Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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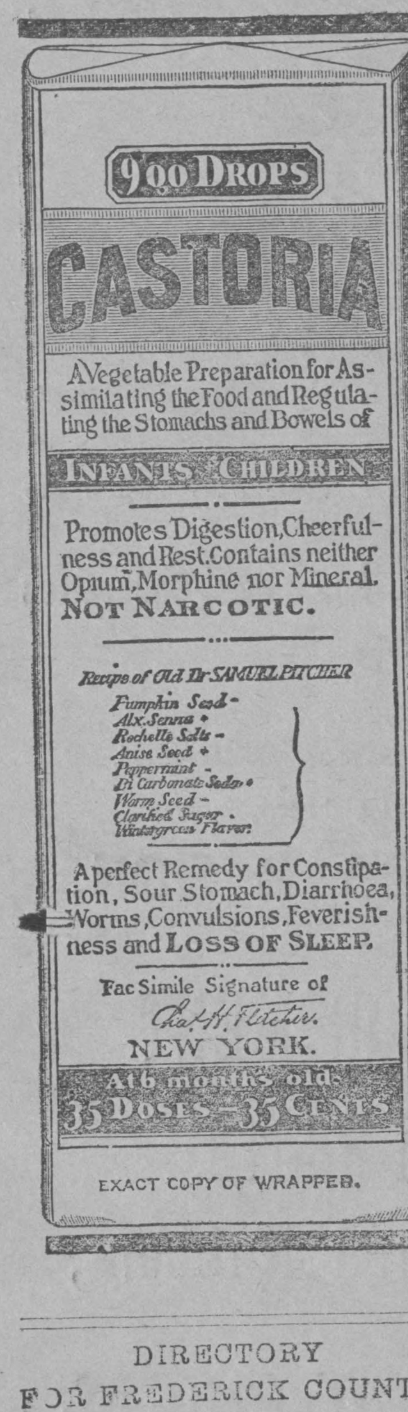

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Associate Judges—Hon. John A. Lynch and Hon. James B. Henderson.
State's Attorney—Wm. H. Hinks.
Clerk of the Court—John L. Jordan.

Orphans' Court.

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Register of Wills—James K. Waters.

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County Commissioners—William Morrison, Melville Cromwell, Franklin G. House, James H. Delauter, J. C. Thomas.
Sheriff—A. C. McBride.
Tax-Collector—J. Wm. Baughman.
Surveyor—Edward Albaugh.
School Commissioners—Lewis Kefauver, Herman L. Routzahn, David D. Thomas, E. R. Zimmerman, S. Amos Urner.
Examiner—E. L. Boblitz.

Emmitsburg District.

Notary Public—E. L. Annan.
Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Francis A. Maxell, Wm. P. Eyler, Jos. W. Davidson.
Registrars—A. A. Annan, A. V. Keepers.
Constables—
School Trustees—— —— ——S. N. McNair, John W. Reigle.

Town Officers.

Burgess—William G. Blair.
Commissioners—Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, J. Thos. Gelwicks, Francis A. Maxell, F. A. Adelsberger, Oscar D. Fraley, W. D. Colliflower.
Tax-Collector—W. D. Colliflower.

Churches.

Ev. Lutheran Church.

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. W. C. B. Shulenberger services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Midweek service at 7 o'clock. Catechetical class on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.

Pastor—Rev. David H. Riddle. 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 9:15 o'clock a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Pastor—Rev. P. V. Kavanaugh, 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. M. H. Courtney. 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.

Societies.

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

Kindles her Council Fire every Saturday evening, 8th Run. Officers—Prophet, John F. Adelsberger; Sachem, Daniel Shorb; Sen. S.g., J. K. Byers; Jun. Sag., J. D. Caldwell; C of R., George L. Gillelan; K. of W., Dr. John W. Reigle; Representative to Great Council, Jos. Byers; Trustees, William Morrison, John F. Adelsberger and J. D. Caldwell.

Emerald Beneficial Association.

