

# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

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NO. 9.

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o'clock a. m.

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a. m. Third Mass 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday School  
at 2 o'clock p. m.

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Pastor—Rev. W. L. Orem. Services every  
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meeting every other Sunday evening at 7:30  
o'clock. Sunday School at 1:30 o'clock p. m.  
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## EMMITSBURG.

BY POETICAL.

Written for the Chronicle.  
'Tis sunset; yon glowing orb of day  
Is sinking now behind the west;  
And on thee, fair town, he seems to  
stay his last fair ray,  
Ere he slowly falls to rest.

Well may his parting beam linger on  
thee,  
Fairer village of our State,  
For what more beautiful sight could  
man e'er wish to see,  
Than thine so free from discord and  
hate.

Hov'ring 'round thee are those fair  
mountains,  
So beautiful and green to see,  
Casting shadows in thy sparkling foun-  
tains,  
And sending cool breezes to thee.

How sweet is the sound of yon church-  
bell's toll  
Summoning worshippers where  
They before their God could hold  
Communion with Him in silent prayer.

How bright on this fair cool evening,  
Doth thy steeples and house tops shine,  
As the rays of the sun fast fleeing,  
Depart from these sweet scenes of thine.

Within thy bounds what pleasing  
sights do we not see,  
Where peace and concord rule hand in  
hand;

God bless and forever watch o'er thee,  
'Loveliest village of Maryland my  
Maryland.'

June 25, 1899.

## HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 17, 1899.

If you can visit only one country  
of Europe, perhaps you cannot do  
better than to come and see Hol-  
land. Of other lands their moun-  
tains and valleys and rivers, you  
can form excellent ideas by what  
you have at home,—mountains and  
valleys and lakes resembling each  
other very much; and of all these,  
probably there are as grand and  
beautiful ones in the United States  
as elsewhere. So you can get pic-  
tures and photos that bring Italy  
and France before your eyes, and  
we copy their architecture, while  
their other artistic works are in  
plaster in our museums; but we  
cannot reproduce Holland, nor  
will anything short of seeing enable  
us to realize this singular land and  
understand the marvellous spirit  
and bravery of its people.

That saying, "Between the devil  
and the deep sea," originated in  
Holland, and means that when  
people are placed midway with their  
enemies, they will fight as under  
no other circumstances. The  
"foremost man of all the world,"  
boasted, or his friends did, that he  
"overcame the Nervii," to wit,  
Great Caesar. Caesar succeeded in  
routing from the solid earth that  
tribe of Batavians, who thus would  
fain take refuge in the marshy  
forests of the North sea coast, and  
wring their living from the wet  
bosom of the swamp. Thus by  
Caesar and perhaps other enemies,  
were these borderers beset, and  
compelled to make a resting place  
for themselves behind the sand  
hills of the ocean; thus was start-  
ed this most industrious, beaver-  
like Dutch people, who "look Hol-  
land," and keep it by constant  
watchfulness, from going back to  
its old possessor and perpetual  
claimant, the sea.

## THE SEA.

The sea, which is always six feet  
higher than the land, and often  
twenty feet or more, rises up twice  
every day, at a different hour, and  
quietly attacks Holland, but he  
never catches the Dutch off their  
guard. Their whole army, nearly,  
is engaged in watching him and  
repairing the breaches he makes in  
their intrenchments. Often he  
collects all his forces and makes a  
tremendous assault, the winds all  
aiding him, and rolls waves ten  
feet high, in multitudes against  
the walls, sometimes making a  
breach and pushing in and smash-  
ing, crashing, tumbling, wasting,  
drowning everything in his broad,  
level way, houses churches, barns,  
ships, cattle, trees, men, women  
and children.

Then the Dutch come from every  
side like ants whose hills have been  
devastated, and as soon as their  
triumphant enemy retires, go to  
work and repair the breaches before  
he can renew his attack; they  
collect the sand, rebuild the ele-

vated roads, clean out the ditches  
and once more construct houses,  
churches, schools and everything  
else, in the calmest, most matter-of-  
fact way in the world.

They were not surprised, you  
see, and take the occasional strug-  
gle for life and property as a mat-  
ter of course. But the industry,  
grit and perseverance developed by  
this eternal vigilance and constant  
labor in resisting their terrible foe,  
makes them one of the most prosper-  
ous and courageous races, and  
at the same time one of the most  
good-natured and religious.

## PIETY OF CATHOLICS.

We were extremely edified by  
what we saw of the Catholics here,  
and, as far as we could judge, no  
children of Holy Church can sur-  
pass them in practical piety. They  
were trained in the same school  
that produced the Catholics of  
Ireland, of England, of Germany,  
—the school of confiscation, im-  
prisonment, torture and death,—  
and centuries of persecution have  
made them intelligent, devoted,  
generous, obedient members of  
God's Church. They have paid  
dear for their heritage of faith and  
value it in proportion.

One cannot help noticing the su-  
perior religiousness of Catholics  
where heresy surrounds and es-  
pecially where it overtops and con-  
trols them politically and even  
socially. Like the Dutch and the  
sea, the constant watchfulness and  
struggle to hold their own, makes  
them vigilant, active, strong and  
trave.

We visited one of the Amsterdam  
churches at May devotions, several  
of them, by the way, and large  
congregations in each, but we speak  
of this one in particular for the  
impression it produced. It was an  
immense stone edifice, like the  
Paulists church in New York,  
built on piles, of course, like every  
house in Holland, very grand and  
lofty. We made up our minds at  
once that it belonged to one of the  
rich and powerful orders, but the  
very polite clergyman said that it  
was administered by the diocesan  
priests. "But where does all the  
money come from?" we asked.  
"From the people," he replied;  
"they are poor, but they give a  
little every week, and so we are  
completing the nave as you see."

## A CONTRAST.

The people of France, Spain and  
Italy will not support the church  
until she is utterly despoiled and  
thrown back on them in the pov-  
erty of Peter and John. When she  
can say: "Silver and gold have I  
none," then will riches begin to  
flow into her lap from her children's  
hands. There is a beginning in  
France, precisely because the strip-  
ping on the government's part is  
advancing. Many say: "Would  
to God the government took all,  
once for all, and drove the bishops  
and priests out of house and home  
and salary! Then we would be  
free like the Catholics of Holland,  
England and the United States,  
and would flourish again as they  
do. Who support the Papal ad-  
ministration today? Who build  
parochial schools? Where does re-  
ligion flourish? Whence come our  
best Catholic immigrants? Where  
is the Pope free to appoint bishops  
of his own choice? Nowhere, as a  
rule, except in countries such as  
those just named."

Regarding the generosity towards  
the church, look on these two pic-  
tures, both kodaked in May, 1899.  
One was in a noble cathedral built  
six hundred years ago, famous for  
the bishops who ruled from its  
chair, famous for the saints ever  
who had sanctified its walls by their  
presence. An eminent foreign pre-  
late was preaching a sermon that  
attracted the attention of two hem-  
ispheres. Twelve bishop, all the  
magistracy of the great city, the  
army, the various professions, hun-  
dreds of the clergy and thousands  
of the laity assembled to hear him.  
The music was classic and artisti-  
cally executed, the ceremonial was  
superb, but the collection! "What!  
Do you mean to say there was a  
collection?" "O yes! Not for the  
church, you know; not for the  
clergy. The state keeps up the first

and pays the second the interest on  
about one-twentieth of what it took  
from them, and the people have ap-  
parently no idea that the church or  
the clergy need anything from them.  
The collection had been announced  
for the poor."

## THE FRENCH WAY.

Well, after the exordium, when  
the preacher sat down and people  
began to use their handkerchiefs,  
and nod to one another, and chat  
about the impression thus far pro-  
duced, and what kind of a discourse  
they had to expect, a man in parti-  
colored uniform, continental hat  
and with a big drum-major's staff  
in hand, began to move through  
the chairs, hammering the marble  
pavement with his stick and saying  
"Place for the lady!" She came  
after, with an exquisite purse of  
leather lined with silk in her hand,  
was dressed in the heights of French  
fashion, but was dreadfully nervous  
and walked ahead of the drum-  
major, moving so rapidly, that the  
unexceptionally attired gentleman  
who followed her with an immense  
bouquet in his hand, was obliged to  
hasten also. She was to say "Merci!"  
(thanks) to contributors, and he  
was to hold up the bouquet and  
make a bow. The drum-major  
was left in the procession.

The people didn't seem to know  
what was meant and as an abbe  
said to us, "I don't think she got  
three francs, (sixty cents.)" We  
ourselves got a piece of money  
ready, but neither she nor any  
other collector came within hail of  
us. If we know aught of our own  
country that congregation and that  
occasion would have netted at least  
one thousand dollars, possibly twice  
that. But—However, we won't  
pretend to explain, especially as we  
know nothing about the matter ex-  
cept the facts.

