Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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VOL. XVI. | EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894 | NO. 3.

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—Edw. S. Eichelberger.
Clerk of the Court—John L. Jordan.

Orphan's Court.

Judges—Benard Colliflower, John R. Mills, Harrison Miller.
Register of Wills—James K. Waters.

County Officers.

County Commissioners—William M. Gaither, Melville Cromwell, Franklin G. House, James H. Delauter, William Morrison.
Sheriff—D. P. Zimmerman.
Tax-Collector—J. Wm. Baughman.
Surveyor—Edward Albaugh
School Commissioners—Samuel Dutrow, Herman L. Routzahn, David D. Thomas, E. R. Zimmerman, Jas. W. Condon.
Examiner—E. L. Boblitz.

Emmitsburg District.

Notary Public—Dr. John B. Brawner.
Justices of the Peace—M. F. Shuff, J. M. Kerrigan, Wm. G. Blair, Paul J. Corry, I M Fisher
Registrar—E. S. Taney.
Constables—W. P. Nunemaker.
School Trustees—O A. Horner, S. N. McNair, John W. Reigle.

Town Officers.

Burgess—William G. Blair.
Commissioners—Chas. F. Rowe, Oscar D. Fraley, Philip J. Snouffer, J. Thos. Gelwicks, Peter J. Harting, M. F. Shuff.
Constable—H E. Hann.
Tax-Collector—John F. Hopp.

Churches.

Ev. Lutheran Churc

Pastor—Rev. Charles Reinewald. Services every Sunday morning and evening at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m Wednesday evening lectures at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation.

Pastor—Rev. A. M. Schaffner. Services every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Midweek service at 7 o'clock. Catechetical class on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.

Pastor—Rev. W. Simonton, D. D. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening Lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 8:45 o'clock a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Pastor—Rev. E. J. Quinn, C. M. First Mass 7:00 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. Henry Mann. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Class meeting every other Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mails.

Arrive.

Way from Baltimore, 9:46, a m, and 7:09 p. m., Motter's, 11:17, a. m., Frederick 1:17 a m., and 7:09, p. m., Gettysburg, 3:20 p. m., Rocky Ridge, 7:09, p. m, Eyler P. O 9:10, a. m.

Leave.

Baltimore wa, 7:40, a. m, Mechanicstown, 5:25, p. m., Hagerstown, 5:25, p m, Rocky Ridge 7:40, a. m., Baltimore and Rotcoke R P. O east, 2:45, p. m., Frederick, 2:45 p. m., Motter's and Mt. St Mary's 2:45 p. m, Gettysburg, 8, a m. Eyler, 10:10, a. m

Office hours from 7:00 a. m., to 8:15, p. m.

Societies.

Massasoit Tribe No. 41, I. O. R. M.

Kindles her Council Fire every Saturday evening, 8th Run. Officers—Prophet, Joseph F Clabaugh; Sachem, Joseph D. Caldwell; Sen. Sag., Walter Dorsey; Jun. Sag., Daniel Shorb; C. of R., Jno. F. Adelsberger; K. of W., Dr. Jno. W. Reigle; Representative to the Great Council of Maryland, Wm Morrison; Trustees, Wm. Morrison, Jno. F. Adelsberger and Jos. D. Caldwell.

Emerald Beneficial Association.

F A. Adelsberger, President; A. A. Wivel, Vice-President. P. F. Burkitt, Secretary; V A. Riley Assistant Secretary; John M. Stouter, Treasurer. Meets the fourth Sunday of each month in F A. Adelsberger's building, West Main street.

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

Commander. Maj. O. A. Horner; Senior Vice-Commander, A Herring; Junior Vice Commander, John Shank; Adjutant, Geo. L. Gillelan; Chaplain, Samuel Gamble; Quartermaster, Geo. T. Gelwicks; Officer of the Day, Wm. H. Weaver; Officer of the Guard, Samuel D. Waggaman, Surgeon, C. S. Zeck; Council of Administration, Geo. T. Eyster, H. G. Winter and John Glass; Delegates to State Encampment, Geo. L. Gillelan and S. D. Waggaman; Alternates, Samuel Gamble and Jos. W. Davidson.