F. A. Adelsberger, President; John Byrne, Vice-President; H. M. Lingg, Secretary; H. Byrne, Assistant Secretary; John M. Stouter, Treasurer; E. Noel, A. A. Wivell, Stewarts; D. W. Stouter, Messenger; E. Noel, P. F. Burkitt, Finance Committee. Meets the fourth Sunday of each month in the house occupied by Harry M. Lingg, West Main street.

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

Commander, Geo. L. Gillelan Senior Vice-Commander, H. G. Winter; Junior Vice Commander, Samuel Gamble. Adjutant,———— ————; Chaplain, Jos. W. Davidson; Quartermaster, Geo. T. Gelwicks; Officer of the Day, Wm. H. Weaver. Officer of the Guard, Albert Dotterer, Surgeon, C. S. Zeck; Sergeant-Major, Wm. A Fraley; Quartermaster Sergeant; John H. Mentzer; Council of Administration, John H. Mentzer, John Reifsnider, and John Glass; Delegates to State Encampment, Geo. T. Gelwicks and Samuel Gamble; Alternates, C. S. Zeck 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., Chas. R. Hoke; 1st Lieut. Howard Rider; 2nd Lieut. W. Harry Stout.

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President, I. S. Annan; Vice-President, L. M. Motter; Secretary, E. R. Zimmerman; Treasurer, Directors, L. M. Motter, J. Thos. Gelwicks, E. R. Zimmerman, I. S. Annan, E. L. Rowe, C. D. Eichelberger.

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

Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Manley; President, A. V. Keepers; Vice President, George Althoff; 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, Henry Taylor, Joseph Martin, Jacob I. Topper, James A. Rosensteel, John C. Shorb.

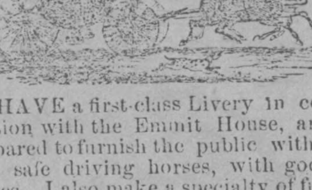
Emmitsburg Council, No. 53, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Council meets every Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. Councilor, Chas. R. Landers; Vice-Councilor, Geo. Kugler; Recording Secretary, W. D. Colliflower; Assistant Recording Secretary, Wm. J. Stansbury; Conductor, Hugh Adelsberger; Warden, M. F. Saylor; Outside Sentinel, Geo. S. Springer; Inside Sentinel, M. J. Whitmore; Chaplain, E. T. Peoples; Treasurer, Jos. D. Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Edgar Moser; Trustees, Wm. J. Stansbury, John D. Overholtzer, Yost C. Harbaugh.

Emmitsburg Branch of the Rochester Saving's and Loan Association

President, Dr. John B. Brawner; Secretary, John H. Rosensteel; Treasurer, Dr. John B. Brawner; Directors P. J. Felix, V. Rowe, F. A. Adelsberger, Joseph Felix, John H. Rosensteel. Meets at the President's office the first Thursday of each month.

LIVERY



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AUSTRIAN POSTAL BANKS.

Assistance Given to Those Who Have Small Savings to Be Guarded.

The success of the postal savings bank conducted by the Austro-Hungarian government shows that the system there was the outcome of a genuine need and fulfills a beneficial economic function. As the system now stands its general principles are about as follows: All postoffices receive deposits of not less than 50 kreutzers (about 10 cents) in amount and invest the total savings from time to time in interest-bearing government bonds, paying interest at current rates to depositors. These rates, however, never exceed 3 per cent, and when the current rate changes due notice is given. No person is allowed to have on deposits more than 1,000 florins ($400) at any one time. Whenever a deposit account rises above 1,000 florins the owner is notified and interest on the excess is stopped. If he does not reduce his deposit below the prescribed limit within a month from the date of his notification, 200 florins of his credit is invested for him in government bonds, which are held in custody until he demands them. The object of this provision is of course to operate the system solely in behalf of small depositors and to shut out those of larger means who might wish to take advantage of it. Upon making a deposit the depositor receives a book in which the amount of his credit is inscribed. If he needs money at any time, he may draw a sum not exceeding 10 florins ($4) on demand, but the payment of sums from 100 to 500 florins ($40 to $200) may be postponed not longer than fifteen days and the payment of sums larger than $100 two months if desired by the office, though by courtesy sums not larger than 20 florins are ordinarily paid on demand. No depositor is permitted to have two books in his own name and if it be discovered that a depositor has taken out more than one book he forfeits all interest on his whole deposit. If the sum of the deposits in the books taken out by a depositor against this rule exceeds the permitted maximum of 1,000 florins he forfeits the whole excess above amount. All deposits and all operations of the savings system are free from tax, but a reserve fund to cover possible losses is annually set apart and placed at interest.