## THE DUTCH STYLE.

In a great Dutch city, where for  
three hundred years the Catholics  
worshipped, like their brethren in  
England, in the backroom of a  
beer-saloon, (the only place where  
people could congregate without  
suspicion, and where the bishop  
gave his instructions while he and  
every man in the room, had his  
mug of beer before him and his  
pipe in hand to throw off seven  
hunters,) we attended mass at eleven  
o'clock in a passably fine church,  
built in the backyards, and with  
side entrances about twelve feet  
front in two streets. There was a  
quarter hour's reading of notice  
and sermon and then three collec-  
tions.

The first was after the sermon  
and had been announced for some  
purpose we didn't catch. The men  
carried purses at the end of a pole,  
with a bell attachment, and gave  
every one a chance to contribute,  
and no excuse for not knowing  
what was going on. The next col-  
lection was after the elevation, and  
was taken up in plates on which the  
contribution rang as if it was in  
specie. The third was taken up by  
the sacristan who carried the bell-  
pole once more. Finally as we  
passed out men at the door rattled  
large tin cans and reminded us to  
give something, for the schools per-  
haps, or for the poor, we couldn't  
understand.

These are the different styles in  
countries where the church is left  
to the people to maintain or aban-  
don as they think fit, and in coun-  
tries where the state maintain the  
church as a department of the gov-  
ernment and taxes the people for  
its wretched support.

It seemed to us that the former  
was by far the healthier, better,  
holier way. We judged by results,  
so far as we could estimate these.  
My! But the Dutch are business-  
like. So are the French too, only  
they don't consider it their business  
to support the church at home,  
though they are great for propagat-  
ing the faith abroad. As one of  
them is reported to have said: "If  
one has to pay for religion—I don't  
want any of it." But the Catholics  
are getting stronger and more nu-  
merous all the time in these coun-  
tries of mixed beliefs. As for the  
regular orders, the occasional prun-  
ing they get seems to be just what  
is needed in order to make them  
blossom, bloom and bear fruit bet-  
ter than before, and persecution  
helps the diocesan clergy proportion-  
ately.

[REV.] EDWARD MCSWEENEY

## ENEMIES OF THE HONEY BEES.

To the student of natural history  
a morning at the apiary seems well  
spent, not alone in watching the  
manoeuvres of the honey-bee, but in  
observing the various dwellers of  
the insect world who hover about  
the home of the bees in the hope of  
snatching a taste of stolen sweets.

But it is not the stranger insects  
only who annoy the apiary of bees;  
the robber honey-bees, from other  
apiaries, and even from hives in  
the same apiary, are apt not in-  
frequently to cause a skirmish.

These robbers, too lazy to seek  
among the flowers their lawful  
booty, dart about the entrances of  
the hives, striving by art and  
celerity to enter and bear away to  
their own hive the pillaged honey.

If the colony which they are  
striving to rob is a strong one, the  
marauders are quickly pounced up-  
on by the bees who guard the en-  
trance to the hive, and by these  
guards they are rolled over and  
nipped at, and stung if possible.

The robber usually makes a  
plucky fight, and as bees are  
clothed in an armor of scales, a  
sting must enter between them to  
be fatal, else the robber, in his  
valiant struggle for liberty, escapes  
unharm. But if the colony is  
weak and its guards are few and  
listless, the robbers often succeed  
in destroying it. Frequently, in  
the spring or early summer,  
when the bees are being fed sugar  
syrup in little wooden troughs for  
the purpose of brood-rearing, less  
industrious insects and other hy-  
menoptera visit these feeding  
places, alighting at the troughs  
whenever they can, and, by swift  
darting escaping the vengeance of  
the bees, succeed in snatching  
many coveted sips.

Sometimes the bees are so greed-  
ily occupied in cramming their  
little honey sacks that they trouble  
themselves very little about the in-  
truders, and the latter drink up  
the syrup side by side with their  
sharp-tongued little neighbors.

The yellow jackets fly in great  
numbers about the apiary at feed-  
ing time, but they do not try to  
gain an entrance to the hive, and  
many kinds of wasps fly back and  
forth, between their nests and the  
feeding trough, at regular intervals,  
as described by Sir John Lubbock.

The most beautiful of the wasps  
was a slim, brilliant dark blue insect,  
probably one of the solitary wasps  
seeking for bees to feed to her  
young, as well as for honey.

The great yellow and black bum-  
ble bee frequently visits the apiary,  
seemingly intent on sociability alone,  
for it does not alight, but keeps up  
a noisy booming over and among  
the hives, and seems to be the most  
honest of all the insects, a sort of  
blustering "hail fellow, well met!"

Blue flies and bright green ones,  
and many others less gayly hued,  
constantly are seen on the porch of  
the hive, trying to fly through the  
entrance, but the guards dart at  
them just as constantly, finding  
them a great nuisance; for the  
guard bees are seldom quick enough  
to catch the flies, so the latter  
keep them all the time "shooing"  
them off.

Ofttimes, a bright-eyed brown  
toad will be spied sitting close by  
a hive, waiting patiently till a bee  
comes close enough for him to lick  
him down with its lightning-like  
tongue.

Kingbirds fly swooping down on  
the apiary to catch the little honey-  
gatherers, and the cunning spiders  
spin their webs where the bees will  
become entangled and struggle to  
death. But most dangerous to the  
welfare of the colony are the moths  
and the ants, when they gain a  
foothold in the apiary.

The moth lays eggs in the comb,  
and these develop into disgusting  
large white worms, which tunnel  
their way through webby galleries  
in the wax, eating up everything  
and devastating the colony.

The Italian bees have proved  
themselves the most efficient in  
keeping the moth from the hive.

The artful little ant often suc-  
ceeds in entering a hive, for she is  
swift and quiet in her movements,  
and is a nuisance to the beekeeper,

In southern countries, where ants  
are numerous, all sorts of contri-  
vances are resorted to in the hope  
of keeping the apiary clear of them.

It is amusing to watch a guard  
bee seize upon an enemy and con-  
quer him. The bee holds the hos-  
tile insect in its front legs, pinch-  
ing it and rolling it about, and also  
stinging it if possible. When the  
invader is made helpless, the con-  
quering bee, still holding her vic-  
tim in her forelegs, makes strenu-  
ous efforts to fly with her heavy  
burden, and, finally succeeding,  
she rises with her closely-clasped  
victim, and when at a certain dis-  
tance from the hive drops it.

Sometimes it takes several of the  
guards to overcome the struggling  
enemy, and, together, they push  
the insect over the porch of the  
hive.

The bees, if simply wounded,  
sometimes succeeds in getting back  
to their own hive, but, being inca-  
pacitated for work, they are no  
longer welcome there, and only  
meet with repulse from their fellow-  
colonists, and, excluded from their  
hive, they crawl off somewhere and  
die. For in the co-operation of the  
colony of bees, each has her appoint-  
ed task, either to gather pollen,  
bring water or honey, or to nurse  
the young bees or guard the hive,  
and when unfitted for these tasks,  
and no longer necessary to the wel-  
fare of the colony, she is turned out  
to perish. For with the bees life  
means industry, and in a well-regu-  
lated colony of about 40,000 bees,  
and where bees are flying in and out  
the hive every second, nothing  
seems to be considered but the per-  
petuation of the species. The but-  
terfly and other insects appear to  
enjoy, but the honey-bee works,  
night and day, and every labor that  
it performs speaks for futurity and  
not the present.

## INDEPENDENT PAMUNKIES.

A Jamestown (Va.) corres-  
pondent of the Chicago Record writes:  
On the banks of the Pamunkey  
river, in King William county,  
about twenty-five miles from Rich-  
mond and a mile east of the historic  
"White House," the home of John  
Dandridge, where George Washing-  
ton married the lovely Widow Cur-  
tis, dwells a community of 110 In-  
dians, the lingering remnants of  
the nation which met the English  
colony with friendly greetings when  
it arrived on the banks of the  
Chesapeake bay.

The records of those times refer  
to Powhatan as "the Emperor of  
the Potomac," and from the "Re-  
lation" of Capt. John Smith we  
may judge that he had about 2,500  
warriors under his command. By  
the last census they were reduced to  
93, and since then the birth rate  
has been so much greater than the  
death rate that they have increased  
their total by 17. The place where  
they live is a little peninsula, a  
bottle-shaped neck of land com-  
prising about 800 acres, of which  
250 acres is under cultivation. The  
remainder is thickly wooded with  
the virgin forest, swampy and un-  
inhabited. It abounds in game,  
which is one of their chief sources  
of subsistence. This tract is se-  
cured to the Pamunkey Indians by  
an act of the colonial Legislature.

