



## DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

**Circuit Court.**  
Chief Judge.—Hon. James McSherry.  
Associate Judge.—Hon. John T. Vinson and Hon. John A. Lynch.  
State's Attorney.—Edw. S. Eichelberger.  
Clerk of the Court.—W. Irving Parsons.  
**Orphan's Court.**  
Judges.—Geo. W. Shank, Geo. Koogle, Benjamin G. Fitzhugh.  
Registrar of Wills.—Hamilton Lindsay.  
County Commissioners.—Eugene L. Derr, David Fisher, Josiah Englar, John P. Jones, Jonathan Biser.  
Sheriff.—Otho J. Gaver.  
Tax-Collector.—Isaac M. Fisher.  
Surreyor.—William H. Hillary.  
School Commissioners.—Samuel Dutrow, 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. Knouff, Jas. F. Hickey, Joshua Hobbs.  
Registrar.—E. S. Toney.  
Constables.—W. P. Nunemaker, Abraham Hahn.  
School Trustees.—O. A. Horner, S. N. McNair, Jos. A. Myers.  
Burgess.—William G. Blair.  
Town Commissioners.—Oscar D. Fraley, Jas. O. Hopp, J. Thos. Gelwicks, A. M. Patterson, James A. Elder, Samuel R. Grider.  
Town Constable.—Wm. P. Nunemaker.  
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 7:30 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.  
**Reformed Church of the Incarnation.**  
Pastor.—Rev. U. H. Heilmann. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School, Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.  
**Presbyterian Church.**  
Pastor.—Rev. W. Simonton, D. D. Morning service at 10 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening lectures and Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 8:45 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. Gray. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every other Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Sunday School 1:30 o'clock, p. m. Class meeting every other Sunday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

## MAILS.

**Through from Baltimore 11:20, a. m.,** Way from Baltimore, 7:16, 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 from Baltimore, Mechanics-town and Hagerstown, 5:20, p. m., Hanover, Lancaster and Harrisburg, 8:10, a. m., Rocky Ridge, 8:10, a. m., Baltimore, Way, 2:35, p. m., Frederick, 2:35, p. m., Motter's, and Mt. St. Mary's, 2:35, p. m., Gettysburg, 8:00, a. m.  
Office hours from 7 o'clock, a. m., to 8:30, p. m.

## SOCIETIES.

**Massachusetts Tribe No. 41, I. O. R. M.**  
Kindles her Centennial Fire every Saturday evening.  
Prophet, M. F. Huff, Sachem, Wm. Morrison; Sen. Sag, Rowe K. Shriver; Jun. Sag, J. H. T. Webb; C. of R., George L. Gillilan; K. of W., Dr. J. W. Biegle.

## Emerald Beneficial Association.

President, Peter Burkert; Vice-President, Emanuel Dettner; George Seybold; Assistant Secretary, F. A. Adelsberger; Treasurer, John M. Stoner. Meets the fourth Sunday of each month in F. A. Adelsberger's building, West main street.

## Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R.

Commander, M. O. Hornet; Senior Vice-Commander, S. N. McNair; Junior Vice-Commander, Harvey G. Winter; Chaplain, Jos. W. Davidson; Quartermaster, Geo. T. Gelwicks; Officer of the Day, Wm. A. Fraley; Officer of the Guard, Albert Dettner; George Seybold, John Shank, Council Administration, Samuel Gamble, Joseph Frame and John A. Baker; Delegate to State Encampment, Wm. A. Fraley; Alternate, Harvey G. Winter.

## Vigilant Hose Company.

Meets 1st and 3rd Friday evening of each month at Freeman's Hall. Pres't, V. E. Rowe; Vice-President Jernial Donoghue; Secretary, W. H. Troxell; Treasurer, J. H. Stokes; Capt., Geo. T. Eyster; 1st Lieut., G. T. Gelwicks; 2nd Lieut., D. C. Donoghue.

## Partners and Mechanics Building and Loan Association.

President, James F. Hickey; Vice-President, J. M. Kerrigan; Secretary, T. C. Seltzer; Treasurer, Geo. T. Gelwicks; Directors, George L. Shaffer, Jos. A. Baker, F. A. Adelsberger, Jos. V. Tyson, Daniel R. Gelwicks, H. G. Benn, Jas. F. Hickey, Thos. G. Seltzer, J. M. Kerrigan, Geo. T. Gelwicks.  
**Citizens' Building Association.**—Pres't, V. E. Rowe; Vice-Prest., M. Hoke; Sec., F. A. Adelsberger; Treas., Paul Motter; Directors, F. A. Adelsberger, Jno. T. Long, Jas. O. Hopp, M. Hoke, Paul Motter, V. E. Rowe, S. L. Rowe.