At the time of the most recent report the size of the deposits varied greatly. The largest number of deposits fell between 1 and 5 florins (40 cents and $2), the number of these being 634,272. Only a comparatively small number—not more than 22 per cent, or little more than one-fifth of the aggregate—exceeded 20 florins ($8) in amount. During 1896 the average deposit amounted only to 18.87 florins. These statistics show conclusively the extent to which the system is confined to earners of wages and those who have but small amounts to invest.

For the year 1896 new deposits in the savings deparment amounted to 4,172,271 florins, or about $1,668,908.40—a very considerable amount when it is recalled how small are the sums which have been deposited and which go to make up the aggregate. Some further idea of the extent to which the system encourages saving may be gained when it is added that besides these actual deposits there was credited to depositors the further sum of 7,867,750 florins of interest money drawning interest at the same rate as the principal.

The character of the depositors is interesting to note. In 1896, out of a total of 1,174,902 persons, a large percentage were factory operative, apprentices, skilled workmen and workwomen, servants and various other classes of low-salaried workers. Many of these deposits were naturally extremely small, but nearly all of them represented sums which but for the existence of the postal savings system would in all probability have been dissipated in some form of unproductive expenditure.

There can be no doubt that the Austrain postal savings system has been extremely beneficial in its workings both to the government and to all classes of small savers. Perfect confidence in the bank is felt by the people, and no one hesitates to leave his savings at a government postal station, of which there is an immense number in all the large cities, and especially in Vienna. It has become the aspiration of nearly every wage-earner to be the owner of a bit of government stock, the patriotic desire being felt to keep as much of it within the country as possible.—*Chicago Record.*

GARY INVITES DISCUSSION.

Here's a Chance for Everybody to Assist in Securing a Great Reform.

Postmaster-General Gary expresses pleasure at the widespread comment upon his recommendation for the establishment of postal savings banks and invites further discussion of the subject. "If we all put our heads together," the postmaster-general says, "the right plan can be devised, and that is what the country wants."

It is not often that a cabinet officer manifests such a disposition to learn the desires of the people on matters of legislation connected with the development of his department. Postmaster-General Gary's request for a widespread popular expression of opinion on the subject should meet with hearty response on the part of the people. The newspapers have already performed their duty in the matter. Labor organizations, too, have very generally given consideration to the subject and with almost unanimous voice have asked for postal banks. It remains now for other bodies, especially those representing the commercial interests of the country, to give their approval to the agitation, in order that congress may be assured that the sentiment of all classes in the nation is virtually united in favor of the early establishment of these much-needed institutions for the safe-keeping of the savings of persons of moderate means. It may be true that the commercial and business classes of the country have not such an immediate personal interest in the establishment of postal savings banks as have the wage-earners. But the commercial portion of the community cannot afford to manifest indifference to the well-being and contentment of the working population of the country. Let them do what they can to promote good feeling at least by giving consideration to propositions like that for the establishment of postal savings banks, the only object of which is to do something for the people, whose interests are only too rarely the subject of intelligent consideration by law-makers.—*Chicago Record.*

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SELLING OUT —AT— BARGAINS.

D. S. GILLELAN intending to quit the merchandising business, will close out his entire stock of General Merchandise at retail, from now to April 1st, unless otherwise disposed of. Glassware, Queensware and Tinware will go at wholesale price, and all other goods at a very small margin of profit. oct. 8

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Electric Shoe Shiner.