They hold it in common, are pro-  
hibited from alienating the title  
and are exempt from taxes, al-  
though under an ancient law they  
are required to supply the Governor  
of the Virginia colony annually with  
a certain amount of wild game.  
This practice still continues, and  
during the shooting season, spring  
and fall, they are in the habit now  
and then of sending the Governor,  
by the condottor of the train, a  
bunch of wild ducks or a haunch  
of venison.

The Pamunkies have no relation  
with the United States government.  
They receive no annuities and their  
names are not upon the rolls of the  
Indian office. The State of Vir-  
ginia annually appoints five trust-  
ees to look after their interests,  
but the offices are sinecures, as the  
Indians are perfectly capable of  
looking after themselves. They  
elect a chief and a council of four,  
who exercise executive, legislative  
and judicial functions. Every mem-  
ber of the tribe is allowed to vote,  
and on the day appointed they  
meet at the council house, with  
usually two candidates to choose  
from. Those in favor of one indi-  
cate their choice by dropping a  
grain of corn into the ballot-box;  
those who prefer the other indicate  
it by dropping a bean in the same  
place. These native officials take  
care of the tribe, punish all offenses  
except felonies, over which the  
State courts have jurisdiction, and  
conduct a co-operative merchandise  
store, which is patronized by white

people in the neighborhood as well  
as the members of the tribe.

The Indians are temperate,  
moral, peaceable and industrious.  
Very few of them are full-blooded.  
During the three hundred years of  
contact with the whites and negroes  
around them they have been unable  
to preserve their racial integrity,  
although the laws of the tribe pro-  
hibit co-habitation or marriage with  
persons of African descent. They  
are exceedingly proud of their lin-  
age, and while they would proudly  
acknowledge the white aristocracy  
of Virginia as their equals, they de-  
cline to have anything to do with  
the blacks, and some years ago  
raised a miniature rebellion because  
a mulatto woman was placed in  
charge of a public school upon their  
reservation.

Realizing that continual inter-  
marriage has impaired the physical  
condition of the tribe, they have  
recently appointed a committee to  
treat with the remnants of the  
Cherokee Indian nation of North  
Carolina on this subject.

The Pamunkies are not only  
thoroughly civilized, but are quite  
inclined to be religious. The best  
building on their reservation is a  
Baptist church, at which nearly  
every member of the tribe attends  
service twice on Sunday under the  
administration of a native preacher.

A diseased stomach surely under-  
mines health. It kills the brain,  
kills energy, destroys the nervous  
system, and predisposes to insanity  
and fatal diseases. All dyspeptic  
troubles are quickly cured by Kodol  
Dyspepsia Cure. It has cured  
thousands of cases and is curing  
them every day. Its ingredients  
are such that it can't help curing.  
T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

## VIENNA IS CHARMING.

Both history and nature have  
contributed to Vienna's charm. It  
is an old city; Marcus Aurelius  
died there. It has been a Kaiser-  
stadt or "imperial city" for cen-  
turies. It is no upstart like Berlin;  
it has a certain grandeur, if not  
that of Rome, then that of Milan  
or Ravenna. The seat of empire,  
it has also for centuries been a  
great ecclesiastical center—as pro-  
claimed by its glorious Church of  
St. Stephen. It has witnessed one  
of the crowning episodes in Euro-  
pean history, when John Sobieski  
raised the siege and finally deliv-  
ered Western Christendom from the  
Turkish horde. One may stand  
to-day on the Calenberg and trace  
out the lines of that tremendous  
fight when gazing down on the  
city at one's feet. Whatever one  
may think of certain phases of  
Austrian politics, even though one  
goes the length of Freeman's some-  
what pedantic diatribes against  
Austria, one must admit to one's  
self as one surveys the city that  
there is nothing mean here, that an  
element of grandeur shines through  
and redeems Vienna from that ever-  
besetting weakness of our age—the  
commonplace. Nature has done  
as much for Vienna as history.  
With the exception of the country  
toward Moravia, one cannot quit  
Vienna without finding beauty on  
every side.

From Budapest, from Linz,  
above all from Trieste when one  
passes over the Semmering, it is all  
beautiful. Such suburbs can be  
found in no other European city.  
Within half a dozen miles of the  
Graben you can be in lovely sylvan  
solitudes. On the Semmering route  
you can be in a charming hotel  
several thousands of feet above the  
sea, surrounded by forests of pines  
and birches, within two and a-half  
hours; you will hear no sounds but  
those of nature, you will breathe an  
atmosphere every breath of which  
is luxury, and you will find the  
most delicious mountain water in  
Europe. The pretty villas one finds  
nestling amid the trees and at the  
edges of luxuriant plantations as  
one rolls into Vienna by train can  
scarcely be matched for beauty of  
situation in any other city in the  
world. We admit that the distance  
of the Danube is a disadvantage.  
Most people expect to find it cours-  
ing through Vienna, and are disap-  
pointed.

You get out of your large Danube  
steamer if you approach the city by  
water, and enter a crowded little  
boat, which takes you up the canal  
to Franz Josef's Quay, and you find  
that the only piece of water in Vi-  
enna is a mere canal. But, if you  
have plenty of time for that sus-  
picious and noble park, the Prater,  
and choose to explore its wilder and  
more remote recesses, you can come  
almost plump on the Danube, and  
note the effect of the proximity of  
the noblest park and the noblest  
river in Western Europe.—Specta-  
tor.

"WHAT might have been"—if  
that little cough hadn't been ne-  
glected—is the sad reflection of  
thousands of consumptives. One  
Minute Cough Cure cures coughs  
and colds. T. E. Zimmerman &  
Co.







# Emmitsburg Chronicle.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

NOTICE.—All announcements of concerts, festivals, picnics, ice cream and cake festivals, and similar enterprises, got up to make money, whether for churches, associations, or individuals, must be paid for at the rate of five cents for each line.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Emmitsburg Postoffice.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.

A picnic was held at St. Anthony's Grove last Saturday.

Mr. J. Thos. Gelwick's new double house is nearing completion.

The growers and packers of corn and tomatoes in Maryland are sanguine of good crops.

Lightning destroyed the wheat crop in ricks on the farm of John Ridgely, in Howard county.

A large number of people from this place attended the Reformed Reunion at Pen-Mar yesterday.

The cake walk at Spangler's Opera House, in this place, on Wednesday evening was a successful affair.

COL. BUCHANAN SCHLEY is said to be the choice of the Democrats of Washington county for Governor.

CHAS. J. BAYARD, a Cecil county farmer, was knocked down by a lightning bolt and one shoe torn from his foot.

The Novitiate at Frederick, will be sold privately, the price asked being \$60,000. Chief Justice Taney is among those buried about the building.

The Reform League has prepared bills for submission to the Legislature providing for the reorganization of the Baltimore police force.

The annual picnic of St. Joseph's Catholic Church will be held in Welly's Grove, near town, on Saturday, August 5.

The republicans of Talbot county have decided not to nominate a candidate for State Senator, holding that Mr. Dodson's seat is not vacant.

An interesting series of investigations to determine the average age of persons dying in Baltimore has been begun by Health Commissioner Jones.

JOHN MILLER, a farmer, committed suicide at Cessna, near Cumberland, by shooting himself through the head with a shotgun.

The track of the Frostburg Driving Association at Frostburg has been undermined by coal mines, and is gradually caving in.

The case against Howard Nettikin at Oakland, charging him with the abduction of Richard Briscoe, 12 years old, has been dismissed.

THREE of the cannon captured in the war with Spain have been sent to the Antietam Battlefield Commission, to be used in the National Cemetery there.

The Governor has signed the death warrant of John Alfred Brown, to be hanged August 18, with Taylor, for the murder of the Rosensteins.

You can't cure dyspepsia by dieting. Eat good wholesome food, and plenty of it.—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests food without aid from the stomach, and is made to cure. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

MISS MATILDA PHELPS sued Baltimore city for \$5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have resulted from compulsory vaccination by a vaccine physician.

In Garrett county it is feared that the election of School Commissioners and the examiner by the people under the new law will bring politics into the school.

JOHN T. HODGES, aged 40 years, and his son, William Hodges, aged 17 years, were drowned in Kent county, the father while trying to save the son.

REV. DR. E. K. BELL, of Mansfield, Ohio, was unanimously called to the pastorate of First English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, as a successor to Rev. Dr. Stuebaker.

WILLIAM POOLE, of Frederick, aged 60 years, while out driving with Dr. Harvey Getzenbauer fell over to one side in the buggy and expired from heart trouble.

