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THREE QUEER CITIES.

Each One Is Built on Islands Connected by Many Bridges.
The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on 90 islands. These islands are connected with each other by 80 bridges. The city has 800 streets and 30 public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V and of John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time honored Lancaster." It is also the scene of the pacification of Ghent Nov. 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges and executions of well known persons. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the second war between England and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly 800 bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into 90 islands.

The city of Venice is built on 80 islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets in Venice, and boats, called gondolas, for carriages. The bridges are, as a rule, very steep, rising considerably in the middle, but have easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. The Venetians joined the Lombard League against the German emperor, and, in 1177, gained a great victory in defense of Pope Alexander III, over the fleet of war vessels headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring, and instituted the world famous ceremony of "Venice Marrying the Adriatic Sea." In this ceremony the doge, as the chief ruler of Venice used to be termed, with appropriate ceremonies dropped a ring into the sea every year in recognition of the wealth and trade "carried to Venice by the Adriatic."

THE DUNKERS' LOVE FEAST.

Feet Washing, the Great Supper and the Kiss of Peace.

"The most important and the most beautiful custom of the Dunkers is their love-feast, which they celebrate in commemoration of the Lord's supper, after the manner of the primitive Christians," writes Clifford Howard in describing the Dunkers of Lancaster county, Pa., in The Ladies' Home Journal.
The celebration is held at nightfall and begins with the rite of feet washing, in imitation of the act performed by the Master at the last supper, when he washed the feet of his disciples. Small tubs of lukewarm water are the ordnance removed their shoes and stockings. The brothers then in turn, each one girdling himself with a towel, wash and dry one another's feet, the sisters at the same time doing likewise among themselves in their part of the room.

"After this follows the supper, the feast of love, which is spread on long tables and consists of lamb soup and bread and other simple viands. It is eaten in devout solemnity and reverence. At the close of the meal the brothers turn to one another and extend the right hand of fellowship and the kiss of peace, each one shaking hands with his neighbor and kissing him, while the sisters at their tables perform the same beautiful rite among themselves. The communion is then administered."

Buried in the Well Where He Died.

Speaking of strange and sad occurrences, none could be more remarkable than the death and burial of Charles Carter, a well known farmer residing near Russell. He was cleaning out an old well when the quicksand suddenly caved in on him, leaving only his head and chest exposed. When the alarm was given, hundreds of people assembled and went heroically to work to save their neighbor. It was found that nothing could be done toward removing the sand about Carter's body, so a parallel well was dug and a tunnel run from it into the old well, but even then the body could not be removed so closely it was grasped by the sands. It was found that a rope attached below Carter's arms would pull the body into parts without withdrawing its covered portion, and that method had to be abandoned. Carter was conscious and talked with his rescuers, but at the end of 58 hours he died. By this time an enormous crowd had gathered, and all sorts of plans were suggested for recovering the body, but finally it was determined to make the well the dead man's tomb, and it was filled up after religious services had been held upon his bier. The well was 48 feet deep, and perhaps no other Kansan ever found quite so strange a burial place.—Kansas City Journal.

Latinized English.

There was a period in the history of English literature, says Professor Mark H. Liddell in The Atlantic, when the ideal of a perfect sentence was one in which English thought was put into a classic mold so that the English reader stand on his head to see the meaning of it. That was because the obvious fact in most Latin sentences was a periodic structure. It was an easy road to beautiful expression to assume this perfection for English sentences and make them conform to it. Men shut their eyes to a multiplicity of form in English writing which they did not understand and chose out of a foreign tongue a single form which they did. In the same way a false type of beauty has often been set up in high places where men should look for a real one.

CASTORIA

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JACK AND HIS GROG.

SAILORS' DEVICES FOR SMUGGLING LIQUOR ABOARD SHIP.

Ingenuous Schemes That Are Invented Only to Be Squelched—What It Means When Jackie Combs His Mustache With a Marline Spike.

"There is perhaps less drunkenness among the enlisted men of the United States navy than among the men forward of any of the world's big sea fit outs," said a naval officer of experience to the writer. "Drunkenness passed with the old navy. In the days of the old Tuscarora or the Tennessee, as the sailors put it, it was a common enough thing to see about three-quarters of a ship's company returning from shore liberty in such a state that they had to be hoisted over the side in bosun's chairs to save the trouble of carrying them up the gangway. But that sort of thing is no longer endured. Men who go ashore after having remained aboard ship for a considerable period are expected by the officer of the deck to return just a trifle exhilarated, but they never return quite incapable.
"Men who exhibit the slightest indications of being addicted to drink are turned down flatly by the examining surgeons when they present themselves for enlistment nowadays. The surgeons tell me that they can tell from a man's eyes whether he has ever suffered severely from excessive drinking, no matter how long the man may have abstained from drink before seeking enlistment.
"If men addicted to drink do happen to get by the examining surgeon and reveal their weakness by going on leave every time they go ashore, the navy gets rid of them by simply 'beaching' them—that is, by putting them on the beach with their bags and hammocks wherever their ship may happen to be in a home port. A man cannot be 'beached' for any cause in a foreign country.
"There are, of course, any number of men in the navy, and rattling fine sailormen, too, who have a natural predilection for drink, and these men the officers keep an eye on for their own good. Sailors are bound to try to smuggle liquor aboard ship. If they drink considerably on their shore liberties, they know that when they return aboard they are in for 'big heads' when they awaken in their hammocks the next morning, and in trying to safely bring a bit of liquor off to the ship they have in mind the taking of a hair of the dog to sort of ease them up when they turn to at 'all hands' the next morning.
"Sometimes they get the liquor safely aboard, but generally they do not. Every enlisted man on a United States man-of-war, except the chief master at arms and the top sergeant of marines, is searched at the gangway upon his return from shore liberty by the gangway corporal of the marine guard, under the inspection of the officer of the deck, for the purpose of ascertaining if he has any liquor concealed about his clothes. The men have picked up some ingenious schemes for smuggling liquor in such a way that the corporal of the guard is fooled. For example, the men on the China station buy long celkisks from the coolies, fill the skins with about a quart of liquor and wind them around their necks beneath the collars of their shirts.
"It took the officers on the China station a long while to get on to this scheme. Then the men who felt that they surely needed a drink the next morning after returning from liberty discovered the plan of filling a rubber bag with liquor while ashore and of sewing the bag next to their waist bands. The liquor smugglers, who observed that the searching corporal only searched his hands up and down on the outside of their clothes, then resorted to the plan of tying bottles of liquor with string on the inner side of their legs, beneath their trousers, but any searching corporal knows all about this one nowadays.
"The cox'wain of the steam cutter, who makes dozens of trips ashore a day when the cutter is 'running boat', has to be carefully watched, for he is liable to be tampered with by the men who want liquor pretty badly, and his opportunities for getting liquor aboard are many. Every once in a while upon the cutter's return to the ship it is searched by the officer of the deck, and the latter often finds liquor neatly stowed among the cutter coal, in the cutter bilges or even in the boiler tanks. When this happens, the cox'wain of the cutter is in trouble. He gets a big rake off from the men for his liquor smuggling, which accounts for the chances he will take.
"The ship's painter has to be watched too. He is a petty officer, and he has charge of the ship's alcohol, which is chiefly used for the making of shellac to paint the lower decks.
"Some of the sailors like a dose of alcohol mixed with coffee for 'toning' and sobering up purposes, and as the ship's painter is occasionally corruptible there is quite a little drinking of this mixture on some of the ships where old timers predominate. The old fat feet have indeed been known to drink the shellac after it has been prepared for the sake of the alcohol in it, and there is an expression in the navy among the enlisted men, 'If you see a jackie combing his mustache with a marline spike, you know what he's been at,' that is very significant.
"But for all this, as I say, there is an exceedingly small percentage of drinking men in our navy in comparison with similar figures for other big navies. The occasional drinkers in our beach a bit under the weather, or merely put in the brig overnight and permitted to go to work without punishment the next morning."—Washington Star.

