

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

W. H. TROXELL, Editor & Publisher.

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NO. 15

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Several Counties Have Already Made Application For Aid Under the New Law

The estimation in which the people of the counties of Maryland hold the question of good roads is being fully demonstrated, and the efforts of the projectors of the new law for State aid to road building is receiving its reward in the earnestness with which five or six counties of the State, led by Prince George's county, are already taking steps to avail themselves of the State fund appropriated for model road building. Montgomery, Allegany, Harford and Caroline counties have all indicated their interest in the building of one or more pieces of model road within their boundaries, and of these counties Allegany and Harford are arranging for the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates upon certain roads, in order to obtain the State aid and go forward with the road building as soon as the necessary funds become available.

Prince George's county, through its Board of Road Commissioners, has the honor of being the first county to petition to have plans, specifications and estimates made for the survey and building of scientifically-constructed roads under the provisions of the new road law, but the interest shown by the people of this section has been closely rivaled by the people of Allegany county in the neighborhood of Cumberland, Frostburg and Lonaconing, and by the residents of Pylesville and of Forest Hill, Harford county. Montgomery county early evinced a decided interest in the new law, and after the recent issue of the pamphlet published by the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey, describing the new law, the Board of County Commissioners took under consideration the building of a piece of road under its provisions, but as yet no decision has been reached. Caroline county, through its Roads Engineer, Mr. William D. Uhler, has expressed its desire to construct a State road at an early date.

For the Prince George's and Allegany roads, for which applications have been received for the drawing up of the plans, specifications and estimates by the engineers of the Maryland Geological Survey, the surveys will begin in three or four weeks, as soon as enough applications from the residents along the routes have been received to thoroughly organize the work. The Board of Road Commissioners of Prince George's County have requested that seven pieces of road be placed upon the files of the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey, three of which roads it is requested that five miles be surveyed and reported upon with regard to plans, specifications and estimates, the seven pieces of road being as follows:

First. Starting at the intersection of the Livingston Road to the District line, and running thence the shortest and most available route to the village of Piscataway, and thence the shortest and most available course via Aceokeek P. O. to the Charles county line.

Second. From the District line to Camp Springs, Clinton and T. B., and thence south to the Charles county line.

Third. The Washington and Marlborough turnpike to the county seat, and thence the shortest and most available course via Croom and Aquasco.

Fourth. The Baltimore and Washington turnpike from the District line to the corporate limits of Bladensburg, and then from the corporate limits of Hyattsville to Laurel and the Howard county line.

Fifth. The Riggs Road to Riggs Mill, Avenel and the Montgomery county line.

Sixth. Queen's Chapel Road north to the Maryland Agricultural College, thence east to the Baltimore and Washington turnpike.

Seventh. Central Avenue from the District line through to Kolbe, thence to Halls.

Allegany County has come forward to request the surveying of four miles of road, and the Board of

Road Directors announce that the county will take up its full allotment of the State aid. The roads in question are the Old National road near Cumberland, the Legislative road near Mt. Savage, the Bedford road, and the Legislative road between Frostburg and Lonaconing.

The residents in the neighborhood of Pylesville, Fifth District of Harford County, have formed a league for the purpose of building a State road from Pylesville toward Belair, part of which is to be defrayed by the State fund for road building. At the last meeting of the league on August 13. Mr. A. N. Johnson, Highway Engineer of the Maryland Geological Survey, who was present, explained the principle features of the new State aid road law, and the founders of the new organization, led by its president, Mr. Edward A. Wilson, are determined to take advantage of the law by beginning to secure the ten per cent. subscriptions from the property owners in the vicinity of the road.

Within a brief space of time work will also go forward upon the macadam road from Rock Spring Church to Grafton Shops via the Forest Hill Station, and upon the long discussed macadam road from Churchville to Havre de Grace. The residents of Forest Hill have been very energetic in pushing the road in their vicinity and have now on the spot ready to begin work two stone-crushers, screens, bins and a tenton steam roller.

VALUE OF SOOT.