Gov. LOWDES will commute the death sentence of Daniel Rogers, colored, imposed for killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lewis, to imprisonment for life.

THREE companies of the Boys' Brigade of America will go into camp next week at Porter's farm, on the Gunpowder river, 18 miles from Baltimore.

The Democratic primary meeting, to select delegates to the County Convention, will be held in Spangler's Opera House, in this place, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The boiler of a portable engine exploded on the Alter farm, near Funkstown, Washington county, Monday morning, and badly scalded the engineer, John Alter, who was completely enveloped in steam, and his condition is regarded as serious.

An American Railroad in China.

Moneyed men from the United States have secured a franchise for building a railroad from Hong Kong to Hon Kow, China, a distance of nearly 700 miles.

While railroads are necessary to a nation's prosperity, health is still more necessary. A sick man can't make money if there are a thousand railroads. One of the reasons why America is so progressive is the fact that in every drug store is sold Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that celebrated tonic for the weak, appetizer for the dyspeptic and sedative for the nervous. It is taken with great success by thousands of men and women who are run down, pale and weak. It increases the weight, and the gain is permanent and substantial.

ST. MARY'S Republicans endorsed the administration of Governor Lloyd Lowdes and commended him "as the proper man to lead in the coming contest."

FREDERICK COLLEGE opens September 4. College preparatory and business courses. Free scholarship. July 14-18.

MR. AND MRS. B. LACKAMP, Elston, Mo., write: "One Minute Cough Cure saved the life of our little boy when nearly dead with croup." T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

ENGINEER Jesse W. Resau was killed in a railroad wreck on the Curtis Bay branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, having died at his post in trying to prevent the accident.

A BLACKSNAKE seized Lucien Moore, of Pinesburg, Washington county, in the upper lip and the snake's jaws had to be opened with a stick to get it loose. Moore caught the snake in the woods.

In the Republican primaries in St. Mary's county the forces of Senator Washington Wilkinson were overwhelmed by the friends of Congressman Mudd, who had things pretty much their own way.

ARTHUR POST No. 41, G. A. R. of this place, will hold its annual Bean Soup in Seabrook's Grove, near the Tract School House, in Liberty township, Pa., on Saturday, August 26.

GOVERNOR Lowdes has appointed Commissioners to select designs for statues in the Capitol, at Washington, D. C., to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and John Hanson.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Tholburn, No. 71, Department of Maryland, has been organized at Frostburg. It has 34 members, and Charles H. Walker is commander.

The oldest house in Cumberland, in Goodman's alley, purchased by Gottlieb Burkett, is being torn down. It is known to have stood since 1757. An English coin was found, among others, dated 1758.

JOHN PERCY, aged 12, and Charles Heck, while driving on the pike, near Cumberland, were attacked by two large eagles, which beat them in their faces with their wings. The boys drove the eagles off with clubs.

THOMAS ROADS, Centerfield, O., writes: "I suffered from piles for eight years. No remedy gave me relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, less than a box of which permanently cured me." Soothing, healing, perfectly harmless. Beware of counterfeits. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

TWO carrier pigeons, the property of Edward Pagenhardt, of Westernport, Allegany county, have returned, after an absence of more than two years. It is thought someone captured and kept them in confinement.

LIGHTNING struck a white oak tree 100 feet tall in Emanuel Getzinger's woods, near Keedysville. The entire tree was crushed to the ground, leaving the bare trunk, which was broken off about 20 feet from the ground.

PIC-NIC.

On July 29, afternoon and evening, in McAllister's Woods, 1 mile north of Fairplay, on the Bullfrog road. A gold medal will be awarded to the handsomest young lady present at 6 o'clock. All are welcome. July 21-25.

A SPLIT in the United Brethren Church at Midland, Allegany county, has resulted in the formation of a new congregation, to be known as the Independent United Brethren. They have commenced a new church, to be presided over by their former pastor.

LAST week Messrs. Joseph H. Long and William J. Long, Administrators of the estate of the late Philip H. Long, deceased, sold the home farm, containing about 118 acres of land, situated in this District, to Mrs. Mary L. Eyer, wife of Mr. Scott Eyer, for the sum of \$1,000.

A LARGE barn and several outbuildings on the farm of Arthur D. Worley, near Iron Hill Station, Cecil county, were destroyed by fire, together with the contents of the buildings, which included crops, hay, farming implements, wagons, etc.

HAGERSTOWN street improvement bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest, sold at public auction Tuesday at unusually high figures. Five hundred dollar bonds, due in 1916, brought \$555; \$500 bonds, due in 1915, sold for \$552; \$500 bonds, due in 1912, sold for \$548; 400 bonds, due in 1906, sold for \$108 each.

A LARGE number of people witnessed the foot race last Friday evening between Dr. C. O. Spangler and Mr. J. D. Kane. The race was a one-hundred yards dash and was won by Dr. Spangler. Mr. Kane met with an accident which caused him to fall, otherwise the race would have been unusually interesting, as both gentlemen weigh over 200 pounds, and are good runners.

GREENMOUNT AND VICINITY.

Mr. John Hoffman has purchased Mr. George Null's threshing rig.

The festival held at McCurdy's, on Saturday evening was a grand success.

A large crowd attended the picnic in Cool's woods, last Saturday.

Mr. Robert Plank, of the Ridge, visited Mr. James White, last week.

Mrs. Carrie Herring is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Sites, of Ottantia.

Fishing parties seem to be the leading sport at this time.

Indigestion brings on distress after eating with heaviness and dizziness. If the stomach, sick headache, weary and tired feeling that is not relieved by rest, unhealthy eruptions on the skin, constipation, loss of appetite, pains in the side and back, etc. These are but few of the symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia. To multitudes who thus suffer, Mother's Cough Cure has proved a help and a blessing. Price 50c and 10c a bottle. It will cost you nothing to try it. Sample free. Address A. J. White, No. 413, 165 Duane St., New York.

THE whortleberry crop on North and South Mountain is this year unusually large. Many thousand quarts are being shipped away to the canneries. There are two varieties, the blue, which are about over, and the black, which grow later on higher bushes. The blue berries are the best.

SIXTEEN options on various large tracts of land on the Blue Ridge Mountains in Washington and Frederick counties were filed for record in the courthouse at Hagerstown last Friday. The options were recently secured by a syndicate which has revived the old search for copper in the South Mountains.

The kissing bug has made its appearance in Frederick city. Mr. Lewis Kussmaul killed at his home Tuesday a bug answering the description of the melanolestes picipes.

Mrs. Louis Roale was bitten on the finger by a bug, which caused it to swell several times its natural size and caused her great pain.

Some time ago masked men entered the home of William McCullough, near Paw Paw Tunnel, a few miles east of Cumberland, and, after torturing the aged couple, robbed them of the savings of a lifetime. Both were left in a serious condition. Mr. McCullough got well, but his wife never recovered from the rough treatment, and died Monday at her home, aged sixty-five years.

FRANK MURRAY narrowly escaped being killed while assisting in unloading hay on the farm of Jesse Keller, near Cearfoss. Mr. Murray was working the hay-fork, and in attempting to swing a fork of hay, the trip rope broke, and he was thrown backward off the wagon down on the barn floor. Several ribs were broken and he was injured internally. He remained unconscious for several hours.

LOYD MENTZER, aged sixteen years, son of Lewis L. Mentzer, charged with breaking into and robbing the book store of Harry E. Stover, of Hagerstown, was held for the action of the grand jury. State's Attorney Wagaman conducted the prosecution and M. L. Keedy appeared for the prisoner.

The stolen goods included a camera, photographic supplies, etc., valued at about twenty dollars.

COL. L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN left Frederick Monday for Chicago to attend the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, which meets in that city on the 20th inst. Colonel Baughman goes as a representative of ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, and will represent Maryland at the meeting. He said he would make a strong effort to have the next national nominating convention held in Baltimore.

FAT AND LEAN.

Harvey Reiff, the 17-year-old son of the late Israel Reiff, of Mangansville, Washington county, now weighs 430 pounds, and is steadily gaining in weight. His health still keeps good. Mangansville also has a remarkable lean boy—William Spigler, who weighs only 53 pounds.

FORTY LIGHTS.

On Wednesday evening Messrs. J. T. Hays & Son, tested the capacity of one of their Sunlight Automatic Gas Machines, at their place of business on West Main Street. The machine furnished gas for forty lights, all of which were going at the same time, making a grand sight, and it is possible that the same machine would successfully run twice that number. The test was all that could be desired. The room in which the test was made was as light, if not lighter than daylight.

FIRE IN FREDERICK.