Real Magic Number.

"I often hear of the magic number," said some one. "What number is it?" "Why, nine, of course," replied some one else. "There are nine muses, you know, and you talk of a nine days' wonder. Then you bowl at nine pins and a cat has nine lives."
"Nonsense," broke in another.
"Seven is the magic number, seventh heaven, don't you know, and all that; seven colors in the rainbow; seven days in the week; seventh son of a seventh son—great fellow, and—"
"Tush, tush," remarked a third.
"Five's the number, you mean. A man has five fingers on his hand and five toes on his foot, and he has five senses, and—"
"Three is undoubtedly the magic number," interrupted another, "because people give three cheers and Jonah was inside a whale three days and three nights, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again—three times, you see!"
This was received with some contempt by the company, and a soulful youth gushed out:
"Two, oh, two is the magic number. One self and one other—the adored one! Just us two!"
A hard featured individual, who had been listening to the conversation hitherto unmoved, here remarked in a harsh voice:
"The magic number is No. 1 in this world, and if you want to succeed never forget it."
An interval of deep thought on the part of all followed, after which they went in silently to supper.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Jean Richepin's Career.

The story of how he came to adopt a literary career is sufficiently picturesque. For some time he had picked up a precarious livelihood by doing "odd jobs," including such prosaic occupations as that of bootblack and casual porter on the Quai Marsailles. One day he was engaged by a gentleman to carry to the railway station a heavy trunk. Arrived at the station, there was an instant mutual recognition. They were old college chums. "What are you doing here?" asked his friend. "Carrying your trunk, I believe," said Jean. "Why do you do this?" "Because I must," "Where do you live?" "Come and see," replied Richepin.
The future dramatist took his friend to his dwelling—a miserable room in an attic in the poorest quarter of the town. Upon the table lay scattered heaps of manuscripts—Jean's incursions in the realms of poetry when the more prosaic duties of the day were over. Looking through them, his friend was astounded at their quality. "Why do you carry trunks and blacken boots when you can do work like this?" he asked. Richepin had never given the matter a thought; he had never deemed these products of idle hours worthy of publication. Published they were, however, in a very few weeks and created an immense sensation. From that moment Jean Richepin has never looked back.—Westminster Gazette.

The Widow's Opinion.

In one of the suburban towns near the capital lives a widow well endowed with worldly goods, whose husband, with a sort of posthumous jealousy, has guarded against her re-marrying, by providing that she shall lose all her property if ever she takes another husband. She has been receiving attentions for several years from an elderly Grand Army of the Republic veteran. She has been very good to him too. Once when he wanted to parade with his comrades with brass buttons on it. He wanted to marry her, but the will of the selfish dead man stood between. So after a time he married somebody else. The widow was broken hearted. She recalled the suit with the brass buttons. She recalled a hundred kindnesses shown the old soldier. She bewailed his peridy to her friends.
"Why," said one of them, "what did you expect? He wanted a wife to make a home for him. You couldn't marry him. So why do you complain?"
The widow wiped her eyes.
"I know I couldn't marry him," she said. "I didn't really want to marry him anyway, but, you see, it was such a heap of comfort for a while to have a steady bean."—Washington Post.

Peccolities of the Potato.

The opinion has prevailed among housekeepers that it is the good potato which breaks open when it is boiled. A scientist who has made potatoes a study insists that the good potato is the one that remains quietly in its coating of brown during all of the processes of cooking. Instead of the swelling and bursting of the skin being caused by the presence of starch it has been ascertained that albumen is the substance that causes this breaking open. An ordinary potato is made up of three-fourths of its weight in water, two-tenths in starch and one-fifth of nitrogenous matter. If it cracks and falls to pieces during the process of boiling, it is deficient in albumen, and therefore lacking in the most important constituent.—New York Ledger.

A Dumas Story.

Dumas the elder was rarely spiteful to or about his fellow men, but one day, when he happened to be in that mood, a friend called to tell him a piece of news. "They have just given M. X. the Legion of Honor," he said. Then he added, in a significant tone, "Now, can you imagine why they should have given it to him?"
"Yes," answered the great dramatist promptly. "They have given it to him because he was without it."
Good Progress.
"How are you getting along with your housekeeping?" asked the young wife's mother.
"Oh, splendidly!" she answered. "I have almost got so I can do things to suit the hired girl."—Washington Star.

STUMP PENCILS MASCOTS.

Members of Gotham's Stock Exchange Superstitious About Lead Sticks.