Chimney soot, says the American Fertilizer, is one of the richest fertilizers known. That from coal is very rich in ammonia. When coal is burned, ammonia is set free, and during the various changes which take place during the process sulphite and carbonate of ammonia are both formed. Soot is a highly compound substance, containing in its composition not only ammonia, but lime, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, chlorine and iron, nearly all of which are valuable, directly or indirectly. The value of soot is well known in England, where it sells for about £10 a ton, or about \$48. It is often thrown away as worthless by those who do not know its value, but careful farmers should save every ounce for use. Sprinkled around some kinds of plants, it often prevents attacks from insects, and the rains then carry it down into the earth, where it does duty as a fertilizer. Soot from coal had been once thought to be a very worthless substance, but experience and science have taught us to know better.

DURATION OF A DREAM.

How long does a dream last? To the dreamer it sometimes seems to endure for hours, and the general impression is that dreams continue for minutes at least, while the longest dream appears to be confined to a solitary second, even though the events of it may impress the dreamer for days. "The other afternoon," said a doctor, "I called to see a patient, and much to my satisfaction, found him sleeping soundly. I sat by his bed, felt his pulse without disturbing him, and waited for him to awaken. After a few minutes a baker's cart, with discordant ringing bells, turned into the street, and as their first tones reached me my patient opened his eyes.

"'Doctor,' he said, 'I'm glad to see you, and awfully glad that you woke me, for I have been tortured by a most distressing dream that must have lasted for several hours. I dreamed that I was sick as I am and that my boy came into the room with a string of most horribly sounding bells and rang them in my ears, while I hadn't the power to move or speak to him. I suffered torture for what appeared to be an interminable time, and I'm glad you awoke me.'

"The ringing of those bells for one second had caused all of that dream and just at the waking moment."—*Liverpool Post.*

"I think I'll take a month off," remarked the tired clerk with a sigh, and as his employer looked up in surprise he languidly tore the July sheet from the calendar.—*Portland Oregonian*

COFFEE OF ABYSSINIA.

Differences in Quality Result From Cultivation and Packing.

Two recognized qualities of Abyssinian coffee are cultivated and exported—one known as Abyssinian and the other as Harrar-Mocha. The last named is of first-class quality, being cultivated with care, and brings six cents more per kilogram (2.2 pounds) than the first in the country of production. The area devoted to the cultivation of this coffee is increasing constantly, and the product in form and flavor is that of the Mocha of Arabia; indeed the greater part of the crop is sorted and either mixed or sold in its natural state to the ultimate consumer as Mocha. There is, of course, no reason why Abyssinian coffee should not stand upon its own merits and even obtain recognition as the best in the world, as the country is the original habitat of the plant, which, in the Valley of Kaffa, still grows in a wild state.

The differences in quality of the Abyssinian coffees result from two causes—the method of cultivation and the method of packing. In the provinces which produce the lower grades the production is immense, but the crop is gathered with very little care, the berries being frequently gathered from the earth and loosing by this contact a portion of their flavor. Having been gathered, the berries are then packed in green hides, and, thus packed, are exposed to the weather during a journey of caravan of from 45 days to 2 months, thus constantly depreciating in value. In spite of these primitive methods, the exportation at the present time amounts to 2000 muleloads per annum, or 440,925 pounds, much of which is shipped by way of Harrar and the rest by Massowah and the Sudan. The value of exports of Abyssinian coffee amounts annually to \$135,100.

The Harrar-Mocha of first quality, all of which is cultivated within easy distance of the city of Harrar, is almost entirely exported to Aden, where, as explained before, it is mixed with Arabian Mocha and forwarded under this name to Europe, and particularly to the United States. It is altogether probable that if large American coffee buyers would study the situation in the countries of production they might find it advantageous to enter into direct relations. The price of Harrar-Mocha coffee at Djibouti is from \$17.37 to \$19.30 per 200 pounds. The export of this grade amounts to \$714,100 per annum. Upon the completion of the railroad to Addis-Ababa the exports of coffee will certainly increase enormously. At the present time the coffee of the Province of Kaffa are so burdened with charges for transportation that practically nothing remains for the growers.