At an early hour Tuesday morning several large buildings on the coal-yard property of Wm. S. Miller & Son in Frederick, were set on fire and destroyed. Prompt work by the firemen prevented a spread of the flames to adjoining property, which at one time seemed imminent. Tons of coal under the buildings were ignited, but extinguished before serious damage had been done. The buildings were located along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of thieves.

DIED IN A CYCLONE.

Mr. Martin H. Snyder, died Sunday night, 21 miles southeast of Keedysville, of paralysis and a complication of diseases, aged 64. He was a retired farmer. On Saturday night, as he lay in a dying condition, a cyclone swept over Washington county and struck his brick house, knocking out the gable end and carrying off the roof. Twenty men worked all day Sunday putting the house in habitable condition. The injury to the house was kept from the dying man, whose room was not injured in the least by the wind or rain.

HAGERSTOWN BATTERY.

Lieut. M. R. Hawken, who is endeavoring to get up a battery of artillery in Hagerstown, received a communication from Adjutant-General L. A. Wilmer, who says he does not see, with the present appropriation, how a battery of artillery can be organized in Hagerstown, Baltimore or elsewhere in the State. Lieutenant Hawken says he wants uniforms and to be mustered into the State service, as citizens have promised to raise the funds for the cannon.

SHEEP KILLING DOGS.

Dogs have been slaughtering sheep by the wholesale in Garrett county. Sixty were killed out of a flock of 111 at Chestnut Grove. Great inroads have been made on herds about Hoyaes and Lang Run. D. Harrison Friend sued his nephew, Alpheus Friend, for the value of his sheep killed by the latter's dog. The defendant proved an alibi for his dog and won. There are 140 voters by the name of Friend in Garrett county and about 100 by the name of Frazee. The Friends and Frazees have intermarried, and the 240 voters are all Republicans.

## TWO BOYS IN TROUBLE.

Irving R. Day and William Mann, aged, respectively, 14 and 17 years, were held for the Howard County Court at Ellicott City, Md., on a charge of robbing the house of Edwin E. Burgess on the night of July 8. Both the boys belong in Baltimore. They admitted the charge, and told how they had entered the house through a back window, took money, jewelry, silver spoons, watches and pistols, and boarded a freight train going west. The younger of the two became ill on the way and they went back to Baltimore. Before returning, however, they spent the money and threw all the other articles in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal for fear of being found with them in their possession. They said they intended making their home in the Far West. The younger boy, who is a particularly bright lad, said he hoped to get away from home to enter the navy. State's Attorney McGuire, who was present at the hearing, became at once interested in the boy and told the distracted mother that he would endeavor to do something for him, both to get him out of trouble and to place him in the navy. The hearing was held before Justice Melvin, who fixed a low bail in the hope that it might be furnished.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A daring highway robbery was committed half a mile west of Marston, Carroll county, about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The victim was William Wood, who resides near New Windsor, and is nearly 80 years of age. He is a repairer of harness and travels around the country playing his vocation and is familiarly known to all the farmers. He had been at work near Liberty, Frederick county, for several days, and was on his return home, when he reached Newport, near the county line, and was accosted by a young colored man, who inquired the time of day. The negro passed and repassed him several times, and then when near Marston suddenly assaulted Mr. Wood. The old man was thrown down after he had been choked and considerably bruised by his assailant. His pocket-book containing \$25 was taken and also \$4 which he had in change. After committing the assault and robbery the negro fled across the fields in the direction of Mount Airy. He is described as being above the medium height, slender and very black. He was seen by several farmers, but is unknown. The robbery was an exceedingly bold one and took place on the public road which is much frequented. Mr. Wood was not much injured, and with the exception of a few severe bruises his condition is not serious.

## BROWN CONVICTED.

The cases growing out of the murder of Louis Rosenstein and his wife, Dora, at Slidell, Montgomery county, on May 13 last, came to an end in the Circuit Court of Frederick County last Friday afternoon at 3:25 o'clock. At that hour the jury in the case of John Alfred Brown brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and Chief Judge McSherry sentenced him to death. Brown, who is much depressed by his conviction, sticks to it that he is innocent and efforts to get him to confess and tell where he hid his share of the booty were in vain. Taylor was greatly pleased by the news of Brown's conviction. It is said that the Governor's object in deferring the execution of Taylor until August 18 is that he anticipated the conviction of Brown and desired to fix both executions on the same day, so as to spare expense to the people of Rockville.

## HUNG UP BY ONE LEG.

Jacob Powell, colored, nearly lost his life Tuesday at Manchester, through a trick perpetrated upon him. He had been drinking and had gone to the stable connected with a hotel, where he laid down. While in his stupor some unknown person tied a rope to his leg and throwing the rope over a beam, drew Powell up until his head just touched the floor. In this position he was discovered by one of the guests of the hotel. It is not known how long he had been tied up, but life was nearly extinct. Drs. Preston and Ruby, of Manchester, were called on and worked unceasingly for several hours before there was any evidence of life, and it was not until Wednesday morning that he was out of danger.—Sun.

## A CHILD ENJOYS.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by The California Fig Syrup Co.

## HEAVY RAINFALL.

The heaviest rainstorm of the summer visited the Middletown Valley in Frederick county about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Within a fraction of 14 inches of rain fell in less than an hour. All the streams were very high, and in some instances overflowed their banks. Fields, roads and gardens were flooded and badly washed and torn. The cornfields suffered heavily. The storm was accompanied by vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder. A trolley pole in the East End of Middletown was struck and splintered. A telephone pole opposite the United Brethren Church, and a wild cherry tree in the rear of the Methodist Church were also struck.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Edited by A. E. WINSHIP.

The Journal of Education is now in its twenty-fifth year, and is recognized as a leader among educational journals. Its articles are contributed by the best educational writers of the day, and are published weekly, \$2.50 a year. Five months for \$1.00. Samples free. May 6th.

## AN ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

Proposed Line Through Northern Part of Frederick County.

A party of New York and Boston capitalists were in Frederick Friday and Saturday last obtaining information relative to the construction of an electric railroad through the northern section of Frederick county to the battlefields of Gettysburg, Pa.

L. Victor Baughman, president of the Frederick, Thurmont and Northern Railway Company, took the party over the route of the proposed road last Saturday. The party had maps of the route submitted to them several months ago. The proposed road will pass through the beautiful Monocacy Valley, along the eastern slope of the Catocin Mountain ridge, and through one of the most fertile, highly cultivated and romantic sections of the country, with easy grades and no tunnels or large bridges. The country is thickly settled and prosperous, and it will place many of the largest towns in the county in direct communication with railway facilities, among which will be Emmitsburg, Thurmont, Lewistown, Charlesville, Uteca, Creagerstown and other smaller ones. Many of these small places at present are compelled to haul their wheat, corn and farm produce from 5 to 15 miles to the nearest railroad station for transportation to the city markets. Being fully convinced that the local passenger and freight traffic will render it a paying investment, the projectors of the road have completed their plans and obtained estimates for the construction and equipment of the line.

The road is to be over 20 miles long, and the capitalists state that they will subscribe three-fourths of the capital stock, providing about \$50,000 is raised by local stockholders. They state that they desire local management of the road and will allow it to be built under their supervision, subject to their approval.

The announcement that the Frederick and Middletown electric road earned over \$20,000 last year, estimating an 8 per cent. dividend, has aroused much interest in the new road, especially as it will run through several towns from 500 to 1,200 population.

The Frederick Daily News of Monday says:

Col. L. Victor Baughman, who for over a year has been actively engaged in pushing the interests of the Frederick, Thurmont & Northern Electric Company, now thinks that the building of that road is assured.

Colonel Baughman has succeeded in interesting in the project capitalists of New York and other cities who are now ready to form a syndicate to build the road on terms which Colonel Baughman thinks make it certain that the proposition will be accepted. This syndicate has unlimited capital but does not care to build the road unless some local capital is invested to secure the interest and good-will of local people. The estimated cost of the road is \$400,000. The capitalists who propose to take up the project have agreed to put \$350,000 into the enterprise and ask only that \$50,000 be raised in Frederick county.

Colonel Baughman proposes to subscribe \$5,000 of the \$50,000 himself but the members of the syndicate are anxious to have the \$50,000 divided among as many people of Frederick county as possible so as to have as great a number of local people as possible directly and financially interested in the road.

Colonel Baughman states that two surveys for the road are to be made immediately.