"Talking about hoodoos and mascots," said a member of the Stock Exchange, "the boys on the floor of the exchange are as superstitious as a lot of sailors. If you don't believe it, you look at the lead pencils they are using the next time you are in the building.
"You won't find a man using a long lead pencil. Why? Because a long pencil is a 'hoodoo' of the worst kind. They always cut a new pencil in half before they sharpen it. Some of these pencils acquire the reputation of being lucky.
"Less than a week ago I came down without my pencil, which, by the way, is a lucky one—every memorandum made with that pencil results in a profit for me—and I borrowed one from a friend on the floor. He handed me a stump about an inch long and said, 'You can use that; it's a lucky pencil.'
"Sure enough, I made two deals in the morning, and each netted me a handsome profit.
"I was about to make a memorandum of some stock I had bought when my friend approached and said: 'Here, take this pencil and let me have mine again. I've lost one every deal since I loaned it to you.'
"Sure enough, I lost on that deal, and the luck went back to the owner of the pencil.
"When you get hold of a lucky pencil, you want to hang on to it.
"Some of the boys have little lucky pencils not more than an inch long, and they guard them as they would their lives.
"If you, through carelessness or accident, cause them to break the lead point they lose whatever regard they have for you and forever afterward regard you as inauspicious. Some of them wouldn't take \$5 for a little piece of pencil worth considerably less than a cent."—New York Press.

BITING FINGER NAILS.

The chief finger nail chippers of the world are the French, and it was recently stated upon reliable authority that nearly two-thirds of French school children are addicted to the habit.
Even for grown people there is hardly any habit, aside from the confirmed abuse of narcotics, more difficult to overcome than the habit of biting the finger nails. It requires a strong mental effort and constant vigilance to do this, for once a person has become thoroughly addicted to the habit he does it unconsciously, and is only reminded that he is marring himself when he gets one of his nails gnawed down to the quick. All manner of remedies have been advanced for the cure of the finger nail biting habit, including the placing of injurious and bitter compositions on the ends of the fingers, but none of the remedies amounts to much.
The only way to stop biting the finger nails is to stop. The Americans are next to the French in the finger nail biting habit, probably because the Americans, as a whole, are an exceedingly nervous people. A man who accomplishes his determination to knock off biting his finger nails may, by incessant manhandling, get them to look fairly well within a year or so, but finger nail biting, if long persisted in, ruins the shape of the ends of the fingers, and the nails can never be brought to look as well as those of the persons who permit their nails to grow as they were intended to grow.—Washington Star.

Too Much For Watson.

Only once did Watson, when a captain, never fail to punish a man for intoxication. This was in the summer of 1892 at Boston, when the San Francisco took the Massachusetts naval militia on its first practice cruise. Among the regular crew was old Alexander Parker, sailmaker's mate, who was never known to remain sober when there was liquor to be had. When the naval militia came on board a witty boatswain's mate, while no officer was near, sang out in an authoritative tone:
"All you men having whisky on board lay below and turn it in to the sailmaker's mate for safe keeping."
Many amateur sailors took the bait, and in a few minutes old Aleck, sitting down below decks in his salaroom, was surprised to have a vast collection of flasks passed to him. He received all these as gifts with many thanks. He was found a day after sound asleep in his salaroom, literally covered with empty bottles of every size and shape. He was finally taken before the captain, to whom was told the circumstances. "Parker," said he sternly, "I have no words with which to discuss your case. Go forward."—New York Times.

Asked For a Shirt and Got a Wife.

During the civil war there was a certain young lady in Georgetown who found it in her power to do a great deal for the Confederate soldiers confined in prison at Washington. Young, beautiful, cultured, popular, of a wealthy and prominent family, she was frequently allowed admission to the prison, whether she always took her maid with a well stocked basket of good things for the poor boys behind the bars. One day as she was passing through a group of men in the common prison she stopped and said to them:
"If there is anything you would like to have that I can bring you, won't you let me know? I shall be very glad."
One man stepped forward promptly. Bowing most courteously, he said:
"If you will be so kind, I should like to have a clean shirt."
He was a young lieutenant from Louisiana, one of the handsomest and most elegant men I ever met, and when that young lady looked up into his brown eyes she found it in her heart to give him much more than a clean shirt, for she married him as soon as the war was over.—Philadelphia Times.

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Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested?
Complainant—He answered mechanically, yer honor.
Judge—Explain.
Complainant—Heigh me on the head with a hammer.—Exchange.

Dismissing a Servant.

"How are you getting along with your housekeeping?" asked the young wife's mother.
"Oh, splendidly!" she answered. "I have almost got so I can do things to suit the hired girl."—Washington Star.

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A NEW WARSHIP IN THE WATER.

The battleship Illinois was successfully launched at 12.23 Tuesday afternoon, at Newport News, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a vast multitude of people and the blasts of hundreds of whistles.

The weather was perfect. Boats and trains, crowded with people, began to arrive before daybreak, and by eleven o'clock, the hour set for the launching, thousands of people had assembled in the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Governor Tanner's party arrived at Old Point at ten o'clock Monday night. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen came from Portsmouth, where he had been inspecting the navy yard. He was on board the despatch boat Dolphin.

At 10.30 o'clock Miss Nancy Leiter, sponsor for the Illinois, accompanied by a distinguished party from Chicago, ascended the christening stand. There was considerable delay in perfecting all the preliminary arrangements.

A hush fell over the crowd as the sharp saw cut its way through the last timber. When the supreme moment came, Miss Leiter poised the gayly-decorated bottle of champagne in her right hand, and as the big battleship moved slowly toward the river, cast it against the receding bow. The bottle crashed into a thousand fragments, and France's choicest vintage streamed down the side of the nation's new defender.

As the great vessel moved down the ways, cheer after cheer went up from the multitude of spectators, whose enthusiastic shouts almost drowned the noisy welcome of the newcomer sounded by the whistles in the harbor.

The Illinois struck the water with a resounding splash and floated majestically out into the stream. The battleship was soon "picked up" by tugs which were in waiting, and towed to a pier, where she will receive her boilers, engines and other machinery.

The Illinois is the newest American warship, and is a trifle less than 373 feet over all and a shade over 72 feet beam. Her width is somewhat greater in proportion to length than that of the other battle-ships, but it is calculated that this will give steadiness on a heavy sea, and will enable the gunners more accurately to determine ranges.

When fully loaded, with all her guns, 1,200 tons of coal and a full supply of ammunition and other stores, the ship will draw a little less than 24 feet of water. With one-half her fuel and other supplies she will draw only about 23 feet.

Officially described, the Illinois is to be a double-turret battle-ship. The turrets will revolve on delicately adjusted wheels, the power being furnished by hydraulic or electric motors. The sides will be protected by a belt of Harveyized steel, which will be 9 1/2 inches thick at the bottom, increasing to 13 1/2 inches at the water line and 16 1/2 inches at the top. The armor is at such an angle that a projectile will be deflected downward on striking.