Many efforts have been made to devise a shoe-polishing machine with only indifferent degrees of success, but one recently put in the baggage lobbies of the more enterprising hotels of London, which is propelled entirely by electricity, seems to be the nearest approach to the perfection of automatic "shiners." It is a small affair, readily shifted from one spot to another, at will, the connection being made with any ordinary lamp socket. There are several circular brushes arranged to form one long flexible brush. One end of the brush is supplied with hard bristles for the purpose of thoroughly cleansing the shoes and this revolves at the rate of 1500 per minute, and the brushes for supplying the blacking and then drying the shoe work at a lower speed. After these have passed over the shoe, the polishing section of the brush passes along and completes the operation of shining. The shoe is thus quickly disposed of, the machine being kept in operation by merely pressing a convenient button. This released, the machine stops.

A New Game Law.

Book agents may be killed from October 1 to September 1; Spring poets from March 1 to June 1; scandal mongers April 1 to February 1; umbrella borrowers August 1 to November 1, and from February 1 to May 1, while every man who accepts a paper two years but when the bill is presented says, "I never ordered it," may be killed on sight without reserver or relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and buried face downward, without benefit of clergy.—*Fred. News.*

CLOSED THE ROOM.

Does the Ghost of Washington Still Stalk Through the Old Mansion?

It was customary in the family of George Washington to shut up unused for two years a room in which death had occurred, says an exchange. So, after the death of the first president in the stately chamber with the great four poster bed which is still shown to visitors, Martha Washington, with her lonely heart, nightly climbed the attic stairs to lie in a low ceiled, sloping roofed room with one window—a room intolerably hot in summer, with little or no means of securing a draft except by a triangular opening where the lower corner of the door had been cut off to make room for the passage of the cat. Martha Washington died before the two year period had ended.

If she had occupied the death chamber, would she have seen the ghost of her dead husband? They say that the stalwart, stately figure of the brave general stalks through the passage with martial tread and clank of astral sword in spectral scabbard.

Again and again it has happened that people detained at Mount Vernon on the business of the Mount Vernon association have declared, on "waking from a sleepless night," that they had heard the ghost's sword and stride and seen its tall, commanding figure, dressed in the old uniform that in life it wore.

No lights are permitted in the old house, for fear of fire, except during the meeting of the regents, and then only candles. Ghosts are said to love dark or ill lighted houses.

STORY OF A WAR SONG.

The Man Who Composed the Music for "We Are Coming, Father Abraham."

The man who composed the music for Whittier's song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," is an old and somewhat decrepit piano tuner, who carries on his business near Windom, Minn. His name is A. B. Irving.

One day soon after Lincoln's call for 300,000 more men, Irving, then a young man, was on his way to Defiance, O., from Fort Wayne for the purpose of singing at a political and loyal meeting. He had considerable reputation as a composer and singer and the Republicans had asked him to come and help them. On the way he read the poem, which had just been published. Irving studied it, formulated a tune, hummed it and got the rhythm, and that evening at the Defiance meeting he sang the song for the first time. When he had finished, and the last echoes had died away, men mounted their chairs with wild enthusiasm, swung their hats and broke loose in cheers that rang with feeling. He sang it again and again, and they would scarcely let him rest.

The next night he sang the song at Fort Wayne, and again aroused the same enthusiasm. He wrote out the music and sent it to the publisher who had handled what he had composed, with instructions to publish it on his usual terms of royalty. It was published, and inside of a month more than 40,000 copies had been sold. In a few days the publisher failed and Irving never received a dollar for the music.—New York Sun.

The temperature of the cucumber is a degree below that of the surrounding atmosphere. It is, therefore, apparent that the expression "cool as a cucumber" is scientifically correct.

HER SOUL UNBURDENED.

A Young Bride's Confession In the Waning of the Honeymoon.

Charley Wheeler and Lucille Sprockett had been married nearly three weeks, and they had just returned from their wedding trip. They were supremely happy in each other's love, and the honeymoon so far had been to them as one long, blissful dream. Within the next day or two, however, the bride grew slightly depressed in spirits, and an uneasy feeling seemed to take possession of her. The young husband noticed the change, but attributed it to fatigue from the recent travels. But his bride grew more nervous and took on such a troubled expression that he said to her:

"You have something on your mind, darling, that is troubling you. Tell me what it is."

At first she tried to persuade him that he was mistaken, that nothing worried her.

