Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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VOL. XVII. EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895 NO. 27.

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.

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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. Kerigan, 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. Hartinz, Geo. T. Gelwicks.
Tax-Collector—William D. Colliflower.

Churches.

Ev. Lutheran Chure

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— 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. T. Landry, 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, 9:06, a. m., and 7:09 p. m., Motter's, 11:17, a. m., Frederick, 11:17, a. m., and 7:09, p. m., Gettysburg, 3:20, p. m., Rocky Ridge, 1.09, p. m., Eyler P. O., 9:10, a. m.

Leave.

Baltimore way, 7:40, a. m., Mechanicstown, 5:25, p. m., Hagerstown, 5:25, p. m., Rocky Ridge, 7:40, a. m., Baltimore and Roanoke 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, George T. Gelwicks; Sachem, William Morrison; Sen. Sag., John F. Adelsberger; Jun. Sag., George S. Miller; C. of R., George L. Gillelan; K. of W., Dr. John W. Reigle.

Emerald Beneficial Association.

F. A. Adelsberger, President; A. A. Wivell, Vice-President; P. F. Burkitt, Secretary; V. A. Rigley Assistant Secretary; John M. Stonter, 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 Shaul; 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, Oscar D. Fraley; Secretary, Wm. H. Troxell; Treasurer, J. H. Stokes; Capt., Geo. T. Eyster; 1st Lieut. Chas. R. Hoke, 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. J. B Manley; 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. Keepers, J. J. Topper, Jacob I. Topper, James A. Rosensteel, John C. Shorb.

Emmitsburg Council, No. 53, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Council meets every Tuesday evening at 7 p. m. Jr. Past Councilor, Wm. J. Stansbury; Councilor, Yost C. Harbaugh; Vice Councilor, Wm. Fair; Recording Secretary, W. D. Colliflower; Assistant Secretary, John F. Adelsberger; Conductor, Charles R. Landers; Warden, J. Singleton Sheeley; Outside Sentinel, Holland Weant; Inside Sentinel, John P. Moser; Chaplain, Philip N. Stansbury; Trustees, Robert F. Zentz, H. A. Naylor and Denton A. Wachter.

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for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

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Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

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Churchyard Curiosities.

In 1874 a young lady died suddenly a few days before that fixed for her marriage and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Willesden. Her relatives caused a glass shade to be placed on the flat stone covering her grave containing a portion of the silk composing her wedding dress and the wreath of orange blossoms intended for her bridal. The sad memorials remained in situ for many years and indeed have only lately been removed, the reason being, as I understand, that the ravages of time rendered that course necessary.—Notes and Queries.

Telegraphers and Consumptn.

Telegraphers are alarmingly subject to consumption, according to the British Medical Journal. Out of 100 deaths among all adult males in England 13.8 are due to consumption; out of 100 deaths among the grinders in the cutlery trade, who are specially subject to the disease, 33.1 are due to it, while the proportion for the telegraph operators is 46.6 in 100. More than one-half of them die of diseases of the respiratory organs, against 24 per cent only in all other occupations.

At the Poker Table.

Jack—What's the matter? You look as if you had the blues.

Tom (ruefully)—It's because I haven't them.—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"BOUNCING BET."

[Saponaria Officinalis.]

The garden of the old home, I see it yet,
D'errun with the blushing Bouncing Bet.
In groups by the wall and stone step gray,
With sweet, rosy faces the long summer day,
They laughed in the sunshine of the dooryard wide
And strayed o'er the fence to the green roadside.

The unpainted house, with the orchard near,
Where bluebirds in spring were first to appear,
Bright bits of blue, to our childish eyes
They seemed color bearers from the skies,
While, scattered o'er the garden—I see them yet—
Were sweet blushing beauties, the Bouncing Bet.

The years have gone down in the shadowy past
Since I beheld the old home last,
And though in a land now far away
Sweet memory holds her magic sway
And shows me the picture—dearest yet—
Of the old home garden and the Bouncing Bet.