The barbette armor will range from 10 to 15 inches in thickness. This is about two inches thinner than that of the Massachusetts or Oregon, for example, but owing to difference in construction, it is believed it will be as effective in resisting the impact of a shot. The deck ordnance will be placed behind shields of steel ranging from 5 1/2 to 6 inches. They will be mounted in such a position, that 12 can be trained on a target at the same time. Every casting of this armor-plate is to be subjected to a thorough test before it is placed on the vessel, and the naval constructors say that the best quality of steel ever turned out for a warship in the big Pennsylvania furnaces will be used on the Illinois.

Ten thousand horse-power is to be developed by the engines which will be used to propel the big ship. They are of the favorite type of the navy—vertical triple expansion. Their power can be appreciated when it is remarked that the cylinders are 33 1/2 and 78 inches in diameter. A man could walk through the largest wearing a silk hat and not touch the top. They will make 120 revolutions per minute, and will be attached to two steel shafts, each 53 feet in length and 15 inches in diameter.

If the Oregon is termed a bulldog, the Illinois might well be called the mastiff of the navy. For it will have a set of teeth to make it well worthy of the title. The 13-inch guns with which it will be armed throw a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds a distance of 13 miles with effect. The projectile can penetrate at least eight inches of metal at this distance. Its execution on a deck has been shown by the work in battle off Santiago, when a single shell of this size killed 80 men and wrecked every steel structure with which it came in contact. The guns in both turrets of the Illinois will discharge 21.10 tons of metal at one round. The deck battery consists of 16 six-inch rifles. These seem small in comparison, but when one considers that the six-inch guns turned out by the shops at Washington Navy-yard will hurl a shell weighing 120 pounds through nine inches of steel at a distance of six miles, respect for it is considerably increased. The beauty of the six-inch gun is that it can be discharged from four to five times a minute without danger. With the entire battery of this calibre on the Illinois, 80 of these projectiles can be discharged in a minute, or 4,800 per hour.

In addition to the six-inch guns, 16 six-pound, 4 one-pound, one Colt machine gun and two field pieces go to make up the secondary battery. The six-pound and one-pound weapons can be discharged from 50 to 60 times a minute each.

One hundred regular troops, under Brig.-Gen. John M. Bacon had a sharp battle on Leech Lake, in Minnesota, with several hundred Pillager Indians, on Wednesday. It is reported that four soldiers were killed and nine wounded. The loss among the Indians is not known, though believed to be considerable.

The soldiers form two companies of the Third Infantry, which was in the Santiago campaign and recently returned to Fort Snelling, near St. Paul.

The fight as the outcome of the refusal of the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake to surrender half a dozen of their number, charged with overpowering a deputy United States marshal and taking from him an Indian whom he had arrested on a warrant as a witness in a liquor-selling case.

The grievances of the Pillagers go back many years, and there have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of the timber on the Indian lands. The Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive, and that they were the sufferers.

In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor selling cases, they claimed that the deputy marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper mileage. This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is an old warrior, Bog-Ah-Mah-Go-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterward sought again by the deputies. He alleged ill treatment in being turned adrift penniless in Duluth, and aroused the other Indians to protest against the way he claimed to have been treated. The United States marshal insists that the old man's story is unfounded.

"VIRTUOUS" HATS IN CUBA. An enterprising native shop-keeper in Santiago displays over a great heap of headgear the sign: "These hats are virtuous." It appears that in searching his dictionary for an English rendering of the Spanish word "bueno" (good), he selected "virtuous" as being the most elegant.

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. WALEING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best, it will have a set of teeth to make it well worthy of the title. The 13-inch guns with which it will be armed throw a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds a distance of 13 miles with effect.

CAKES AND ALE IN CANADA. The Dominion of Canada is to have its experiment upon the usefulness and practicability of prohibition, provided the Dominion Parliament considers the meager majority in favor of prohibition given at the election on Thursday indicative of a popular sentiment which must be heeded.

The returns show some interesting differences of popular sentiment, due to radical, social and religious customs. In the province of Quebec, with its French population, the vote against prohibition was four to one, while in all the provinces dominated by residents of English or Scotch descent majorities were given in favor of prohibitory legislation.

It is to be noted, however, that in the province of Quebec the vote was very light, and it is probable that only the active, positive advocates of prohibition and the saloon keepers and their friends participated. What the result might have been had everybody voted is certainly problematical. In Ontario, the largest province, the majority is but 10,000 in a total of 123,000 votes.

But while it is quite possible that the Dominion Parliament may be slow in taking any action upon the subject owing to the smallness of the vote, it is likely that sooner or later the example of some of the American States will be followed in Canada, to try what virtue there is in prohibitory laws. Our own experiments in this direction have usually resulted in rather conspicuous failure, but the advocates of prohibition in Canada evidently mean to score their own failure in this respect rather than accept the failures in other states as final and conclusive. It is safe to predict that when the experiment is tried cakes and ale can be had in Canada as well as in other more liberal and convivial countries.—Phila. Times.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT. Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell Ohio.

Ely's Cream Balm works like a charm; it has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head; I would not be without it.—Fred'k Fries, 283 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

A NEW STATE. On November 1 next the world will be blessed with a new federation. The federation arises from a plan agreed upon by the treaty of Amapala, of September 15, 1896. On August 27 last three of the republics of Central America came to an understanding and a constitution was drawn up and signed by which it was agreed that the United States of Central America should be formed under one presidential head. The three republics were Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. The other two, Costa Rica and Guatemala, decided to wait for a while and watch the progress of the three federated States before joining them. The federation is in the interest of the commercial relations of the Central American republics with foreign countries.—Sun.

THE FUTURE IS UNCERTAIN, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

1000 PEOPLE BURNED OUT. Awful havoc caused by the recent forest fires in the Northwest. Madison, Wis., October 3.—Adjutant General Boardman and Colonel Ginty, who were sent north to report upon the forest fires, returned to-day. General Boardman says while the recent rains checked the flames, another dry week would probably see them again at work. He estimates the number of people burned out 1,000, most of whom are farmers, but says they are not discouraged, and will return to their lands with what assistance they can get in the way of food, seed, etc.

General Boardman heard only two reports of death—one at Barron and another at Alameda.—Phila. Times.