Vigilant Hose Company.

Meets 1st and 3rd Friday evenings of each month at Firemen's Hall. President, V. E. Rowe; Vice-President G. W. Bushman; Secretary, Wm. H. Troxell; Treasurer, J. H. Stokes; Capt., Geo. T. Eyster; 1st Lieut. W. E. Ashbaugh, 2nd Lieut. Samuel L. Rowe.

Emmitsburg Choral Union.

Meets at Public School House 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M. Officers—president, Rev. W. Simonton, D. D.; Vice-President, Maj. O A. Horner; Secretary, W. H. Troxell; Treasurer, Paul Motter; Conductor, Dr. J. Kay Wrigley; Assistant Conductor, Maj. O. A. Horner.

Emmitsburg Water Company.

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

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

Chaplain, Rev. Edward P. Allen, D. D.; President, A. V. Keepers; Vice President, Joseph Hopp; Treasurer, John H. Rosensteel; Secretary, Paul J. Corry; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Martin; Sergeant at Arms, John C. Shorb; Board of Directors, Vincent Sebold. John A. Peddicord. Wm. C. Taylor; Sick Visiting Committee, Geo. Althoff, J. J. Topper. Jacob I. Topper, James A. Rosensteel, John C. Shorb.

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june 14-y

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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I have just received a large and varied assortment of Generel Merchandise, and you will find it to your advantage to call and examine my stock. Below is given some of the goods with prices. WHITE GOODS: INDIA LINENS from 10 to 20 cts.,

DOTTED SWISS, HAMBURGS, PERCALES,

Dimities. DRESS GOODS:

Satin Glorias, Silks, Calicoes,

Ginghams, Outings, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at 4, 5, 6 and 7 cts. per yard. A full line of Notions consisting of

HOSIERY, CORSETS, GLOVES,

etc., all at greatly reduced prices. A full line of

HOME MADE PANTS,

at prices ranging from 75 cents to $3.50 per pair. This stock is first class in every particular. I have an unusually large stock of Men's, Boy's, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Slippers of all kinds and at prices to suit you. Sole agent for the

CELEBRATED EVITT SHOES,

from $1.50 to $2.50 per pair. Men's fine shoes from $1.50 to $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full line of GROCERIES, Syrup at 25 cents a gallon, Brown Sugar 4 cts.; granulated 5 cts. My stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS

is complete. Matting 12 1-2 to 25 cents per yard.

J. HENRY ROWE,
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Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES.

These instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and upon their excellence alone have attained an

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WORKMANSHIP &
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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

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JACOB ROHRBACK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, 18 West Church Street, Frederick, Md

Careful and prompt attention given to all Law, Equity and Testamentary business. Special attention to practice in the Orphan's Court for Frederick county, the Settlement of Estates and obtaining decrees in Equity for the sale of real estate.

nov 18-1y.

It Was Unintelligible.

The New York Tribune tells a good story about a country telegraph operator near that city. It seems that a broker, who has a suburban residence in New Jersey, was taken ill, and, not being able to go to the city, sent word to his clerk to report to him how business was going. All day he expected a telegram in vain, and was no little worried about it. The next morning, though scarcely able to travel, he determined to go to the city, and arriving at the station a little early, he asked the operator there: "Did you not get a telegram for me yesterday?" The operator, who was an old time gossip, with an interest in everybody's affairs, replied: "Telegram for you? Let me see! Why, I believe I did. But I could not make head nor tail out of it, so I thought that it was not worth while to send it up!" The dispatch was an important one and was in cipher.

IMPORTED LAPPS.