The Telephone As Social Factor

Another of the important factors in our present-day civilization is the telephone. The value of this quick and easy means of communication is well recognized today, and an accident such as happened recently in New York city served to bring home to the busy man, who has given little thought to the work that is being done by the engineer, how much he depends upon the new art. The value of the telephone in other fields has been pointed out on various occasions. It brings to the isolated country home a sense of security, and makes the residents of a whole county neighbors. It enables the farmer to watch the markets, so that he may sell his products to the best advantage, without trouble or waste of time. In other ways the telephone, which first made its impress upon the city, is now working for the good of the thinly settled country.

The influence of the telephone is being felt in another field. It has been used in Missouri to baffle the attempts of a political boss to call snap primaries and force upon the party his own candidates. By means of the telephone all the voters, even those the most distant, were quickly notified and called together and the scheme was defeated.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.*

SMALL FARMS IN JAPAN.

How They Manage To Support Their Families On The Harvest.

An American farmer will naturally wonder how the Japanese farmer can support his family from the produce of so small a farm, and how he employs his time on it. The Japanese standard of living is far below the American, and the income of the Japanese farmer is usually increased by his engaging in some subsidiary industry, such as rearing silkworms, reeling silk, or spinning, and by working for wages in the intervals of farm work. In his work on the farm he seldom uses a horse or other draft animal, and his tools are of a very primitive character. He fertilizes and cultivates very thoroughly and is thus enabled to secure a more abundant harvest, besides often raising two or more crops a year on the same field. In the warmer latitudes of Japan barley, indigo, beans and rape are grown successively on one plot of ground within the space of a year.

There are no reliable data respecting the proportion of independent and tenant farmers, the latest published estimates being based on returns made 15 years ago. According to these estimates a little more than half the cultivated land was leased by tenant farmers, the remainder being worked by the owners. The lot of the tenant farmer is far from easy, the high price of land forcing him to lease on terms which leave him a very small return for his labor after he has paid for the necessary fertilizers. These conditions tend to retard the advancement of agriculture by preventing the purchase of new tools and hindering any effort the farmer may make to adopt improved methods.

The government has attempted to aid the progress of agriculture by laws respecting irrigation, the protection of forests so as to control the flow of rivers in the interest of the farmer, the formation of farm boundaries, and the improvement of drainage systems. Small as the farms are, their parts are usually separated so that a farm of two acres may consist of several nonadjacent lots, the average size of a lot being about one-eighth of an acre. A law which went into force in 1900 provides for the rearrangement of boundaries by farmers exchanging fields for those owned by others, so as to make the farms more compact, and enlarge the fields to permit the use of horses and machinery, at the same time increasing the tillable area by straightening some boundaries and removing others. About 20,000 acres have already come under the operation of this law.

LEARN TO SAVE.

Every young man in the beginning of his career ought to make it a rule to save something out of his earnings every month, even if it isn't more than \$1. Then he has the comfortable feeling that comes from knowing that he has something laid away if he should lose his job or should be overtaken by sickness.

Doubtless the young man who goes into debt so thoughtlessly mean to pay the debt some time, but it must often happen that they cannot pay. To feel they have spent somebody else's hard earnings, have wasted on their vices or their pleasures other people's money, must be galling to young men of spirit and honor.

Of course we have no reference to those who are forced by hard necessity to borrow money. We have in mind only those who have an earning capacity, have an income which they deliberately live beyond and borrow without having any prospect of paying the debt. Such men may be called good fellows, but they are not entitled to be called good men and seldom make good citizens.

"Swell? Well, I should say so," remarked the Chicagoan, speaking of a prominent fellow-citizen. "Why his family's got money to burn."

"But their blood," suggested the Boston girl; "what of that?"

"They make extract of beef, blood puddings and things of that. Nothing ever goes to waste in their slaughter house."—*Philadelphia Press*

THE WHEAT SCARE.