THE uprising of Indians at Leech Lake, Minn., is assuming larger proportions, and Brigadier-General Bacon has gone there from Fort Snelling with troops.

AMERICAN engineers will go this week to China to begin constructing for an American syndicate a railroad from Hankow through the valley of the Yang Tse Kiang to Canton.

TROOPS have marched on the Pillager Indian reservation, near Walker, Minn., and the Indians are doing war dances on an island nearby.

HOBBSON FINDS HIS GLASSES. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 3.—Lieutenant Hobson has arrived here on a visit. He changed his program, and worked for an entire week on the Vizcaya in recovering her guns. Tomorrow divers will make a final examination of the Vizcaya's bottom, in the hope that there is a rare possibility of raising the ship. Lieutenant Hobson will afterward proceed to the wreck of the Almirante Oquendo and take off her guns, leaving the Cristobal Colon until the last.

Lieutenant Hobson has recovered the glasses which he had on board the Merrimac. They were taken by Admiral Cervera. When the Admiral was at Annapolis he was asked about the glasses, and in reply stated that he had left them aboard the Infanta Maria Theresa. After that vessel was raised a search was made, but the glasses were not found. Lieutenant Hobson, while looking overboard in the clear water one day, saw what he thought might be his glasses. He dived overboard and discovered that the object was that for which he had been searching. The glasses were recovered and shipped north to friends in New York.

OLD fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by C. D. Eichelberger.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SITUATION. The American and Spanish peace commissioners held a joint meeting in Paris Monday, and it is reported that the Americans have made a demand as to the Philippines.

General Wesley Merritt, in an interview in Paris, said the Filipinos seem to want an American protectorate.

The American authorities at Manila have invited all the school teachers to resume the instruction of their classes. The schools have been closed since the surrender of Manila to the Americans.

The Spanish army in Cuba, according to the official figures, numbers 205,000.

The saving of the sunken Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon seems assured unless there is a gale to interfere with the work.

MR. HAY IS OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Hon. John Hay took the oath of office as Secretary of State at 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony took place in the President's room at the White House and the oath was administered by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hay immediately joined his colleagues in the regular cabinet meeting.

On leaving the White House Mr. Hay went to the Department of State and entered actively into the discharge of the duties of his new office, signing the official mail for the first time in his capacity as Secretary of State. During the afternoon he received the chiefs of bureaus, clerks and other employes of the department, in many cases renewing acquaintance formed when he was Assistant Secretary of State many years ago.

THE BALTIMORE DEAD CHAPLAIN. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Rev. Thaddeus F. Freeman, chaplain of the United States cruiser Baltimore, committed suicide while in a state of mental depression consequent upon his failing health. He jumped overboard at Nagasaki from the Zealandi and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. His remains were recovered and will be brought to this country for burial.

BIG TOBACCO WAREHOUSE BURNED. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 5.—Fire yesterday in the Grange tobacco warehouse, occupied by Gill & Turnely, burned about 4,500 hogsheads of tobacco. Loss on tobacco and building estimated at nearly half a million dollars, with insurance of about \$400,000. The fire also burned Grace Bros.' coal and storage shed, the Louisville and Nashville depot, six freight cars on the track and several cottages.

CHAPLAIN MCINTYRE testified in his defense at his court-martial at Denver, and pleaded that he had been ill from nervous strain when he delivered his much-discussed lecture.

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America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.

TO RULE HAWAII. HONOLULU, Sept. 24, via San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4.—The Hawaiian Star has published an outline of the form of government decided upon for Hawaii by the Congressional committee. The Star says it is to be called the Territory of Hawaii, and will be allowed one representative in Congress. The Governor, to be appointed by the President, will be paid a salary of \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year.

The committee will make no recommendation as to the appointment of the Governor. Hawaii will have a legislature, and will make its own laws, subject to the approval of Congress. There will be no change in the present form of the Legislature. The property qualification of \$1,500 in real or \$3,000 in personal effects to make an elector eligible to vote for the Senate is done away with. To vote for a Senator in the Territory of Hawaii an elector must possess an annual income of \$600. In everything else his franchise is free and unrestricted by any qualification, educational or otherwise. The judiciary system will remain undisturbed. The Supreme Court will probably be given jurisdiction in United States cases, and judges will be appointed for four years, instead of for life. It is understood that the question of citizenship will be referred to the State Department at Washington for final decision.—American.

THE town of Brunswick, Ga., was flooded and badly damaged as the result of Sunday's hurricane. Shipping entering Savannah from Baltimore and other ports report terrible experiences.

Twenty Years Proof. Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases. "Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

Order Nisi on Sales. NO. 6942 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1898. In the Matter of the Report of Sales filed the 6th day of October, 1898. James C. Galt, mortgagee of Aazarah Eyster and Saloma Eyster, his wife on Petition.

ORDERED, That on the 29th day of October 1898, the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales of Real Estate reported to said Court by James C. Galt, mortgagee in the above cause, and filed therein as above said, to finally ratify and confirm the same, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick County, for three successive weeks prior to said day. The Court states the amount of sales to be \$4,000. Dated this 6th day of October, 1898. DOUGLASS H. HARGETT, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick Co. True Copy—Test: DOUGLASS H. HARGETT, Vincent Sebald, Att'y. Clerk, Oct 7-11

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. THIS is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Frederick County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES A. ELDER, late of Frederick County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of April, 1899, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this seventh day of October, A. D. 1898. JAMES B. ELDER, VINCENT SEBALD, Executors. sept 7-15

G. W. Weaver & Son. GETTYSBURG, PA. Grand Showing of Wraps & Dress Goods

AT THE Emmit House, Emmitsburg, On Thursday, Oct. 6th. Friday, October 7th. Saturday, October 8th.

Everybody invited to come and see the styles. Wraps for All Sizes and Ages. Dress Goods for All Tastes.

A representative of our store will take pleasure in showing this superb line to the ladies of Emmitsburg and vicinity whether they are buyers or no.