"You are wrong, Charley, dear," she would say. "Really, I am not worrying over anything. I am just as happy as I can be."

The day following, however, the young wife wore such a troubled look that her husband said to her:

"Lucille, you must tell me what is troubling you. I will not be put off any longer. As your husband I have a right to know."

Seeing that further concealment was impossible, she broke down and sobbed bitterly:

"Oh, Charley, I am so unhappy!" she wailed. "I have—deceived—you."

A sickening sensation swept over the young husband. Surely there must be some mistake. She, whom he had looked upon as the personification of innocent womanhood—deceive him! It must not be. It would destroy his happiness and blight his life. And then, when he caught a sudden vision of the horrible possibilities of the situation, he became sick at heart and almost fell to the floor. Then, with a great effort, he controlled his feelings.

"Tell me," he said. "I am prepared for the worst."

"Oh, Charley, I am so sorry!"

"You should have thought of this before."

"I know, I know. I see my mistake, now it's too late," she cried. "Oh, why didn't I tell you before we were married?"

"Tell me now, and be quick about it. I cannot bear this suspense."

"Tell me first that you will forgive me," she said in pleading tones. "I will devote my whole life in atonement for this one mistake."

"I cannot promise until I know what it is," he said.

Then she came over and knelt at his feet.

"Oh, Charley, you know the wheel I got just a few weeks before we were married"—

"Yes; but what has that"—

"Why, I bought it—on the—installment plan—$4 a month—and have only paid—one installment. And I just know the collector will be—here tomorrow. Oh, Charley," she sobbed, "can you ever forgive me?"—Ohio State Journal.

Brute Instinct.

Natural laws pertain to all things, and certain laws govern the conduct of brute society. But that the actions of the lower animals are ever prompted by a sense of duty is not only extremely hypothetical, but altogether doubtful. The hen has strong maternal affection, but that she has the least idea of the virtue of that affection any more than of the virtue of doing good for evil is in the extreme conjectural. It is often hard and even impossible to account for the likes and dislikes of animals. The hen will sometimes destroy certain of her brood and the sow devour her own offspring. Much of the cruelty is practiced upon the brutes for the lack of thought that they are not morally responsible. They are treated as if they are conscious of wickedly selfish acts. I once saw some men looking at a drowning mouse in a pail of water. I rebuked them, and one of them—a man perhaps 40 years old—turned to me and said, "The mouse deserves it." Why deserved it? Pray tell us. Shall we say it was conscious of the sin of thieving? Others may try to view it in that way. I do not. I knew another man who would hold rats with a tongs and roast them alive in the fire. If he could not prove that they deserved their torture, he certainly wished to believe they did. If we recognize a Creator, is it not most rational to suppose that he has created the brutes morally irresponsible and would have us thus regard them, that our inclination to torture them would be held in restraint?—Forest and Stream.

Where a Man Must Speak Up.

"I had occasion the other day, for the first time," said a sober minded citizen, "to go up high in one of the modern tall buildings. I called on a man in the seventeenth story. It certainly was tremendous the way they hoisted us up that shaft, with a smooth start and easy stops and lightning between. But the most impressive thing about the trip was this: A man who got on where I did, at the ground floor, and who wanted to get off at the tenth floor, said 'Tenth,' as it seemed to me, the instant we started up, but the elevator man said: 'This is the twelfth. We'll stop going down.'

"If there is a place on earth where a man needs to speak up, it appears to be in the modern elevator car."—New York Sun.

London Architecture.

Not long ago an English architect was heard to make a curiously suggestive remark. Conversation had turned upon the manifold dangers to which we expose ourselves by traveling in railway carriages. "The great rule," said this architect, "is never to look out of the window until you are a good 30 miles from London. Otherwise you risk seeing the Crystal palace."

COAL AND IRON.

The Important Relationship of These Two Valuable Minerals.