The price of flour naturally follows the price of wheat, and upon flour we depend for the staple of living, the staff of life. The tendency of that article is just now steadily towards higher prices. Wheat has passed the dollar mark. This means much to Eastern consumers and, indeed, to consumers everywhere, who derive no direct profit from these soaring prices. If the farmers of the West received the benefit of the upward movement or even their proportional share we might feel that a large and worthy class in the country were making legitimate gains, even if at the expense of the consuming public, but we doubt whether this generally happens. It seems to be hardly recognized as the result in the wheat belt. An Omaha paper says disasters to the wheat crop are rapidly maturing in the Chicago Board of Trade. We have heard a great deal about rust, but the official report from the Department of Agriculture, as of August 1, says it is too early to estimate the extent of the damage due to that cause. But the bears on the market gayly counter on that report by declaring that most of the damage has occurred since the first of the month.

Of course, conditions may be as bad and the prospects as discouraging as irresponsible statements from various sources make them out to be, but if they should prove so it will be contrary to past experience. We have had these scares before and we shall continue to have them as long as crafty purposes can be subserved by their revival. We are not ready to believe that this elevation of prices is based on legitimate reasons. Its fitfulness shows, or seems to show, manipulation. We know that the cotton market has suffered from such influences and there is no reason to suppose that the gamblers, speculators and conspirators would spare wheat if they saw an opportunity to work the market to their advantage. The law of supply and demand does not operate in a way to fully account for the present condition.—*Boston Transcript.*

They "Wanted To Know."

A jeweler in a railroad town out West kept a large clock in his establishment—a "regulator"—for the benefit of the many employees of the roads, and took much pains to see that it was always correct. This, however, did not prevent the frequent question:

"Say, is that clock right?"
Tiring of this at last, he caused to be printed in large letters the word "Yes," and this he pasted across the front of the clock as conspicuously as possible without hiding the dial. But there was where the real trouble began. Every man and boy who came, and some of the women, asked him what that "Yes" meant. In desperation one day, after explaining to nineteen persons within an hour what that "Yes" meant, he called his shop boy and said:
"James, get a step-ladder and wash that 'Yes' off of that clock before I go crazy and hurt somebody."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE CABBAGE WORM

If the worms appear while the plants are very small the best thing to kill them with is white hellebore (obtainable at any drug store), used either by dissolving one ounce in each two gallons of water and spraying or sprinkling the plants or by applying it dry, dusting it on. As the plants get older and larger the best remedy for the worm is the common insect powder known as pyrethrum, which is best applied by mixing one pint of it with two quarts of common flour, keeping it in a close box for a day and then applying with an insect bellows.

The louse found on cabbage is best destroyed by applications of tobacco water, (which is made by using one pound of tobacco stems in four gallons of water and adding enough hot water to make it all hot. Let the mass stand until the water is cold, strain and add soft soap at the rate of two pounds to each 50 gallons of the infusion. Apply with a sprinkler or a spraying pump.—*Exchange*

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

In the recent lecture before the Royal Institution in London, Mr. Ernest Rutherford called attention to a new phase of the problem of the earth's age, which has resulted from the study of radium and its properties. It is believed that radium is matter—possibly primeval matter—undergoing dissolution. Other elements, such as iron, copper and gold, may have experienced a similar dissolution in the infinite past, or may now be undergoing it, yet so slowly that the phenomenon cannot be perceived. In this process radium gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, thousands of times greater than any chemical reaction, but there is almost no diminution in the substance itself. Sir William Ramsay has shown that the energy existing in a pound or two of radium would probably continue to manifest itself for a period of 50,000 years. It is known also that while radium is found nowhere in quantity it is widely diffused and may occur more abundantly in the interior of the earth than at the surface. Hence the earth's internal heat may be due, in part at least, to the presence of radio-active substances. The import of this conclusion is apparent. Lord Kelvin estimated that the age of the earth could not exceed 1,000,000,000 years, with the greater possibility in favor of 20,000,000 years. The conclusion was based upon the time required for a globe of the earth's mass to cool to the present condition. If however, it is assumed that the internal heat is due to other causes than those connected with the primeval condition of the earth, the limits may be extended. This would accord with the view of many geologists who are inclined to the opinion that even the maximum of 100,000,000 years is too brief a period to measure the evolution of life on the globe.—*Sun.*