Five families of sub-Arctic nomads are being imported into this country under government auspices. They came from Lapland. The party comprises seventeen persons, including six men, the rest being women and children. They bring with them eleven dogs bred for taking care of reindeer.

It is for this purpose, in fact, that they and their owners are coming over. The Siberian deermen hired to take care of the imported reindeer in Alaska have not proved satisfactory. They get homesick, longing for their native pastures on the other side of Behring Strait, and want to be traveling to and fro. So it was decided to replace them with a few experienced Lapps. Advertisements were placed in all the scandinavian newspapers of the United States, but it was found that there were no full blooded Lapps in this country. Among 250 responses obtained was one from William A. Kjellmann, of Madison, Wis., who was recommended by Professor Rasmus B. Anderson, ex-Minister to Denmark. He had spent part of his life in Lapland among the reindeer people.

Kjellmann was sent over to Lapland in March last. He secured five families of mountain Lapps and embarked with them from Christiana on April 26. From New York the party will go to San Francisco, whence they will sail about June 1 on a vessel which has been chartered to take to Port Clarence, where the reindeers are. Port Clarence is an Eskimo village sixty miles from Cape Prince of Wales, which is the most westerly point of North America. It is within one degree of the Arctic Circle and is situated on a magnificent harbor twenty miles in length and nearly land-locked.

It is expected that by this time the imported herd will have increased to 500 deer. In 1892 the United States steamer Bea brought 171 of the animals from Siberia. To these 127 were added in 1893. Fawns born last year brought the total number up to 346. Ten of these were trained to draw sleds. The presence of the reindeer has attracted great attention from the natives, some of whom have come 400 miles to see them. Port Clarence being the rendezvous for the Arctic whaling fleet, many Eskimo flock thither to trade and the deer afford to them a useful object lesson. One man who had a quantity of whalebone asked a white skipper to go across to Asia and buy deer with it for him.

If the increase proves to have been as anticipated, herds of 100 deer each will be started at Cape Prince of Wales, Golovin Bay, Nulato, on the Yukon River, and Saidt Lawrence Island. It was on Saint Lawrence Island that the entire native population starved to death a few years ago. Whalers sold them whiskey and they spent the entire summer time in carousing neglecting to gather their usual stores of food. When winter came they perished of hunger. If appropriations can be got from Congress, a vessel will be chartered to continue the importation of deer from Siberia. Eventually it is hoped that all Alaska, north of the Yukon, will be stocked with the animals. Thus thousands of square miles of now useless territory will be reclaimed and made valuable; a permanent wealth-producing industry will be created, and a barbarous people at present on the verge of starvation will be lifted up to comfortable self-support and civilization.

The difficulties which were predicted as likely to defeat the enterprise have not materialized. It was said that live reindeer could not be bought from the Siberians owing to a superstition of theirs. This notion was a mistake. Croakers declared that the animals would not stand transportation; that they would not stand when transplanted, and that they would be killed by Alaskan dogs. Experience has shown that Alaska is more suitable for them than Siberia. Our Arctic province is a vast natural reindeer range, the supply of food being inexhaustible. The dogs do not trouble the reindeer much. During the first year only five had to be shot on that account. They soon learned not to touch the deer. Furthermore, the latter can outrun the dogs, and can fight them effectively with feet and horns.

The buying of deer in Siberia has been made somewhat more difficult of late by a private individual who procured some of the animals for exhibition purposes. He used whiskey in barter. Conseqently, the deermen insist on an alcoholic equivalent for their beasts. They say: "Me like whisky; you like deer. You no whiskey me, I no deer you." The government agents will not give them whiskey because those simple people are destroyed by indulgence in that beverage. So it is very hard to reach an agreement. On this account 100 deer were lost last year. A law ought to be passed forbidding the importation of reindeer save under Uncle Sam's auspices. Otherwise the employment of liquor for barter will seriously interfere with the present enterprise. It is suggested, also, that white men in Alaska ought not to be allowed to own herds, lest they absorb all the deer and utilize them for their own purposes.