## Emmitsburg Water Company.

President, I. S. Annan; L. M. Motter; Secretary, E. R. Zimmerman; Treasurer, O. A. Horner. Directors, L. M. Motter, O. A. Horner, J. Thos. Gelwicks, E. R. Zimmerman, J. S. Annan, E. L. Rowe, Nicholas Baker.

## The Mt. St. Mary's Catholic Benevolent Association.

Board of Directors: Vincent Sebald, Chairman and Attorney; Alexis V. Keepers, John H. Rosensteel, John A. Peddicor and E. G. Eckenrode. Rev. Edw. P. Allen, D. D., Chaplain; Alexis V. Keepers, President; Wm. H. Dorey, Vice-President; John H. Rosensteel, Treasurer; George Sebald, Secretary; Albert J. Walter, Assistant Secretary; William Jordan, Sergeant-at-Arms. Sick Visiting Committee: George Sebald, Chairman; Samuel H. Rosensteel, George Althoff, Augustus Kretz and John J. Topper.

## 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, consisting 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 to their excellence alone have attained an

### UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE

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

### 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.



### DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

It is safe to give to babies a few days old, and its good effects in ordinary doses, are seen in children five and six years old. There is nothing in the drug market that gives more universal satisfaction than Teething Syrup. Thousands of physicians are prescribing it daily. An over dose is not dangerous—it will prevent cholera infantum if used in time—no better soothing syrup made—many testimonials give proof of these words—all dealers sell it for 25 cts. Sample bottle sent on receipt of 10 cents. Made only by DR. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

### STOP. LOOK.

I have just received a large lot of PURE ALL RYE WHISKEYS for harvest and medicinal purposes, distilled by the well-known William Foust, at Glen Rock, York county, Pa., whose distillery was established in 1820. 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. GEO. GINGELL.

### JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMMITSBURG, MD. Office with James P. Hickey, J. P. West Main Street, adjoining the Reformed Church. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. feb 6-6m

### Edward S. Eichelberger,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, FREDERICK CITY, MD. 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 9-4t.

### PAUL MOTTER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, EMMITSBURG, MD. 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 174. jan 30-6m

### FACTS! FACTS! FACTS!

Unclaimed Money and Estates. MONEY AND ESTATES AWAITING DISTRIBUTION AMONG ABSENT HEIRS.

IT IS an undoubted, interesting, and important fact, that, during recent years, the number of properties and sums of money awaiting distribution among missing heirs and legatees are rapidly on the increase. Recognizing this fact I have for some years past engaged to a limited extent in the investigation of such matters, in which I have had great success. I therefore offer my services to those who believe that they are entitled to participate in the distribution of money or estates. All Correspondence Confidential. No charge unless successful. Call on or address R. A. RAGER, Office corner 2nd and Court Streets, P. O. Box 174. FREDERICK, MD.

### H. CLAY ANDRES, D.D.S. FRANK K. WINTER, D.D.S.

### 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 Emmit House— On Friday of each week. UNION BRIDGE—The First and Third Monday of each month. June 12y

### 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, \$200. Letters of inquiry directed to the Mother Superior. mar 15-4t.

### —CALL ON—

### GEO. T. EYSTER,

—AND— See his splendid stock of

### GOLD & SILVER.

Key & Stem-Winding

### WATCHES.

### WE THREE.

BY CARL SMITH.

The wild bird's nest dips a quaint salute to the summer wind as he passes And the half-oped'd rustlers dance a minute to the fluttering of reeds and grasses, And the waves roll on in a jolly sweep to ferry him over the river, For his path is the path of a merry heart, and he laughs on his way forever.

The green leaves bow as he hurries on, as though they opined that he knew them, And the long limbs scrape on the cottage roof as he cheerily whistles through them; And he sings to me, dear brother, the songs that we used to sing together When we lay in the shade and heard the voice that came with the windy weather.

And we were three, we two and the wind, for he was a playmate merry, With his dreamy songs that he learned in the court of some woodland fairy, And he sings them still in a gentle strain, and early faith he is keeping, As kisses the flowers on the hillside "there, where you for years have been sleeping.

And we are three, as in days of old, for the trio shall never be broken, Though the time may be when I come to you with a boyish smile as a token; And the heart of none shall be as true, though to-day they may dearly love us, As the one dear friend who ever will sing his lullaby sweet above us. —Harper's Weekly.

### A PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

DO THE FITTEST SURVIVE? From the Philadelphia Weekly Times.

Yesterday I bought three dreadful tissue paper parasols. Do not suppose that my taste hankers after paper parasols. Those three parasols represent to me a dismal problem. The vender of parasols was an aged, withered, crooked woman creature, trying to earn a few pennies.