—Ray Laurence in Good Housekeeping.

Living Dead and Dead Alive.

That those supposed to be dead are often only in trance-like conditions is evidenced by the numerous cases on record of recovery from apparent death. Unfortunately the histories of the vast majority of these buried alive are unwritten. Entombed beneath the earth and closely confined in coffins, the sufferings and heart-rending agonies of the living victims of inhumation remain unwritten.

Many cases of melancholy mistakes have been recorded. In 1884, in Cleveland, a young man carried a young woman, supposing she was his sweetheart, from a burning building, and when he reached a place of safety with his burden, he discovered that he had saved another, and that his sweetheart had perished in the flames.

In 1804 a fire took place in Whitechapel, England, in some business houses, principally occupied by lodgers. So rapid were the flames that it was with the utmost difficulty that the wretched inhabitants could be rescued. A poor woman, with a large family, who had just escaped, was kneeling with her children around her, to return God thanks for her preservation, when she found that her youngest child, an infant, was still missing. With a courage and desperation which maternal affection heightened by despair alone could have prompted, she flew, half naked as she was, up the blazing staircase, into the room, snatched the babe from the craddle, and bore it in triumph to her family group; a triumph—alas, short-lived, for the child was not her own. Misled by the smoke which filled the building, she had entered a wrong apartment and rescued the child of one of her neighbors instead of her own. She hastened back, but by this time the whole building had fallen in, when she sunk senseless on the ground, and died in a few hours.

Some years ago in England, at Dalton-in-Furness, a girl named Newell, after an illness of three weeks, duration, apparently died. She was placed in a coffin and the hour that had been fixed for the funeral was drawing near, when she gave signs of returning vitality. A doctor was summoned and the young woman recovered.

A somewhat similar phenomenon occurred at Wembdon, near Bridgewater, England. A laborer named George Chilcot fell down suddenly on the 5th of September, 1884, and when picked up, seemed to be dead. It was supposed that he had died from heart disease, and preparations were made for the man's funeral. The Vicar of Wembdom, however, saw the body and was not entirely satisfied that death had taken place. He therefore refused to bury the supposed corpse, but allowed it to be placed in its coffin. On the 8th movements of the body were observed, a doctor was called in, and Chilcot was taken back to his home. At the end of eight days he recovered consciousness, and finally he regained to a great extent his normal health.

These and scores of well authenticated instances which might be cited that seem to suggest that soon after animation has apparently departed it may often be within the power of science to revive it. Newell and Chilcot began to recover unaided by an artificial stimulum, and in spite of the disadvantageous condition in which they were left, and it is but nature to suppose that other apparent corpses might be, as it were, called back to life if help were at hand. There are probably many illnesses in which the patient should not be despaired of until long after the breathing has ceased and the pulses have stopped beating.

The following instances of the dangers of supposed death are related at random from the note book of an eminent scientist, who collected many of them from various French and German periodicals:

In 1837 Cardinal Somaglia, in France, was seized with a severe illness from extreme grief. He fell into a state of syncope, which lasted so long that the persons around thought him dead. Preparations were made to embalm the body. The embalmer had scarcely penetrated into the Cardinal's chest when the heart was seen to beat. The unfortunate patient, who was returning to his senses at the moment, had still sufficient strength to push away the knife of the surgeon, but too late, for the lung had been mortally wounded, and the patient died in a most lamentable manner.

In 1889 a Mr. B., of Poitiers, France, fell suddenly into a state resembling death. Every means of bringing him back to life was used without interruption. His two little fingers were dislocated and the soles of his feet were burned, but as none of these procedures seemed to produce any effect they were on the point of placing him in a coffin when some one recommended bleeding from the arms and feet, and he, to the great astonishment of all, recovered from his apparent state of death, and declared that he had heard every word that had been said, and that his only fear was that he would be buried alive.