FOR FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS CALL AND EXAMINE

M. Frank Rowe's Assortment PRICES LOW.

Women's Every Day Pegged Shoes \$1.00. Women's Every Day Oil Grain Shoes \$1.25. Women's Cordovan in Button and Lace \$1.25 and \$1.35 per pair. I have the best 25c. Women's Rubbers that I have ever offered. A new stock of Douglas Shoes in Vici Kid, Calif. Skin, Russian Calif. Heavy and Light S. Les. Lace and Congress, a Vici Kid Lined with leather for \$1.50. Perfectly Smooth Inside. Shoes from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a pair. Bunagan's Rubber Boots and Shoes. Give me a call. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Respectfully, M. FRANK ROWE.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED" TRY SAPOLIO

CENTRAL HOTEL. W. F. SPALDING, PROPRIETOR, EMMITSBURG, MD. This fine hotel situated in the center of the town has just been remodeled and furnished with latest accommodations. First class accommodations for both transient and permanent boarders. Free lunch to all trains. July 15-31.

EMMIT HOUSE, GEORGE M. RIDER, PROPRIETOR, EMMITSBURG, MD. The leading hotel in the town. Traveling men's headquarters. Bar supplied with choice liquors. A free buss from all trains. I also have a first-class livery in connection with the hotel. nov. 26-1yr

JAS. W. TROXELL, SURVEYOR. Surveys and Calculations Carefully Made. PLATS NEATLY EXECUTED. 38 years practical experience. Address, EMMITSBURG, MD.

VINCENT SEBOLD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMMITSBURG, MD. Office on East Main Street, near the Public Square. At Frederick on Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Thurmont on Thursdays of each week. Special attention given to proceedings in Equity for the sale of real estate. jan 29-11.

SOLID SILVER American Lever Watches, WARRANTED TWO YEARS, ONLY \$6. G. T. KYSTER.

Frederick Fair, FREDERICK, MD., October 11, 12, 13 and 14, '98. DON'T MISS IT. \$10,000 IN PREMIUMS. Special Attractions, Instructive Exhibits, Accommodations for all.

New Advertisements. DAUCHY & CO.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Stops Itch and Redness. Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. Druggists.

MORRISON & HOKE'S Marble Yard, EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND. Monuments, Tomstones and cemetery work of all kinds. Work neatly and promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. may 29-1yr

W. J. Valentine, Dealer in General Merchandise, Grain, Hay, Straw, Flour, Mill Feed, Coal, Fertilizer, Plaster, Post and Rails of all kinds. This week and at all times hereafter my stock will be complete to suit all seasons. No great display. No misleading offers. Only fair and square dealing with all, at prices absolutely the lowest. Shoes and boots a specialty. Highest cash price paid for grain, hay and straw. MOTTER'S, MD.

Notice to Taxpayers. The tax-books are now ready, and the County Treasurer would call the attention of the Tax-Payers for 1898 to Section 49, Article 81, Revised Code of Maryland. All persons who shall pay their State taxes on or before the first day of September, of the year for which they were levied, shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum on the amount of said taxes; all who shall pay the same on or before the first day of October of the said year shall be entitled to a deduction of four per centum, and all who shall pay the same on or before the first day of November of said year shall be entitled to a deduction of three per centum. The taxes on incomes from mortgages become due September 1st, 1898. GEO. L. KAUFMAN, County Treasurer. aug 26 to nov 1.

INSURANCE Fire, Life & Accident. REAL ESTATE. The undersigned will visit Emmitsburg WEEKLY on THURSDAY; will be found at the EMMIT HOUSE. All classes of risks written in the above lines of Insurance. Farms, Small Country Homes and Town Properties handled on commission. CASSELL & WATERS, aug 27-11 Thurmont and Frederick,

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LIVE STOCK DAIRY

HOT WEATHER DAIRY PRECAUTIONS.

Tainted Milk Attributable to Overheating of Cows. Shade in pastures, either from trees or sheds, is essential in midsummer to keep the cows from becoming feverish...

When it comes to the care of milk, hot weather has no terrors for a dairyman fully prepared and willing to intelligently combat its deleterious effects.

Attending to the care of milk as soon as it has been drawn from the cow. To let it stand about in pails to wait convenience is dangerous; to dump a hundred pounds or more of it freshly milked into a narrow can is perilous.

Desmodium for Hay. Supposing the seed to have been sown in April, the first cutting may be looked for about the last week of July.

Leave the cut grass about half a day to wilt, then haul to the barn. First place a layer two feet deep on the floor, then lay ralls across, resting on the logs—supposing it is a log barn—then another layer of hay, then more ralls, and so on to the top of the barn.

Leave the stubble about six inches long, and it will end up shoots at the end of the second crop, which will, or may be made, a better one than the first.

The first crop may have rather thick stems, some of them perhaps as large as a lead pencil. But if run through a Baldwin fodder cutter and reduced to one-inch lengths, it will be eaten up to the last piece that is, if cured bright and with its natural sweetness not washed out of it by exposure to rains in haymaking time.

Wherever woodland is cleared a flock of sheep is extremely valuable to keep the cleared soil from being overgrown with bushes, weeds and shrubs which usually come up in the following years.

When it is once seeded down it may be pastured with sheep all through the summer, not only without injuring the grass, but positively benefiting it, as the sheep will devote most of their time to trimming down the bushes and eating the leaves which shade the land.

As to the clearing, a flock of sheep is extremely valuable to keep the cleared soil from being overgrown with bushes, weeds and shrubs which usually come up in the following years.

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DEBORAH'S SECRET.

Deborah Beal had a secret which she guarded as the miser guards his gold, yet the very air of Connecticut hospitality draped the long piazza around the Beal homestead, lingered in the swaying vines of bitter-sweet, nodded from the creamy sprays of the wild clematis, and breathed in the fragrance of the golden honeysuckles, while the odor of currant jelly streamed through the open windows, across the dusty road, to the solitary figure on the opposite doorstep, a man perhaps of 40 summers, who just then was pondering over a passage read that morning.

"What rights are his who dare not strike them?" he repeated, musingly, but how could he approach her after a silence of so many years? And then, Deborah Beal had a secret.

He remembered how, just 15 years ago, he, John Hastings, had brought a letter from the office addressed in a bold, masculine hand to Deborah. He had asked the name of her correspondent, and she had stubbornly refused to offer any explanation.

The golden-haired playmate of his school days, but for this slight misunderstanding, would have reigned for years the mistress of Willow farm. Time had enhanced her comeliness, she was fair to confess. Her hair, as golden as ever, was beautiful, as the rays of the sun filled the west piazza, casting a halo around the quaint rocker in which she sat every afternoon, busy with her needlework.

The Plymouth rocks were running about in their yard, restrained from wrongdoing by a wire fence, while in the creek, down by the tangle of elders, the ducks were sailing about, their contentment only equalled by the two colts peering inquiringly through the bars further up the hill.

