base of Mount Tacoma whose foliage is so far above the ground that it is impossible to tell what family they belong except by the bark. Very few people know or dream of the immensity of our forest growth. I wish that some of our large trees could be sent to the world's fair at Chicago. We could send a flagpole, for instance, 300 or 400 feet long."

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. mar 6 1/2

DOWN'S ELIXIR. N. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. Has stood the test for fifty-nine years and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price, 25c., 50c., \$1.00 per bottle. HENRY JONES & CO., Proprietors, Washington, D. C.

If You Have CONSUMPTION | COUGH OR COLD BRONCHITIS | Throat Affection SCROFULA | Wasting of Flesh Or Any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nervous Power, you can be relieved and Cured by SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites. PALATABLE AS MILK. Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute. Sold by all Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

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ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sore. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPP'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY. DEAFNESS AND HEAD RINGS CURED BY PARKER'S HAIR BALM. 10,000 AGENTS WANTED. Gen. WM. TEUMSEH SHERMAN.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 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