## ALLEGANY WILD MAN.

The "wild man" of Allegany, who has been attracting so much attention, spoke for the first time Tuesday since he has been under observation. He was removed from the jail to the almshouse Monday. Tuesday morning he asked Superintendent Harris to take him to church. He was thought to be a Catholic, for when in jail he was frequently seen to cross himself when the evening bell at Sts. Peter and Paul's Church would ring. He was taken to this church, walking there from the almshouse, followed by officials of the institution, who desired to see what he would do. He knelt in prayer in front of the church 15 minutes. Jacob Kabosky, a Pole, of Cumberland, who speaks several languages, was taken to the almshouse to hold a conversation with him. His answers were vague, but it was found that his name was Semrock, his age 30 years, has no family, but has a brother dead and in Heaven. He said his brain was affected. It tired him to exercise it, and he did not wish anyone to talk to him. He would talk only in the Polish language. Before offering an apple presented to him he uttered a prayer of thanks. He wants a cross with an image and a rosary, but no prayer-book, as he cannot read on account of sore eyes. He seemed greatly pleased for a moment when Kabosky asked if he would like to return to his native country, but gave no satisfactory answer.

Nothing is known of his origin or as to how he got into that community. He was first seen walking on his hands and feet on the pike near Cumberland. This was about two months ago, when Sheriff Casey arrested him. His hair was matted, his nails long, and until Tuesday he never spoke, and then in language so broken that his nationality could not be detected. It was believed, however, that he is a Slav.

Tuesday for the first time since the arrest, he opened his eyes. He will not walk or eat unless started. He never thinks of washing, but if put in a bathtub will splash vigorously. He does not act like he is insane. He is certainly a puzzle to the authorities, and what will be done with him is a much vexed question. He possesses almost superhuman strength.—Sun.

The tomato pack in Cecil county this year will greatly surpass that of former seasons.

## OUT ON PROBATION.

Judge McSherry Teaches A Wholesome Lesson Against Lying.

The case of Calvin Smith, aged 21 years, who was indicted by the grand jury at a special session of that body on Saturday, charged with assaulting the 15-year-old daughter of Lewis Stauffer at her home, Sunday, July 9, was taken up before the court at Frederick, Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Judges McSherry and Motter on the bench. The young man, through his counsel, F. Marion Faubel, entered a plea of guilty and asked for the mercy of the court, claiming that the mitigating circumstances of the girl's voluntary submission entitled him to this consideration. The court then released the young man on his own recognizance on his good behavior for two years.

Before rendering the judgment of the court, Chief Judge McSherry said:

"This case presents one of the most striking object lessons, one of the most apposite illustrations of the danger of inflicting woeful injustice, when there is an apparently well-founded accusation that a serious crime has been committed, unless the appointed methods of the law are followed and observed in the prosecution of the alleged offender."

"When the charge was made, in due form, and under oath, that a rape had been perpetrated, there were unmistakable indications that violence to the accused was contemplated and might be resorted to. With a view to prevent such lawlessness the grand jury was convened at once and instructed to investigate the accusation which gave rise to the threatened outbreak. Whilst we entertained no serious apprehension that this lawlessness would triumph over the law, because we had and still have an allying court in the courage and fidelity of Sheriff Patterson, who, we perfectly well knew, would have protected the prisoner at all hazards; still, to quiet the feverish unrest and growing excitement, and to take away every incentive to mob violence, we called the grand jury together after a careful scrutiny of the evidence which had been adduced before the committing magistrate. That evidence convinced us that a prompt inquiry into the charge was necessary, as it was the surest way to ascertain its truth or expose its falsity. The wisdom of convening the grand jury and the salutary results following from the order directing it to assemble are now obvious."

When the supposed case of the criminal assault was confronted with the certainty of speedily appearing before the grand jury and there testifying to the facts which she had previously narrated when not under oath, she abandoned the charge of rape and admitted that she had consented to what the accused had done. Had no action been taken by the court to bring the charge originally preferred to a prompt investigation it is not at all improbable, at least, it is possible, that some violent measures might have been attempted; and had they been undertaken and had they resulted in the death of the accused, an innocent man would have lost his life at the hands of an infuriated mob upon a false accusation."

"If violent measures had been resorted to they would have been met with force by a fearless Sheriff and bloodshed would certainly have ensued. The dispassionate investigation by the constituted agencies of the law, with speed and with thoroughness, has averted a threatened breach of the peace, and has demonstrated how perilous it is for the unbridled and unreasoning passions of an angry mob to usurp the functions of the lawfully established tribunals of justice."

"Now that the truth has been made apparent by the finding of the grand jury it is manifest that the grave charge is unfounded. But as the girl is under the age of 16 years her consent does not exonerate the accused from a minor offense created by the General Assembly of 1898. The debauching of a girl under 16 years of age, even with her consent, is a misdemeanor. Of this offense the accused is confessedly guilty. The father and the mother of the girl have asked the court to be lenient with the accused. We have heeded their written request. But this leniency is not to be treated as a precedent. In view of the request made by the parents of the girl and considering the great injustice done to Smith by the false charge made against him and because of his previous good character we deemed this a proper case for the application of the provisions of the first offense act, and accordingly released him from his confinement into a recognizance for his good behavior for the space of two years. Should he be guilty of a breach of that cognizance he will be arrested and sentenced to the House of Correction."—Sun.

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, if you would have them strong. The blood is the feeder and sustainer of the whole nervous system. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed. Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25c.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers Benefit permanently. They lend gentle assistance to nature, causing no pains or weakness, permanently curing constipation and liver ailments. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have swelling feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. It cures swollen feet, growing nails, blisters and callous spots. It relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

HAVOC FROM LIGHTNING.

The large and valuable barn on the farm of Mr. John Snowden, four miles from Laurel, in Bowis district, Prince George's county, was destroyed by lightning about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The barn contained Mr. Snowden's newly harvested crop of hay and wheat. He and his farm manager were sitting in his house, 300 yards from the barn, and ran immediately to it and succeeded in rescuing 14 valuable horses and 10 cows from the flames. One cow and calf perished. Mr. Snowden is one of the most progressive farmers of Prince George's county and is an active member of the Vansville Farmers' Club, one of the most prominent agricultural organizations of the State. His loss by the destruction of the barn is about \$8,000, partially covered by insurance.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM. DISPELS EFFECTUALLY COLDS, HEADACHES, OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. KENT, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

FAIRFIELD ITEMS.

Mr. Henry Keener, of Fairfield, whilst being in the mountain the other day gathering huckleberries saw a large black snake, 7 feet 23 inches, which he killed. He killed a rattlesnake 4 feet, having nine rattles, and he also killed a copperhead 2 feet 7 inches. Using his own words, he said it was lying on the morning side of a log. Mr. Keener certainly deserves credit for his bravery.

Mr. B. F. Sanders, of Oak Grove, is suffering from the effects of a bad cold on his arm.

Mrs. Harper, of North Carolina, is a visitor to this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engler and daughter, of near Abilene, Kansas, are visiting among their friends at this place.

Mr. Engler says they have good prospects for a large corn crop.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R., will be held in Philadelphia, the first week in September, when a cheap ride to the city can be gotten.

The evening train on the W. M. Railroad coming from Hanover, killed two cows for Wm. Miekley who lives above Fairfield.

Miss Eva Crenger, of Baltimore, is a visitor to this place.





PILLOWS UNWHOLESOME.

You Should Train Yourself to Sleep With-out a Pillow if You Wish Health.

It is hardly likely that the pillow was invented by accident. In fact, it was in the first instance, there is every reason to believe, a very rational institution, and consisted of a small pad upon which to rest the head, when beds were by no means such luxurious affairs as they are to-day.

The pillows in use to-day are responsible for many evils, which you may be willing to admit when they are pointed out to you, and if you would but test the efficacy of their use, you would become as ardent an advocate of the custom as they are to-day.

There is no greater fallacy than the belief that a great downy pillow conduces to restfulness and health in sleeping. You sink into its embrace, and delude yourself that you are comfortable, with your head resting upon the dear, soft, cosy mass of feathers. Yet, if the pillow slips away from you in your sleep, you miss its seemingly soothing influence? And if you can sleep thus comfortably and not know it, why should you not have the courage to put it away altogether?

The pillow may seem to breathe out beautiful dreams to you; but, while it is beguiling your attention with its seeming restfulness, it may be pushing your ears out of shape, and it is certainly making wrinkles in your neck and deepening the hollows over the chest by forcing the head forward. It may seem a little thing in itself, but, happening every night it will rob you of the beauty your neck would naturally have, and nullify the good of any exercise you may take. Aside from the benefits to be derived from a shapely neck and chin, to sleep without a pillow, it will conduce to health and greater restfulness. It may seem strange at first, even a bit painful; but if persisted in you will soon overcome this, and the good to be derived will soon repay you.

**Rules for Politicians.**  
Do not argue or appear to notice other people's errors in speech. Do not interrupt others while speaking, but listen patiently until they have finished. Remember that the good listener is generally more appreciated than the clever talker.