In such cases it is a temporary ease to one's sympathies to give. Your silver brightens a fragment of the dark journey. And there is no counterfeiting age and toothlessness; therefore your conscience doesn't harry you with hints about the associated charities.

But the ease is temporary: the case to some of us stands for the plague spot in our civilization; to others it represents more, an awful mystery of existence itself. Indeed, as I view it, our civilization is only one phase of the inexhaustible struggle of the soul against the conditions of life.

To read some of the hysterical accusations against our modern industrial civilization, one might suppose that we invented the struggle for existence; that before our day the strong did not trample on the weak. Let us be honest. The strong always have trampled—man or beast or plant. The story of the universe is the story of carnage.

Why should we shut our eyes to primeval facts?

The beasts have no industrial system, but consider for one moment the hideous suffering of the weak in the jungle. Out of what dim recesses of torture came the universal animal instinct to creep away and hide when the brute must die!

The creatures, every one, live on "the good old plan," "That he should take who hath the power, and he should keep who can!" The world has moved on the principle of remorselessly weeding out the unfitted. Nor, however cruel we may deem the plan (which in very truth is cruel only to be kind), is there any prospect of any change of plan in the material world.

It is only among men that there is any effort made to save the unfitted. Civilization is one long struggle to outwit Nature and give the weak, the ignorant, the vicious the same chance of survival as the strong, the acute, and the virtuous. Were we savages, like the dwarfs of Africa, the idle son of the rich man would have to work or die, and the walking delegate would be brought to the same sad plight. But we try to be more economical than Nature; we would somehow use the dregs.

Every great city presents the same problem to us; a class on the edge of criminality, but not criminal, working for wages that barely keep the life in stunted bodies. These people, as any charitable worker will tell you, have their own vicious habits or the habits of their natural providers to blame for from a third to a half of their wretchedness for another portion there come into the account sickness and such unavoidable calamity. There remain two fluctuating fractions. One may be best named unfitnes; some of the poor are less bright, less strong, less morally competent than the average worker. They cannot do anything but the coarsest, most mechanical work. Such work is always paid at the lowest rates. And since there are degrees in all work, the more capable and rapid workers, even at this poor work, fix the rate of wages; and the slow and awkward suffer.

Now we come to the residuum, the misery that is caused by the oppression of man. Too many of our social reformers talk as if this residuum were the great bulk of the suffering.

Lately I read an article on the sufferings of poor women in cities. The article was written with most pathetic art, and seemed to come straight from the heart of the writer. The picture was appalling. I have reason, out of my own experience, to believe it mainly true.

But where is the remedy? The writer quotes with approval the preamble of the Working Woman's Society: "As the unwise, inequitable and defective features of our present economic conditions inevitably tend to reduce all who live by their own labor to debasing poverty and dependence, and as the suffering and degradation resulting from this system bear most heavily upon women who support themselves by their own labor, \* \* \* we have formed the Working Woman's Society, believing that relief and rescue for those women now oppressed and wronged cannot come without their united effort and mutual association."

Organization—that is the only remedy proposed. Now let us for a moment consider this preamble, the toilers' own view of their case.

Does our present economic system tend to reduce all labor to debasing poverty? I happen to be interested in a manufacturing business. I speak as one of the oppressors. We employ unorganized labor. We pay by the piece, and it is our settled policy, as it has been from the beginning to encourage good work by increased wages. Last year, being a prosperous year, the wages of the best workmen were raised voluntarily by the firm.

We hope some time to give all the old workmen (of whom we have a good proportion) a share of the profits. But it may be said the men will work better under their higher wages. Unfortunately it is not the object of the unions to obtain better work. The industrious and the idle, the skilled worker and the bungler strike on equal terms and get equal rewards. They get what they get by force, not by merit. Why should they trouble themselves to do better work, that so far from helping them will rather prejudice their comrades against them? Every manufacturer of piece work knows that there is a tacit free-masonry about it. The man that turns off too many pieces in a day is looked upon with suspicion. He will show the "boss" how many can be done; he may cheapen the price!

Thus the employer that raises wages on compulsion cannot hope to have his compensation in more faithful work, with the consequence that he counts the rise as all lost and no gain.

There is another limit to the power of the unions, competition. If there be a large body of unorganized labor outside that body will undersell the unions. Take the saddest of trades, sewing. There are so many women that sew to add a little to a supporting income or that have their living provided, as in prisons or reformatories, that no

Why? Because, an impartial observer would say, it is overrun by workers. Because, say certain warm-hearted people, "this trade" is made "the means of the most grinding oppression that can be or is practiced on women."