THE HUMAN WORKSHOP

The human body is a workshop. The manufacturers are the "cells" which form the essential parts of every gland. Indeed, cells appear before us as the veritable workmen of the whole body, ranging from nerve cells, which rule us, to the cells that build up and produce our bones. Now, in the glands of the body these workmen, each a microscopic unit of protoplasm or living matter, discharges the function of making from the blood whatever product a gland may offer as its contribution to life's processes. The cells which compose our liver are bilemakers in addition to their performing certain other curious works representing the liver's duties. Other cells in the glands of our eyes manufacture our tears. Others again secrete the gastric juice by which the food is acted upon in the stomach. A fourth set of cells produces pancreatic juice in the sweetbread, and a fifth set supplies the saliva. Saliva and bile are employed directly, being poured on the food. The oil that lubricates our joints represents a secretion which is insinuated between the surfaces that move one upon the other. When we consider "internal secretions" we meet with substances that are not poured outwardly, but inwardly. The work of internal secretion is performed by certain glands. The thyroid gland in the neck is one of them. This is a gland which grows very large in goiter or "Derbyshire neck," an ailment of hard-water districts. If the secretion of this gland is not duly added to the blood disease of a very distinct type appears, and it is cured when the physician administers to the patient the thyroid gland of the sheep. The sweetbread, though it makes a definite fluid of use in digestion, seems also to supply something necessary to the blood, for we find that diabetes is always of more serious type when the sweetbread is involved.

Mr. Chugwater—I'm talking about the suffering in Port Arthur. There must be lots of it there.
Mrs. Chugwater—But, Josiah, I haven't had a single call yet from any tramp that claimed to be a Port Arthur sufferer.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE COLLAR-BONE BROKEN.

A very common fracture is that of the collar bone. It is a frequent accident on the football field and one which often occasions great difficulty in treatment, as it is by no means an easy matter to keep the broken fragments in position. Fracture of the wrist is frequently met with in elderly people. It is brought about by falls on the palm of the hand. This variety of fracture is very difficult to diagnose sometimes from a simple sprain. This fracture is best treated by means of special splints, the fingers being moved on the third day to prevent their becoming stiff. In a fortnight the splints should be taken off altogether and massage employed combined with douching until all stiffness of the joint and fingers has disappeared.

Fractures in the region of the ankle often give rise to stiffness of the joint afterward. Much may be done to prevent this by having the ankle massaged early. Even then, however, a certain degree of lameness is to be expected, especially if the patient is old and his tissues lacking in recuperative power.

In treating fractures generally early massage is always to be advised, especially where the bone is broken in the region of the joint. Not only does friction prevent stiffness, but it actually seems to promote the healing process. Abroad a method of treating fractures much in vogue is to put on plaster-of-paris bandages and allow the patient to go about, and in many instances satisfactory results have been obtained from this form of treatment.—*The Scotsman.*

PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASES

The United States Geological Survey has issued reports on the production in the United States during the year 1903 of petroleum, asphaltum and bituminous rock and copper.

The petroleum production was 100,461,337 barrels, valued at \$94,694,050, against 88,766,916 barrels, valued at \$71,178,910, in 1902. Production in California increased over 10,000,000 barrels, while the Texas production decreased over 1,000,000 barrels.

The production of copper was 730,045,517 pounds, against 699,508,644 pounds in 1902.

The production of asphaltum and bituminous rock was 101,255 tons, valued at \$1,005,466. This was a smaller amount by over 4,000 tons in quantity than the year previous, but its value was 31 per cent. greater. Of the total production, 46,187 tons, valued at \$522,164, was from California.