Yes, she had ordered the netting for fear they might be tempted to wander across the way. What did he care about the hens? It was the secret! Even that might remain forever a mystery if he could but summon courage enough to walk up the path dazling with brilliant colors and scarlet geraniums, and ask Deborah to begin their lives anew.

"What rights are his?" he slowly repeated, as if summing strength, when a scream rent the air, a shrill cry of defiance, a woman's scream—Deborah's—and she alone, unprotected!

For an instant he hesitated, then dashed across the lawn. The sight held him spell-bound. In the path, fronting the meadow, stood Deborah, frantically waving a golden wig at a large hawk. Her screams had rendered him powerless to bear away his intended victim, who was trembling at her mistress' feet, cackling in rage and affront.

A thought flashed through John Hastings' mind as he strode past the maples, through the tiny rusty gate, into the dusty road to the meadow beyond, where his fair neighbor now stood, still uttering hysterical cries, and still holding the golden tresses aloft.

"Deborah," he said, apparently not looking at the bowed head before him, which he perceived was crowned with short curls, "is this, and he pointed ruefully at the golden locks fallen now in the clover at her feet, "is this the secret?"

And with one sly, upward glance Deborah whispered "Yes."

"It happened that while you were at Maiden that winter mother's illness and afterward my own," she confessed later, "almost brain fever, the doctor thought, and I lost the curls you were so proud of. It was the height of illness, but I wrote to a prominent firm, and upon your return you never imagined that the golden curls you so admired were detachable. The letter you handed me was from the same firm, telling me of a preparation to insure these short locks," she said, laughingly, for the wig had long ago been banished, "a rapid growth. Unfortunately, it proved futile, for these diminutive curls still continue to flourish. And this, John, is Deborah Beal's last secret!"

"Yes," he answered, gravely, "Deborah Beal's last secret, for to-morrow is her wedding day."

"Cut-out-cut-a-dat!" came clear and shrill from the wire netting.

"It's Clover," Deborah said. "How that hawk did frighten me!" But John Hastings looked immeasurably happy.

LEATHER NECKTIES.

They Look Very Much Like a Belt for Dolly's Waist.

Although the sign on the card reads "Leather Neckties" there is nothing about these natty little affairs to suggest a tie. On the contrary, they look very much like a leather belt for dolly's waist. They are, in fact, miniature belts, made on exactly the same style, with the harness buckles and side straps complete. They are of black patent leather, the buckles covered with the same, or of white morocco finish, with nickel buckle. They match the waist belts in every particular, and might be called a neck belt with propriety.

They are as narrow as the narrowest string ties, and extremely neat in appearance. They never come untied, and do not need to be pinned to keep the bow straight. They always "stay put," as the saying goes. The only danger is that my lady will not be satisfied with this neat little arrangement, but will want to make a change soon for a wider and heavier affair, which will eventually lead to her appropriating her cherished Pido's collar.

Political Liberty to Women. During the annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, held in Brooklyn, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt, chairman of the Committee of Organization, N. A. W. S. A., said to a reporter that England was getting far ahead of America in the extension of political liberty to women.

"The Parliament of England," she said, "has just conferred municipal suffrage upon single women and widows of Ireland, upon substantially the same terms as men. Municipal suffrage was granted to the women of England in 1869, and was so successful in its operation that in 1881 it was extended to the women of Scotland. Now, after 29 years of satisfactory experience in England and 17 years in Scotland, it is extended to the women of Ireland. Full suffrage, including the Parliamentary vote, was conferred upon the women of the Isle of Man in 1880, to the women of New Zealand in 1893, and in 1894 the same privilege was extended to the women of South Australia.

My Lady's Gorgeous Slipper. My lady's slipper sees a very radical change. It is no more plain and unadorned, no longer does a simple little bow or unobtrusive rosette ornament it. Instead, the slipper is now a very gorgeous affair. It glitters, both by sunlight and the gleam of gas or electricity, for it is a jeweled slipper, and, oftener than otherwise, elaborately jeweled.

The style is to have these slipper jewels match the pin or necklace you are wearing, both in the gems themselves and in the setting. When fastidiously and curious designs are worn, in oddly finished gold, the effect is exceedingly picturesque and attractive. Rhinestones are to be favorite slipper ornaments, diamonds being, of course, too valuable to be allowed to twinkle carelessly on one's feet.

The ornament most admired will be a gold or jeweled buckle, either large or small. This will rest upon a bow or rosette of satin, and will be of many quaint and odd designs.

Fashion Echoes. Women are adopting pajamas right along. Those who have tried them say that their name is solid comfort.

Leather belts of all sorts are supplanting the jeweled girdles used so much to brighten winter costumes.

Enameled cuff buttons set with the semi-precious stones are among the newest.

Not only is there the rumor of hairnets coming in again, but they are once in a while in evidence.

Sashes lavishly bedecked with spangles have the true Parisian touch and are made in ribbon in all the even-ting shades.

Jackets promise to be very dressy, and black and white is a favorite combination.

A Watch in Her Neck. It will now become necessary to revise the "Guide to Highway Robbery." The petty thief who steals along the street with his sharp eye fixed on the dainty and valuable little watches that rich women carry has a new trick to learn. The watch on the front of the waist is no longer before his eyes. Nor has it a little watch pocket of its own. A brand new repository, never heard of before, has come into fashion—the neck.

The why and wherefore of this new fad cannot be discovered. But the girls are doing it, and they claim it is the safest and best way of carrying a watch yet devised. Of course they ought to know.

The Feminine Observer. Lots of men can trace their marriage to an unfortunate love affair. No girl ever fools a man by kinking up the short hair at the back of her neck with a hot iron.

Men probably stand hearing the women talk so much about the neighbors because they are afraid if they don't they would talk about the taxes.

TROUBLE ALL THE WAY UP. A GRATUITOUS INSULT.

Bought a "Hobson's Choice" Downtown How a Washington Physician Aroused the Ire of a Department Clerk.

The nurse adjusted the bandage on the patient's head in one of the wards of a big hospital uptown and then she said: "Now you may tell me how it happened, if you will promise to be very quiet."