The Siberian deermen do not understand the use of money. In payment for their animals they receive barter goods—guns, ammunition, traps, hardware, flour, provisions, clothes, cotton goods, tents, dishes, beads, trinkets, tobacco, etc. In this way they get hold of many necessaries and luxuries hitherto unknown among them, but above all things they prefer whiskey. The deer, on being landed at Port Clarence and liberated, usually started off to run away at breakneck speed, but they soon came back, and only two were lost in this way. They are easily cared for, wandering little and feeding for days in one locality. In winter they paw the snow away with their hoofs to get at the moss on which they feed. The only difficulties in learning how to herd them are harnessing and throwing the lasso. For lassoing a seal thong fifty feet long is used. At one end is attached a piece of ivory with a hole in it large enough to permit the rope to slide freely.

In 1891 small herds were turned loose on the islands of Unalaska and Amakuak, in the Aleutian chain. These already have increased considerably in numbers. All of the larger islands ought to be stocked eventually. The first fawn at Port Clarence was born April 1 of last year. The arrival was announced by a herder, who came up to the school house with the news. The Eskimo children were delighted and all turned out to see the baby. Native apprentices are being taught how to care for the deer. As soon as they have learned how it is intended to lend a few animals to each of them, in order that they may start herds of their own. It is hoped that in this manner the entire population of Arctic Alaska will be supplied at a future day with means of support. When they have abandoned the chase as a source of livilihood for the keeping of domestic animals, they will have made a great step toward civilization.

Incidently, they will be saved from starvation, which otherwise must soon wipe them out. Owing to the destruction by the whites of the seals, whales and walrus, on which they have hitherto depended for their support, they can no longer get enough to eat. Food is so scarce that women nurse their babies until they are 5 years old. Many infants are killed by their parents lest there be too many mouths to feed. To make a fishing boat requires four walrus hides, and the material is no longer obtainable. A notion of the peaceful character of these Eskimo is afforded by the fact that they have never attempted to touch the reindeer at Port Clarence, where half clad and hungry, the lives of only two white men have stood between them and abundance of food and clothing. What spot on earth where white men are starving would witness this condition long? Every deer would be killed, every particle of food distributed, and the act would be justified by public opinion.—*Times.*

SACRED MONKEYS.

In certain parts of India monkeys are regarded as objects of worship. In "Reminiscences of Seventy Years' Life, Travel and Adventure" the author says that he was about to enter the court of a large monkey temple at Nuddea, when the officiating Brahmin said: "No person must visit the court of Huniman"—the monkey god—"with his shoes on." After some discussion, however, the point was yielded, the party entering without removing their shoes. Of another occasion he writes:

In passing up the country, when near to Nuddea, I happened to stroll into a bamboo tope, or jungle, when the boat had put to for the night. I had not advanced far before I heard a terrible uproar all around, and was not a little alarmed, on looking up, to behold a whole army of the largest monkeys making towards me from all quarters.

Some jumped on the ground before me, others swung by the bamboos over my head, and many closed up the path in my rear. Several females had young ones clinging to them, but this did not seem to render them less agile than the others. A few of the largest, and apparently the oldest, chattered for about half a minute together; then the whole tribe responded, while all closed in upon me.

What to do I knew not. However I hallooed as loudly as I could to make my people hear, and to my great comfort the monkeys retreated a few paces every time I did so. This encouraged me to persevere, but I perceived that when I began to retreat they closed upon me again, without being affected by my noise.

Once more I stood still and gave a tremendous shout, when back they went again. I gained fully twenty yards this time before they came jumping around; and just as I was about to repeat the call my hopes were raised by beholding a poor, discrepit old woman come hobbling through the midst of them.