A Power For Good

The pills that are potent in their action and pleasant in effect are Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Philpot, of Albany, Ga., says: "During a bilious attack I took one. Small as it was it did me more good than a calomel, blue mass or any other pill I ever took and at the same time the effect was pleasant. Little Early Risers are certainly an ideal pill." Sold by T. E. Zimmerman.

"Who is that tired-looking clerk in Winkley's office?"

"The heir to Rickey's millions."

"Why is he working for a beggarly salary?"

"Winkley was the old gentleman's attorney."—*Detroit Free Press*

Patient—Do you consider this trouble fatal, doctor? You know my means are limited and—

"Well as a rule the patient succumbs to it after about \$2,000 worth of treatment."—*Life.*

An attempt was made by unknown persons to blow up the reservoir at St. Mary's, O. Neighbors believed that they were threatened with a flood by the breaking of the dam.

One of the proposals by the American Group before the Interparliamentary Conference at the World's Fair next month is that President Roosevelt be authorized to call a general peace conference next year.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.*

FRIDAY, SEP. 2, 1904.

MUCH PUBLIC LAND LEFT.

The opening of the Rosebud Indian reservation at Bonesteel, South Dakota, and the Fort Totten reservation lands at Grand Forks, North Dakota, draws attention to the acreage of unoccupied lands in Northwestern States.

Besides the Government land, there are millions of acres still owned by the railroads, and others in the possession of cattle companies.

According to the estimates of an eminent civil engineer, the water running from the present land surface of the globe to sea level would produce, if all utilized, 10,350 million horse power, day and night.

12-Year-Old Weighed 400

A 12-year-old negro girl named France Bennett, who is the largest girl, according to age, in Mississippi, died suddenly a few days ago.

Killed His Child and Himself

Long Branch, N. J., August 30.—After killing his two-year-old boy by giving him a dose of Paris green Theodore Hauldschmidt today took his life by cutting his throat.

An unknown white man was found dead in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal Sunday afternoon near Okonoko, W. Va. The remains were so badly decomposed that identification was impossible.

One spectator was killed and another probably fatally injured during the races of the World's Fair Automobile Speed Congress in an accident which totally demolished Barney Oldfield's racing machine and seriously injured Oldfield.

Senator C. W. Fairbanks made his first speech of this campaign at White River Junction, Vt., defending the Roosevelt administration and claiming the Republicans have brought about all the good times.

Another body has been found on the farm of Gershon B. Marx, near Colchester, Conn., and a search is being made for bodies of other men thought to have been killed by Marx.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will spend \$8,000,000 for improved rapid transit from New York city to the Bronx.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Cathartic Cure.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

Woman Gets Fortune Of \$50,000,000

The will of William Weightman, head of the firm of Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemist, Philadelphia, Pa., who died a few days ago at the age of 91 years, was probated Monday, his entire estate valued at more than \$50,000,000.

He owned much property in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and also in New York, Ohio, Nebraska, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri and Wisconsin.

REMARKABLE FEAT.

Arthur W. Thompson, the youngest division superintendent in the Baltimore and Ohio service, now superintendent of the Wheeling Division, has furnished another instance of his genius as an engineer by removing a 28-foot single span bridge at Glen Easton, on the Wheeling division, and replacing it with another more substantial, the entire operation consuming the incredibly brief time of 12 minutes.

The old bridge was hoisted with a steam crane and the new structure, a concrete "T" beam bridge, was put in its place.

Because of the many engineering in process of solution and in contemplation directly relating to the Wheeling division, Mr. Thompson was transferred to Wheeling.

PULLMAN PLANT TO CLOSE.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The great shops of the Pullman company are to shut down on September 1, and thousands of men employed in the various departments of the car-building corporation will be without work.

When the Pullman company is working on full time 7,000 persons are employed. During the last few months, owing to a lack of new orders, men have been laid off, 300 or 500 at a time, until now the force does not aggregate more than 2,000.

The Stomach is The Man

A weak stomach weakens the man because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made an investigation of the number or percent of workers absent from work the day after pay day, with the view to learning the cause for the men absenting themselves.