"Well, you know Monday was a warm day," he began, "so I went into a store and told the man I wanted to buy a straw hat. He picked up one, put it on my head and he says, 'That's the hat you want, just that way. I said I would like to look at others. He said he had others, but insisted on my taking the one he had put on my head. I asked him if there was anything the matter with that hat and he said no, but it was the one he picked out for me as soon as he saw me come in. It's Hobson's choice,' he said. 'Whose?' I says, 'Hobson's,' he says, 'I said I didn't know him. Then he said everybody was saying it. Said it was a fad, or something like that, and if I wanted to be 'strictly in it' I would take the hat and if anybody said anything to me about it I should say it was Hobson's choice, and the drinks would be on the other fellow. So I paid him \$1.50 and went away under the new hat."

"When I was going up the steps at Park place station I met an acquaintance who says, 'Where did you get it?' I wanted to be sure he meant the hat and I says, 'Where did I get what?' 'The shed,' he says. 'That's wrong,' I said. I asked him what he meant, and he pointed to the headpiece and says, 'That, you look like a calf under a new shed,' I says, 'What is that?' 'Hobson's,' I says, 'Which is?' he says, 'The hat is,' I says, 'I didn't know Hobson was in the hat business,' he says, 'Which one of them? I says, 'Then he laughed and poked me and says, 'Which one are you talking about?' 'Honest,' I says, 'It's Hobson's.' 'If it's Hobson's,' he says, 'you'd better take it back to him and tell him to give you your old one.' 'You don't seem to know about it,' I says, and then I told him about how everybody was talking about Hobson. He looked at me and says, 'You'd better take something for it.'

"And then I says, 'All right, come on,' and we went into the first place and we stood there quite a while and when we went out I found it had cost me about a dollar, and he hadn't paid anything.

"So I left him and came on uptown thinking all the way up. Two men were on the seat in front of me. I couldn't hear all they said, but one of them remarked as his station was called that he s'posed it was Hobson's choice.

"Then I looked at my hat to see if it was all right. It seemed as if it was too small, but I put it back and went on to Forty-second street, where I got off and went into a lunch place, where I met another acquaintance. Pretty soon he says, 'That was a brave thing for Hobson to do,' I said yes, 'You heard about it?' he says, 'Yes,' I says, 'and it has cost me \$2.50, and you will please sell your gold bricks to somebody else,' I says, 'Don't take me for a fool all the time,' I says, 'You must be crazy,' he says, 'I got no gold brick,' he says, 'I'm talking about the brave man who sunk his ship in the harbor.' 'What's his name?' I says, 'Hobson,' he says, 'Then I got up and took my hat from the peg and showed it to him and I says, 'Do you see the hat?' He said 'Yes,' 'Well, I says, 'that's Hobson's.' He looked at it and says, 'Why don't you wear your own hat? What are you doing?' he says, 'wearing Hobson's hat?' And then I hit him. And when I came to I was here."

Life of a Panama Hat. "The life of a Panama hat, that is, if it is a good one to start with," explained a hat dealer to a reporter, "compares somewhat with the owner of it. One can run through either in a hurry or hang on for a long time if it is desired. If carefully kept, a Panama hat should last all the way from ten to forty years. I know a gentleman who resides in East Washington who has owned and steadily worn during the summer months a Panama hat for nearly forty years. It has been bleached every couple of years since and re-trimmed and re-lined, and it is to-day to all intents and purposes as good as when I first saw it thirty years ago. I know of another Panama now worn by a physician of this city, which has had almost as long a life. Long before he got it his father wore it. I know dozens of them which have been in use from ten to twenty years. The lining wears out, but the body of the hat keeps good. Of course, care has to be used to keep them such a long time, but the Panama itself is almost indestructible. The original cost of the hats that I refer to was not exorbitant, none of them costing over \$14.

An Accommodating Master. During the great strike a few years ago among the employes of the North British railway much difficulty was experienced in finding qualified engine drivers. Upon one occasion a young fellow was put upon a section in Fife. One day he ran some distance past a station, and upon putting back he went as far the other way. The station master, seeing him preparing for another attempt, to the great amusement of the passengers on the platform, shouted: "Just bid whar ye are, Tummas. We'll shift the station!"

Soaking Corn Beneficial. From now on until the new crop is ripe, corn will hard and dry. Experiments at the Kansas College indicate that soaking corn before feeding will pay well. Soaking the shelled corn gave, on the whole, as good results as grinding; probably better where hogs are following the cattle.

An Uncertain Disease. There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter how severe, or under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Brown's Iron Bitters is the only remedy. It is a disease of the stomach, blood and nerves. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. Contains no cocaine, no opium, no mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Put in 50c Tin. Total Size 10c. at Drug Gists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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Slavery—It's like your impudence ringing the visitors' bell! Tramp—Ow's that? If I ain't a wistful, 'oo is? D'yer reckon I live 'ere?'—Ally Sloper.

Hood's Pills. Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in their pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine chests, friends recommend them to friends. 25c. GEO. T. EYSTER, AND—See his splendid stock of GOLD & SILVER Key & Stem-Winding WATCHES. Western Maryland Railroad MAIN LINE. Schedule taking effect June 26th, 1898.

Compliment Philadelphia Record. In recent years that those of their readers who are not thoroughly Wide Awake would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose sight of the fact that a born Leader of Newspapers, like any other originator or pioneer, is never contented except in The Foremost Position. When "The Philadelphia Record" undertook nineteen years ago to demonstrate that the best of morning newspapers could be made and sold for one cent publishers were generally skeptical. But the world of readers was not asleep. Consequently "The Record" was not long in reaching a commanding position, and, improving upon this, its circulation and influence were finally recognized among the foremost of America's great journals. Hence the compliment of imitation which is now paid to it in every city of note from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley. Every city worth mentioning has one or more good, one-cent morning dailies, though so recently as only 19 years ago Philadelphia and "The Record" stood alone in this respect.

News Concisely Published without the omission of any essential feature is still the BEST NEWS, notwithstanding the once prevalent tendency to pad it and stretch it out. The Busy Man's Paper therefore, still originates, still stands, and publishes MORE NEWS to the column than its neighbors of larger dimensions. THE DAILY AND SUNDAY RECORD. With their several inimitable and always instructive features in addition to the day's news from all the world, are now almost unrivaled in circulation as in good qualities. With an average daily circulation of over 160,000 copies, and an average of about 100,000 on Sundays, "The Record" is still, regardless of all imitations, easily a leader of leading newspapers. A paper so good, with 10 to 14 pages for one cent, is still very cheap, but spares no expense that will give its readers the very best and freshest information of the day, and the latest news.

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