For remedy, these would advise:

1. Organization on the part of the working people.
2. That consumers shall refuse to buy at starvation prices.

"Wealthy women of New York, attention!" cries one writer. "Will you give up your bargain counters—for it is the wealthy who seek bargain counters—for the sake of your suffering, starving sisters!" The second suggestion, any one can see, will not be followed. It is an open question whether wealthy people are the most numerous at the bargain counters. There are the people of moderate means but good appearance; they come out in force on every "occasion," whether of linen or stockings. The very poor, I fancy, do not go to the bargain counters, because they do not go to the great shops; they buy even cheaper grades of goods at the dingy, moth-eaten bazaars that sprawl their overflow on the sidewalks of back streets.

It is to be considered that to every down-trodden producer of cheap goods there are hundreds or thousands of consumers who are greatly benefited.

Does any one in his sober senses expect that these consumers, many of whom would wear no shirt if they could not wear a cheap one, are going to pay higher prices to help unknown workers?

The tendency of all manufacture is toward cheaper prices; and rightly so, if we consider the greatest good of the greatest number. Does any one not a philanthropist or a professional labor reformer suppose that this tendency can be checked by any, even (let us suppose) righteous considerations of sentiment?

The other hope suggested is—organization.

Now, without discussing the question how far trades organizations have helped working people, any thoughtful believer in their efficacy will admit that their power has well-defined limits.

A union cannot hope to get higher prices for work than will allow a reasonable profit to the employer. Because if he pays higher wages than he can afford, he simply must go into bankruptcy.

One of the tragical mistakes of labor organizers is their blindness to the fierce competition of business. They act as if liberality were always an optional virtue. It is not. Many a man would pay more if he dared. But to right and to left of him are "the other fellows," cutting prices, getting his trade. A very slight addition to his expenses swallows up his margin.

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union can, in the cant phrase, "corner the market." This remedy, therefore, in such trades will not radically change the condition of things.

The observer who is not a reformer, therefore free to see things as they are and take the handiest remedy, will naturally suggest that the overcrowded trades be relieved of a little pressure by turning some of the crowd into other channels. We have a singular spectacle. While on one hand we see women suffocating the labor market in sewing, clerking, teaching, working in the most nauseous branches of manufacturing, like meat packing (I knew a whole family once that never touched canned meat because they had canned so much), on the other side we have an innumerable crowd of women offering to the rawest workers board and lodging and wage. The board and lodging also, be it remembered, are in almost all cases better than the workers, except in the better paid trades, can obtain. In many cases they approach luxury, while the mistresses cannot be harder than harsh "foreladies" and cruel contractors.

The writer from whom I have quoted draws a vivid picture of an American woman, a cloakmaker, at six dollars a week, when work was at its best. She had "worked hard all her life," was now "past middle age, thin and worn, with a face of quiet hopelessness and long, thin, pathetic hands."

Now, suppose for a moment that this woman, when she first came to New York, instead of stitching her life out on a diet of bread and tea, had cooked some one's else dinners. She would have had a warm, clean room, meat and potatoes to eat, and three dollars a week to buy her clothes. Besides, did she show any special aptness for her trade, she could easily have earned from five to eight dollars a week. In her old age she might have had a tidy sum in bank; more likely she would have had a husband and children, and been quite out of the distressed classes.

It is an interesting fact (that any manufacturer can verify) that the laboring men who "get on" usually have wives taken from domestic service. Such wives not only make home more comfortable, they also can make a dollar go many times further than the factory girl or the saleswoman.

Would it not be worth while to spend some of the money and time given to the poor in an attempt to supply this "long-felt want" in our kitchens? There are in some cities homes where girls, especially strangers, can find shelter, food and instruction in all branches of domestic service.

A multiplication of these homes, it seems to me, have fewer of the dangers of charity and more of the benefits than most efforts to help the poor.

Besides domestic service there are other fields where the supply of laborers is scanty. There are wide States calling for settlers, asking almost nothing in the way of capital. The Southern planters, in the upper Southern States, will furnish everything to a "renter" from a skillet to a doctor's bill, on the credit of his future crop.

Farm labor of all sorts is notoriously scarce and high. I am quite aware that the most of the "submerged" classes prefer to starve in the city rather than to work in the country; but those who might choose escape have no chance.

Would it not be worth the while to give them the chance? General Booth's plan, if it should be tried, in all probability will be defeated by its beneficiaries, but it may show, even in its failure, how far we can help those who will not help themselves.

—G. W. THAYER.

You can prevent distemper, pneumonia, etc., and keep your stock always in condition by using Biggs Bros. Crown Stock Food.