Columbus, O., August 30.—While he was carrying 100 pounds of dynamite in his buggy the horse of Ernest Webber, a prominent farmer living near Marcellus, O., ran away, exploding the dynamite and blowing Webber and the horse and buggy to atoms.

WAR IN FAR EAST.

General Stoessel, commander of Port Arthur, in a report to the Czar, says the garrison has suffered severely and will hardly be able to hold out for more than four or six weeks. Severe fighting was resumed August 27.

The Japanese occupied Anping and Tanghoyed. The Russians abandoned large quantities of supplies. Their losses in the fighting of August 25 and 26 east and south of Liaoyang were 3,000 killed or wounded.

The German steamer Arabia, belonging to the Hamburg-American Line, which was captured by the Russians and 20,000 barrels of flour confiscated, has arrived at Shanghai.

Russia has assured Great Britain that there is no ground for the charge that Russian warships are discriminating against British shipping.

The Russian General Routkovsky was killed in the fighting near Liaoyang, as was also Colonel von Raaben, a man of great wealth.

EXPLOSION AND PANIC

The explosion of a 25-pound drum of carbolic acid, in crystals, Monday afternoon wrecked the drug store of R. C. Graft, at 235 Alexander avenue, New York City.

The explosion knocked both of them to the floor. The partition in the rear was blown out, windows smashed and the drug store was demolished. The force of the explosion shook the building, which is a five-story tenement, and there was a panic among the people, who ran to the street screaming and shouting for aid.

Chinese Matting in prices ranging from 12 to 25 cents.

THIS MACHINE EXPLODES

New York, Aug. 29.—Henry Bright, who conducts an advertising business in Manhattan and resides at 585 Central avenue, East Orange, got out his automobile on Saturday night to take Thomas Keek out for a spin.

"I've got a new machine that's a beauty. I want your opinion on it," he said.

Just then there was a burst of sound, and one of the headlights was whisked over the lawn by the force of the explosion. Mr. Bright plunged down the driveway and sought to shut off the gasoline, but was beaten back, his eyebrows badly singed. Three companies of firemen drew up. They put out the fire and the wreck was towed to the other side of the road, where it fell apart like a disjointed skeleton.

Mr. Bright said he hadn't the faintest idea what caused the machine to blow up.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Call and see my new line of Spring & Summer Dress Goods, Mouseline De Soie, Mohair, Persian Lawn, Shirt waist Goods in Champagne and White.

NOTIONS.

Foundation Combs, Fancy Stock Pins, Belts, etc. Real Lisle Gauze Hose, Fine Shirts, in the new gray effects.

GAUZE HOSE, FINE SHIRTS.

Chinese Matting in prices ranging from 12 to 25 cents.

JOSEPH E. HOKE, Emmitsburg, Md.

MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY.

Family Lots, 16x16 ft, \$15. Half " 8x10 ft, " 8. Single Graves, " 3.

Apply to J. HENRY STOKES, May 6

READ AND CONSIDER

M. R. SNIDER'S Up-to-Date Store News for Sept.

Our immense Department Store is full and complete in each department for fall goods, so when in need, come our way for clothing, shoes, dry goods, notions, carpets, matings, hats, caps, hardware, paint, queensware and glassware, or anything you may be desiring, you can purchase at away down prices at our Mammoth Store, Harney, Md.

Clothing! Clothing! During the month of September we will offer twenty-five boys suits, age 6 to 15 years, regular \$1 and \$1.25 suits, for \$2.50.