Statistics show that, whereas Great Britain in 1840 produced 75 per cent of the world's supply of coal, at the present time it produces only 34 per cent. Atlantic liners no longer carry coal from Great Britain for the return journey. They now take in American coal, and no less than 1,500,000 tons of American coal were thus consumed in 1895. The condition of the iron manufacturing industries has always exercised a most important influence on the production of coal, so that a large demand for iron draws with it a large demand for mineral fuel. During the last 25 years the world's production of pig iron has increased from 12,000,000 to 26,000,000 tons, but the share taken by Great Britain has fallen from 48.8 per cent to 29 per cent, while that of the United States has increased from 14.1 per cent to 26.2 per cent, that of Germany from 11.4 per cent to 21.4 per cent, and that of Russia from 3 per cent to 4.7 per cent. Indeed, iron is now being imported from the United States into this country, and, incredible as it may seem, the railway station at Middlesbrough, the center of the iron trade, is built of iron brought from Belgium. Surely, then, the author of "Our Coal Resources at the Close of the Nineteenth Century" is hardly right in thinking that British coal and iron still hold their own. He argues that other countries of Europe are exhausting their coal supplies just as Great Britain is, yet the figures he gives show that Germany has in reserve, within a depth of 3,000 feet, 109,000,000,000 tons of coal as compared with our (England's) 81,683,000,000 tons within a depth of 4,000 feet. And this estimate does not include brown coal, of which Germany raises 25,000,000 tons annually.—Nature.

CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES.

They Have Done Much to Reduce the Loss From Water at Fires.

Mr. Charles T. Hill writes of "The Fire Patrol" in St. Nicholas, the final paper in his series on the New York fire department. Mr. Hill says:

The "chemical engine," used considerably in the fire departments of several cities, has aided materially in lowering the loss by water at small fires. The preparation carried in the tanks of these engines has a double advantage—not only does it extinguish a large body of fire with the use of a small amount of water, but the liquid itself evaporates quickly, leaving very little "drip" in the apartments or floors underneath the fire.

The tanks of these engines are charged with a solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) and water, with a small cylinder of sulphuric acid suspended at the top. When the tank is inverted, this acid is emptied into the soda and water, and the mixture at once generates carbonic acid gas at a great pressure. Charging the liquid with this gas gives it the necessary pressure to drive it a considerable distance. The hose is coiled around a reel on top of the engine, and always connected with the tanks, so when the firemen arrive at a fire all they have to do is to run off as much hose as they need, dash up stairs with the line, give the order to "dump" one of the tanks (there are two, carrying 60 gallons each), and they are all ready to go to work. The chemical engine has extinguished more than 25 fires of considerable size since it has been in service in the New York department, a little over a year. It is stationed on the upper west side of the city, where there are a great number of dwellings and flats, and it has aided materially in keeping down the fire losses in that part of New York.

Leipsic.

Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, in an article in the New York Independent on "Plain Life and High Thought" as exemplified at Leipsic university, says:

Leipsic is one of the great flower marts of Europe. It is a joysome sight to go through the early morning market and see the flowers of all kinds in masses beyond conception. There is no student so poor that he cannot add to the beauty of his room the charm of a flower when for 2 cents he can have a big bunch of mignonette. This very morning the expenditure of 24 cents gave one literally an armful of mignonette, large and fragrant; forgetmenots, bluer than the sky of rather gray Leipsic; great golden buttercups like those that grow on the upland meadows of the Rigi; kornblumen, the old emperor's favorite flower, and lilies of the valley in profusion. Plain living, amid flowers, with music, nature and friendship at command, may easily lead to high thinking, and the student who is here to strive for acquirement of truth may well scorn the trappings of wealth, since wealth is not needed to command the highest and best.

Patience.

Patience is a most necessary qualification for business. Many a man would rather you heard his story than granted his request. You must seem to hear the unreasonable demands of the petulant unmoved and the tedious details of the dull untired. That is the least price that a man must pay for a high station.—New York Ledger.

A Timely Friend.

With perfect propriety may we call that excellent remedy, Salvation Oil, a timely friend. This liniment rapidly cures rheumatism, neuralgia and pains, when other remedies fail. Mr. Jno. M. Hall, Ashland, Va., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in the ankle and the muscles connected therewith. Salvation Oil at once relieved the soreness, reduced the swelling, and cured the pain. No other liniment that I ever used did me so much good."