She shook two or three of them by the paws as she passed, but no sooner had she come within hearing than she opened upon me a torrent of abuse for disturbing the sacred animals in their retirement. She motioned me, with almost frantic gestures, to depart quickly, and her tongue never ceased till I was quite out of hearing.

I was not long in fulfilling her commands, as the monkeys all seemed implicitly to obey her bidding, and made a way for my retreat. When I quitted the jungle I met my servant, who said he was coming to tell me not to disturb the monkeys, as Huniman owned that bamboo grove. The old woman, it appeared, was employed by the Brahmins to give the monkeys food every day; besides which they were worshiped by all the people in the country round, who brought offerings of rice and sweetmeats to them continually.—*Youth's Companion.*

It Saved Mistakes.

"You seem to be fond of Torkins."

"Yes. We always go to the races together."

"I've no doubt but he's a nice fellow. But he stutters so dreadfully."

"That's why I like him. When he gives me a tip on a horse he gets excited and the race is over before he can get half way through."—*Washington Star.*

Improved Train Service to Atlantic City.

Royal Blue Line trains leaving Camden Station 5.25 A. M., 10.48 A. M. and 12.55 P. M., now make direct connections with the Reading's Royal Route to the shore. t. a. 1.

How Would Sairy Take It?

A slabsided sort of fellow with a good natured countenance came into the presence of the marriage license clerk and stood still.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" inquired the always courteous clerk.

"Can I get a marriage license here?" responded the caller.

"Certainly. Is it for yourself?"

"Me and the girl."

"Of course. That's always understood. What is your name and age, and that of the young lady?"

He gave his name and age and stopped.

"Well, what is the name of the lady?" asked the clerk, after waiting for a minute.

"That's just what I was thinking about," was the rather unexpected reply.

"You know her name, don't you?"

He sat down by the clerk.

"Let me tell you about that," he said, becoming quite confidential. "You see, I asked Sairey Blinker last night, and she said 'yes,' and as I was coming to town for the papers I met the pretty Smith girl, and she got to hintin' around, and I popped the question to her, and she took me up quick as a flash. Now that's the kind of a fix I'm in, and there's only one way to get out of it. You are a sort of legal officer ain't you?"

"Yes, sort of a one," admitted the clerk.

"Well, you'll do. Here's the dollar to pay for the license; heads it's Sairey, tails it's the Smith girl.

The clerk objected, but as there seemed to be no other mode of settlement, he finally tossed the dollar and it dropped on the floor, and, after teetering awhile on its edges, flattened out at the young man's feet heads down. He stooped down to see the result.

"Make it Evangeline G. Smith," he said in a complacent tone.

"I shouldn't think you would like that way of settling the thing," said the clerk, when he handed him the document.

"I ain't worrying about my liking it," he replied dubiously; "I'm thinking how Sairey's goin' to like it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Deer Park.

On the Crest of the Alleghenies.

To those contemplating a trip to the mountains in search of health and pleasure, Deer Park on the crest of the Allegheny Mountains, 3,000 feet above the sea level, offers such varied attractions as a delightful atmosphere during both day and night, pure water, smooth, winding roads through the mountains and valleys, and the most picturesque scenery in the Allegheny range. The hotel is equipped with all adjuncts conducive to the entertainment, pleasure and comfort of its guests.

The surrounding grounds, as well as the hotel, are lighted with electricity. Six miles distant on the same mountain summit is Oakland, the twin resort of Deer Park, and equally as well equipped for the entertainment and accommodations of its patrons. Both hotels are upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantages of its splendid Vestibuled Limited Express trains between the East and West. Season excursion tickets, good for return passage until October 31st, will be placed on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country. One way tickets reading from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, and any point on the B. & O. system to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, or vice versa, are good to stop off at either Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park or Oakland, and the time limit will be extended by agents at either resort upon application, to cover the period of the holders visit. The season at these popular resorts commences June 23rd.

For full information as to hotel rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park, or Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland. June 15-2ts.