Do not talk of your private and family affairs except to intimate friends, and then be careful not to do so often. Do not always begin a conversation by remarking on the weather. Even in England the topic soon becomes wearisome.

Do not talk of things which the company present cannot be interested in. By so doing you may show yourself a clever and superior person, but you will be voted a bore.

Do not find fault needlessly, even with the weather. The habit of grumbling at other people or things is most disagreeable.

Do not speak mockingly of personal defects. Somebody present may have the same.

Do not talk loudly or fast. A clear, distinct voice has great power.

Do not, when narrating an incident, keep on saying "you see," "you know," etc.

Do not whisper. If you have anything to say that the general company may not hear, reserve it till you and the person to whom you may desire to impart it are alone.

Do not cross-question people. It is bad form to force a confidence, but if one is made to you you are bound to respect it.

**John's Family Extinct.**

One of the best known religious communities for women in the Episcopal Church in this country and the Church of England are the Sisters of St. John the Baptist, or the "Lovers of the Poor," as they call them in England. Their mother-house is in the northwest corner of Stuyvesant Square, New York.

They have a summer house in the Catskills, and the ritualist clergy of New York are all passing the summer here, which came down from there and circulated as rapidly as good jokes do among the religious. Two sisters were passing along the road in their quaint habits. A stranger was driving along, and looked on with some interest. He had never seen anybody dressed so outside of the family pictorial Bible. The next man he met he asked: "What kind of women folks is that?" "That kind of women folks is that," he answered. "Oh, they're the Sisters of St. John the Baptist."

The stranger looked with incredulous eyes on the man, and said: "You can't fool me. Why, man, John the Baptist has been dead more'n a hundred years."

**An Autograph Tablecloth.**

At a famous restaurant in Vienna is a remarkable autograph table cloth, destined to be in the future a priceless possession, and already greatly coveted by curious collectors. It was the clever idea of the wife of the proprietor to thus perpetuate the names of royal, titled or otherwise notable patrons of the establishment. With this end in view she secured a satin cloth (plain, without figure) was hemstitched and heavily edged with rich lace and only used in entertaining patrons known to fame. It seemed a trifling favor, after the excellent and perfect service enjoyed to write as politely requested, one's name on the snowy surface of the dinner cloth. To-day it is inscribed with the signatures of almost all the reigning sovereigns of Europe, the members of the Houses of Hapsburg, and many of the most famous celebrities in the world of art, music and letters. Table Talk.

**Imitation Ivory.**

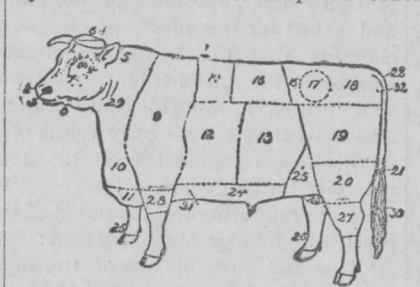
Imitation Ivory is now being extensively manufactured from the fruit of a palm-like shrub called *phytylas* macaranga, which is about the size of a nut and possesses a hard interior kernel. So close is the resemblance that it is sold for ivory, and can be colored and turned in a similar manner. A method of test consists in applying sulphuric acid, which does not affect in any way the genuine substance, but which, in a few minutes, causes a pink discoloration to appear on the vegetable imitation.

At banquets during Elizabeth's time every guest came with his spoon in his pocket.

BEEF FORM.

Points to Be Considered in the Highest Development.

Professor C. F. Curtis of the Iowa Experiment Station gives in the *Breeder's Gazette* the accompanying illustration and description of a typical beef animal. The location of the crops is indicated by No. 14. They lie on either side of the spinal column, just back of the top of the shoulders. They should be full, so that the back and shoulder will be evenly joined at this point; the front ribs should be also well sprung in the region indicated by No. 12 below the crops in order



POINTS IN BEEF FORM.

1. Forehead and face. 2. Muzzle. 3. Nostrils. 4. Eyes. 5. Ears. 6. Poll. 7. Jaw. 8. Throat. 9. Shoulders. 10. Chest. 11. Brisket. 12. Fore ribs. 13. Back ribs. 14. Crops. 15. Loins. 16. Back. 17. Hooks. 18. Rumps. 19. Hind quarters. 20. Thighs. 21. Twist. 22. Base of tail. 23. Cod piece. 24. Underline. 25. Flanks. 26. Legs and bone. 27. Hoofs or gambrels. 28. Forearms. 29. Neck vein. 30. Bush. 31. Heart girth. 32. Pin bones.

that there may be no marked depression behind the shoulders and that the heart girth measured around parts 12, 14 and 31 may be full. The location of the twist is at the back part of the thigh, about the point indicated by No. 21. The desirable conformation here is a thick, full thigh as viewed from the rear, of good width and prominence giving a symmetrical quarter. The dairy breeds are always very deficient in twist, being thin and what is termed "cat hammed." This conformation affords ample room for the development of a good udder. The term "fore flank" is not used in this diagram, but it is represented by the part just back of the elbow joint which is located at the upper line of No. 28. It also extends back for some distance to about the point indicated by No. 31. The top and bottom lines as well as the side lines should be nearly straight in a model beef animal. In reality, however, this is seldom attained in the lower line. Fullness at both front and hind flanks and at heart girth (31) will insure a good lower line, and fullness and evenness of neck, cross, back and rump will give good upper line. This is what is meant by good top and bottom lines. Fullness and evenness of the parts at 9, 12, 13 and 19 will give a good side line.

**PROFITS FROM A GOOD PASTURE.**

The Possibilities Under an Irrigation System—A Remarkable Example.

Few farmers have made a study of the proper care of pastures; or, at least, have not put the results of such study into practice. During the first week in April I noticed cattle grazing on pastures that were so soft that the sods were seriously cut up by the feet of the cows. The surface of the ground was brown, and the cows could get nothing to eat except the dead and indigestible grass blades that had been under the snow all winter. An animal might maintain life on this diet, but it could not be expected to gain in live weight. The possibilities of a good pasture under an irrigation system are certainly remarkably great; but the pasture must be made right and properly cared for.

On one acre of land we pastured two cows for four months from June 1st to October 1st—last year obtained 234 pounds of butter fat, worth at average prices \$45. This is as large a return, perhaps, as could be obtained from any other farm crop, in proportion to the labor bestowed upon it. To get such a pasture requires careful preparation of the land, which should be seeded with a variety of grasses. An excellent combination is made up as follows: Alfalfa two pounds; orchard grass six pounds; alsike clover, two pounds; red clover, two pounds; tall oat grass, three pounds; meadow fescue, three pounds; blue grass, four pounds; timothy, three pounds; bromus grass, three pounds. This combination of grasses will give a firm sod which is not easily cut up by tramping.

It gives, too, a combination of grasses and clovers, many of which come up early in the spring and grow rapidly while others mature later, so that the growth is good all the season, if the land is properly irrigated. To obtain the most from a pasture, the grasses should be permitted to get a good start in the spring. All plants receive the most of their nutriment from the air through the leaves. The long winter, in a measure, impairs the vitality of the root, and if pastured close from the time it starts to grow the root has no chance to develop, and gives a minimum of growth. If, however, the plant is allowed to get a fair start before being eaten down, the root is strengthened, and an increased amount of pasture is the result. It is much better both for the cattle and the pasture to feed until the pasture gets a good start. The returns from both will thereby be increased.

A pasture should be irrigated frequently enough to keep the growth fresh and green and in thrifty condition all season. The water should be applied will of course vary with the nature of the subsoil, and perhaps with the lay of the land. Experience is the only safe teacher. Once the cows are started on pasture in the spring, they should be kept there day and night. This is particularly important when there is alfalfa in the pasture. If at all possible there should be a supply of good water so that cattle may have access to it at all times. If there are any ridges, they should receive a good dressing of well rotted manure occasionally, to keep up their fertility. Sometimes there is a tendency on certain soils for a few grasses to form a very stiff sod, and to crowd out the others. If such sod is cut with a disc harrow, run straight, and fresh seed is sown, the pasture will be improved.—F. B. Linfield.

**Turks Eat With Fingers.**

Knives and forks are not popular gastronomic tools with the Turks. The thumb and two forefingers do all the work, save in the case of soups and rice, when the spoon is used as a time-and-labor-saver.

DEWITT'S Little Early Risers expel from the system all poisonous accumulations, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver, and purify the blood. They drive away diseases, dissipate melancholy, and give health and vigor for the daily routine. Do not gripe or sicken. T. E. Zimmerman & Co.

CULPABLE METHODS.

Children Frightened Into Obedience by Ignorant Nursery Maids.