In October, 1837, Mr. Dechamps, an inhabitant of Lyons, France, died at the end of a short indisposition. His obsequies were ordered for the next day. When the coffin lid was about to be nailed down at the funeral the corps sat upright in its shroud and asked for something to eat. The persons present were about to run away in terror as from a panthom, but were reassured by Dechramps himself, who had happily recovered from his lethargic sleep. Due care was bestowed on him and he lived. After his recovery he stated that he had heard all that had passed around him without being able to make any movement or give any expression to his sensations.

At Belgerac, on the 27th of December, 1842, a man who suffered from continual want of sleep took a potion prescribed by a physician; the patient slept so soundly that he could not be wakened, which caused so much anxiety that he was bled, the blood flowing freely, drop by drop. Finally he was declared dead. At the expiration of a few days the potion given to the gentleman was remembered, and an uneasy suspicion being entertained that the medicine might have caused apparent death, led the family to exhume the body. When the coffin was opened the horrible fact was apparent to all. His distorted limbs showed how powerful had been his struggle. He had turned around in his coffin and suffered long.

Madame D., Rue Saint Jean, Caen, France, appeared to expire after a long illness on the 17th of Febuary, 1845. The last functions of preparing the body for the tomb were performed during the night. On Thursday morning the coffin was brought in, and as the two undertakers were placing the corpse in, it awoke from a profound lethargy. Madame is now in a state of health which leaves little to hope.

Dr. Gordon Smith, in his book on "Forensic Medicine," states: "I was an eye witness of an instance in a celebrated city on the continent, where a poor woman, yet alive, was solemnly ushered to the margin of the grave in broad day, and whose interment would undoubtedly have occurred, save for the interposition of bystanders."

The daughter of Henry Laurens, first President of American Congress when an infant was laid out as dead. When the window of the room was opened for ventilation the fresh air revived the supposed corpse and restored her to her family. This produced such a profound impression on Laurens that he made a will, in which he implored his children to cremate his body as a solemn duty, so great was his dread of a living interment.—*Times.*

She Was Sentimental.

"You keep rings here, don't you?" he asked in a Woodward avenue jewelry store.

"Certainly," replied the clerk. "Something for yourself?"

"No; I'm thinkin' of gittin' sumthin' fur my girl. Got anything for about two dollars?"

"Yes, I can give you a plain ring at that price. Here is something very neat."

"I guess that would fit her all right. Kin I have sunthin' engraved on it?"

"Of course—what is it?"

"Wall, I want you to put on it: 'From Thomas J. to Helen H., who is not only the best-lookin' but the smartest girl in the State of Michigan. My love will never, never grow cold, and should death overtake me, my last thought would be of you. Be good and you'll be happy, and please accept this as a token of love.' That's what I want you to put on."

"Good gracious, but you can't get all that on a ring!" exclaimed the clerk.

"Must have it, or I don't want a ring!" was the firm reply.

"But the usual way is simply to engrave: "T. to H.' with the date after it."

"The usual way may be all right with some girls, but it won't work with mine. What she wants is sentiment—heaps of sentiment. So you can't get it on?"

"Couldn't possible do it. You'd want a surface as large as your hand to get that on."

"Say!" exclaimed the young man, after a moment of reflection—"I have it! I'll buy her a silver belt-buckle instead of a ring, and I'll have 'em put on all I said and add to it: 'You are never absent from my thoughts, and a vision of your dear face rises up before me a thousand times a day. Be true—be true! Virtue is its own reward, and your mother kin live with us after we're married. No more at present—good-bye."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Traveled Check.

A merchant at Ionia, Mich., paid a debt due a Detroit merchant with a check on the First National Bank, of Ionia. The Detroit merchant deposited the check in his Detroit bank, which happened to have no Ionia correspondent. The Detroit bank sent it to its Chicago correspondent. Why, probably because their Chicago balance was low and they would collect it at par. The Chicago bank sent it to a Muskegon bank, its nearest correspondent to Ionia. The Muskegon bank sent it to its Grand Rapids correspondent. The Grand Rapids bank had no Ionia correspondent but saw that its Detroit correspondent was the correspondent of the Frst National Bank, of Ionia, on which the check was drawn, so they sent it again to Detroit. The Detroit bank then forwarded it to Ionia, its destination for payment. I find this check passed through six banks, being in transit eleven days and traveled 836 miles. Taking into consideration the postage paid twelve times by the different banks, the stationary used and the time occupied by clerks in doing the business, it would seem that if a short cut for the collection of checks can be devised it would pay to adopt it.—*Chicago News.*

Double Taxation Expiained.

—"I hear a good deal about double taxation," said stranger. "May I ask what it is?"

"Certainly," replied the promoter. "We call it double taxation when we have to pay both the city and the aldermen for a franchise."—*Chicago Post.*

The Shot-Tower.

The early method of manufacturing small shot was both tedious and expensive. Shot metal, and alloy of lead fiftys-ix parts and of arsenic one part, was rolled out into sheets of proper thickness and then cut into small cubes; then, in order to round the cubes, they were placed in iron cylinders partly filled with sand, and as the cylinder revolved the friction of the sand against the cubes rounded them.

Finally James Watt, a distinguished British engineer and inventor, determined to find a better and cheaper way of making small shot. This determination gave him "something to think about," and the shot tower was the result of his thinking.

According to tradition, he was overtaken one day by a severe rain and hail storm and took refuge under a porch. As he stood there and watched the storm he for the first time took particular notice of the spherical shape of the raindrops and the hailstones.

Almost like an inspiration the thought came to him that melted shot metal, if it fell from some high point, would, like the raindrops and hailstones, be rounded by the fall. He resolved to make the experiment, and accordingly, as soon as he had an opportunity he carried a cupful of melted shot metal up into the steeple of the Church of St. Mary of Redcliffe, poured it through an iron colander, and let it fall into the moat below.

He then came down, took from the pool a quantity of shot, and found them much better rounded than he had dared to expect. They were somewhat flattened by striking the water as they fell, but by further experimenting he overcame that defect by dropping the metal from greater heights, and thus giving it time to cool and harden before striking the water. Also, he discovered that the height had to be varied according to the size of the shot; the larger the shot, the greater must be the elevation.

Thus the shot tower was invented and it has ever since been in use in making small shot. The different sizes of shot are separated by a sifting process. Then in order to discover the imperfect ones they are rolled in straight lines down inclined planes. Those not perfectly round refuse to roll straight, and are thus found and taken out.

The perfect shot are polished by placing them in iron boxes with a little plumbago, and subjecting them to a rotary motion. When taken from the boxes they are ready to put up for the market. D. V. F. in *Phila. Times.*

Silent Sitting Bull.

"Do you know," said an army officer, "that if Sitting Bull, the old Sioux chief, had been a white man, he would have been called a general? In fact, he was a great natural soldier—a sort of Napoleon.

"Sitting Bull was not a regular chief; that is, he wasn't a war chief. He was a medicine man; what the Indians call a medicine chief. But he had great natural capacity as a commander. His surprise and cutting off of Custer would have been called a great achievement if a white general had in some way performed the feat. It is significant of Indian character that sitting bull would never tell the story of the fight at all; wouldn't say a word about it, although I suppose the question was put to him a thousand times by all sorts of people."—*Washington Star.*

Growth of the Aluminum Industry.

The growth of the aluminum industry, and presumably of its use, is shown by the fact that the total output of the substance has increased from 223 pounds in 1885, worth at the factory $2,550, to 550,000 pounds in 1894, worth $316,250. The cost has been reduced from nearly $10 a pound to less than 60 cents a pound. Hitherto Pittsburg has had practically a monopoly of the industry, but the establishment of an aluminum plant near Niagara Falls, which utilize the new electrical power developed there, will materially increase the output.—*Indianapolis Journal.*