One of the commonest methods of extorting obedience from refractory children is by frightening them. Many mothers and most nursery maids resort to this unwise practice. The disobedient child is reduced to a state of terrorized submission by pictures of bogies, ogres, black men and the like dangled before it, or by threats of solitary confinement in some darkened room.

The folly of this is surely self-evident. The little nerves are weakened, and the child lives in an atmosphere of continual dread. Darkness becomes a source of terror; the solitude of the bedroom, a thing to be dreaded; the youthful mind conjures up all manner of abhorrent visions, the whole nervous system becoming thereby unduly strained.

Nor is this confined to the home. The practice in a lesser degree is continued in the schoolroom; and many of the lesson books designed for infantile use are but too freely interlarded with verbal illustrations of the dire results of disobedience portrayed in characteristically ghastly and related to frighten the juvenile reader.

This is hardly as it should be. The effects of fright are oftentimes lamentable, even to matured nerves; how much more so in the case of children too young to know the unreality of the tales so liberally and recklessly repeated to them!

The evil is a real one, and needs remedying. Instead of perpetually harping upon the dire results of refractoriness, would it not be better to lay greater stress upon the beneficent rewards of obedience? A tale with a cheerful moral is appreciated by children quite as readily as one with a dismal ending, and the result is infinitely preferable.

The following terrible example of the effect of fright upon a child is quoted in a little posthumous volume of lectures by the late Sir George E. Taylor.

"In Magdeburg, recently, the chief sexton of the municipal cemetery was guilty of an act so atrocious, that but for the intervention of the police he would have been lynched on the spot by the indignant populace. He had previously day a little girl, only seven years old, had wandered into the burying ground and plucked a flower from one of the graves, all unconscious of offence. The sexton caught her, and, instead of punishing her, he inflicted a punishment upon her which should effectually deter her from despoiling the graves for the future.

"So he dragged the terror-stricken child away to the dead house, in which four corpses were lying on their backs awaiting burial, thrust her in, locked the door upon her and went about his business. It was already late in the day and the sexton, according to his own account, having finished his work and forgotten all about his tiny prisoner incarcerated in the dead house, made fast the cemetery gates for the night. Next morning, returning to his work at the usual hour, it suddenly occurred to him that he had omitted to let the child out of the dead house before going home, and he hastened to unlock the door, when a shocking spectacle met his gaze. Crouched up in a corner with glassy eyes fixed in a death stare of horror, and blood-stained lips bitten through and through in convulsive agony, was a fifth corpse—that of his unfortunate victim. The hapless child had been literally frightened to death.

**Perfume Pills.**

Perfume pills are the latest fad. When I asked a chemist for a fashionable sachet powder he told me all about them. He showed me a little round box like a tiny box handkerchief, which was filled with small white pills. The pills were very fragrant, and, to my surprise and questioning look, he gave me the following explanation: "These are perfume pills, madame, and we sell a great many of them. They come in violet, heliotrope, white lilac and peat d'Espagne. Then, we have another substitute for the old-fashioned sachet bag, and that is this perfume pill. It is very sweet scented, and at present, and is especially desirable sewed into the linings of skirts and bodices."

I bought some violet pills and then I set to work to find out just how the little pills worked. I sewed them into my skirt, and I was very curious to know what they would do. After much questioning I discovered that the young woman of fashion just now is devoted to them. She carries them loose in her pocket, tucked in her belt, or even in her glove. The uninitiated might easily take her for a walking medicine chest, as I did, but the up-to-date woman knows better.

She understands that the pills are so arranged to be truly sweet scented, and that they are the latest substitute for the sachet bag. These fragrant tablets or pills are the concentrated perfume of flowers. They give just that faint, delicate suggestion of fragrance desired by the refined woman.

**The Trunk Umbrella.**

The trunk umbrella, as its name would imply, is an idea brought out by some simple minded philanthropist. It is nothing more or less than a folding umbrella, one that doubles conveniently in the middle of the cane and can be carried in a lady's suitcase or ordinary trunk. At the ends of the ribs that support the silk cover there is a metal catch that, when adroitly managed, shuts in, thus changing the ordinary umbrella to an object half its size. It is a very convenient device, and has been the subject of much discussion.

It does away with the clasps once used to unite three or more umbrellas and canes. A pretty young girl entered one of the cable cars in the business section of the city one day last week wearing on her left arm a band of black. There was no color about the new dress, but with the exception of a black veil—one of the rather heavy veils which women not in mourning often wear—there was nothing about her that any woman might not have worn. Her tall suit was of dark gray, her little rough sailor hat had a black band, and her gloves were of gray castor. The black sleeve band left no doubt as to her being in mourning, but her suit and dress were very much more comfortable and suitable than anything in all black would have been.—New York Tribune.

**The Horse SUI With US.**

The passing of the horse is as yet, it seems, only a dream of the sentimentalists. In spite of trolleys and "bikes" the exportation of horses from this country has increased from 3,500 in 1890 to 51,000 in 1898, while the number imported has decreased from 38,248 to 2,286 in the same period. A large number of those exported go to Mexico, where the horse is likely to be in demand for many years to come. At all events, the profits in horse-raising have not yet disappeared, as predicted.

**A Boat Fortress.**  
The monastery of Solovetski in Archangel, Russia, is enclosed on every side by a wall of granite boulders, measuring nearly a mile in circumference, and is the best protected in the world. The monastery itself is very strongly fortified, being surrounded by round and square towers thirty feet in height, with walls twenty feet in thickness. The monastery consists in reality of six churches, which are completely filled with statues of all kinds depicting scenes from the life of Christ. Upon the walls and the towers surrounding these churches are mounted huge guns, which in the time of the Crimean war were directed against the British White Sea Squadron. The monks who inhabited the monastery at that time marched in procession on the granite walls while the shells were flying over their heads, to prove how little they feared the attack of the British fleet. Ten thousand pilgrims come annually to Solovetski from all parts of Russia to visit the churches and the relics. They are conveyed in steamers commanded and manned solely by monks.

**Remedy for Scale Insects.**  
Wheat or fish oil soap is one of the most effective remedies against scale insects. It stands next to kerosene and has the advantage of being less dangerous in the hands of children. It is one of the most reliable materials for use against sucking insects which can be killed by a contact insecticide. Compared to common laundry soap it has a disarming penetrating power, remains liquid when cold at much greater strength, and is more fatal to insect life than other animal fats. The formula for making it is as follows: Concentrated kerosene, 1½ pounds; wheat or fish oil, 1½ pounds; water, 7½ gallons, and fish oil one gallon. Dissolve lye in boiling water and to the boiling solution add the fish oil. Boil two hours and then cool. For every type use not over one to two pounds of soap in one gallon of water, but peach and plum trees require a weaker solution; plant lice, one pound to four gallons; summer scale insects one pound to two gallons; winter scale to fruit of trees two pounds to one gallon; to twigs of branches, one pound to one gallon.

**Patents.**  
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our office is opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. A PAMPHLET describing our system, with copies of some of the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**Tonight.**  
Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

**Hood's Pills.**  
And you'll be all right in the morning.

**Emmitsburg Rail Road.**

**TIME TABLE.**

On and after June 25, 1899, trains on this road will run as follows:

**TRAINS SOUTH.**  
Leave Emmitsburg, daily, except Sundays, at 7:10 and 10:40 a. m. and 2:50 and 4:50 p. m., arriving at Rocky Ridge at 7:50 and 10:30 a. m. and 3:10 and 5:20 p. m.

**TRAINS NORTH.**  
Leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8:20 and 10:40 a. m. and 3:31 and 6:36 p. m., arriving at Emmitsburg at 8:56 and 11:10 a. m. and 4:01 and 7:04 p. m.

WM. A. HIMES, Pres't.

**Western Maryland Railroad.**

**Schedule in Effect June 25, 1899.**

**MAIN LINE.**

Read Downward.	STATIONS.	Read Upward.
A. M. 7:10	Cherry Run	P. M. 12:15
7:45	Big Pool	1:40
8:15	Clear Spring	2:10
8:45	Green Spring	2:40
9:15	Williamsport	3:10
9:45	Williamsport P. V.	3:40
10:15	Arden	4:10
10:45	Arden	4:40
11:15	Williamsport	5:10
11:45	Williamsport	5:40
12:15	Williamsport	6:10
12:45	Williamsport	6:40
1:15	Williamsport	7:10
1:45	Williamsport	7:40
2:15	Williamsport	8:10
2:45	Williamsport	8:40
3:15	Williamsport	9:10
3:45	Williamsport	9:40
4:15	Williamsport	10:10
4:45	Williamsport	10:40
5:15	Williamsport	11:10
5:45	Williamsport	11:40
6:15	Williamsport	12:10
6:45	Williamsport	12:40
7:15	Williamsport	1:10
7:45	Williamsport	1:40
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