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGRO. Macon, Ga., Aug. 29.—A few days ago J. A. Bishop, a farmer of Wilcox county, was murdered on an Atlantic and Birmingham train by a negro named Scott, who escaped, but who was located last night in a house near the village of Rebecca.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE. All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Backache, Headache, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE. Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE. Dr. Fenner, 211 E. Main Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE. CHAS. D. EICHELBERGER, Druggist

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

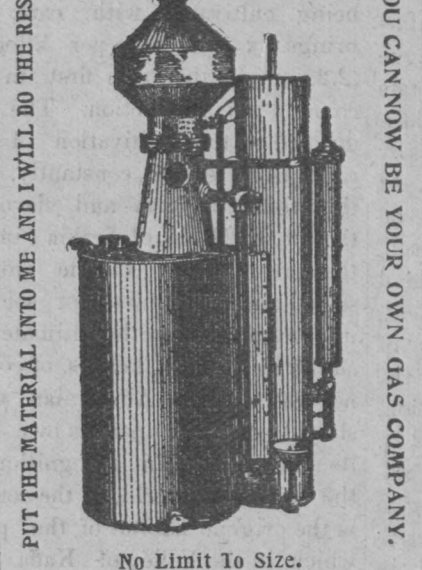
THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

SUNLIGHT AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED GAS MACHINE



Light for All. It Has Come To Stay. It Has No Equal.

SAFE, ECONOMICAL, BRILLIANT, HEALTHY. Having made important improvements in our Gas Machine by the application of Force Feed and combining generator and gasometer in one, and simplifying many points of construction, and requiring small space to install; obviating all danger of excessive discharge of carbide into generator, making gas in excess of consumption. We now claim to have the perfect Gas Machine, furnishing the most brilliant light ever produced, and are prepared to furnish the improved Machine, guaranteed to be the most simple and efficient working Gas Machine on the market.

Manufactured by J. T. HAYS & SON, Patentees, EMMITSBURG, MD.

READ AND CONSIDER

M. R. SNIDER'S Up-to-Date Store News for Sept.

Our immense Department Store is full and complete in each department for fall goods, so when in need, come our way for clothing, shoes, dry goods, notions, carpets, matings, hats, caps, hardware, paint, queensware and glassware, or anything you may be desiring, you can purchase at away down prices at our Mammoth Store, Harney, Md.

Clothing! Clothing! During the month of September we will offer twenty-five boys suits, age 6 to 15 years, regular \$1 and \$1.25 suits, for \$2.50.

HARDWARE! PAINTS! We have in stock a full line of Hardware, and do not forget, that we are agents for the three leading brands of paint.

QUEENWARE! GLASS! We have a striking assortment of queensware. Our dishes range from \$3.00 up per set.

DRY GOODS! NOTIONS! Come at once to inspect our dry goods department. We have just received a large shipment from Philadelphia.

SHOES! SHOES! This is the department, where we have quality and quantity with prices way-down. Now, is the time you need shoes, so come to see our line.

HATS! CAPS! We are closing out all the straw-hats left at just half price.

GROCERIES! JARS! FISH! Sugar 5¢ and 5 1/2¢ lb. Special prices

All are invited to call and see our wonderful line of goods. We welcome one, we welcome all. So come to see us, and if you do not wish to purchase a single article, it would give us much pleasure to show you our stock and quote our prices.

Your Wants Promptly Supplied

FEED

Such as Corn Chop, Oats and Corn Chop, at \$1.20 and \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; Oats Chop, 80 cts. per 100 lbs.; White Feed Meal, \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; Bran, \$1.20 per 100 lbs. Oats, 55 cents a bushel.

HAY.

The highest market price paid for Hay.

CORN.

A carload of Ear Corn on the road. Will be here in a few days.

CLOVER SEED.

Choice Clover Seed 18 cts. pound.

COAL.

April will be the month to lay in your winter supply of coal, as the prices will be the lowest.

Fertilizer.—Plenty of Spring Fertilizer now on hand.

Flour.—I handle Rhodes', Corcoran's and Minnesota Flour. Will deliver it at your door in town free of cost.

Let us have your orders. J. STEWART ANNAN.

Advertisement for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and Coughs.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

New Advertisements.

DAUCHY & CO.

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALMS.

A RAZOR

that we guarantee will give you satisfaction or your money back. Full hollow ground, set ready for use.

We are experts in grinding razors, scissors, clippers, knives, etc.

Send us your razor and 25 cents and we will show you how to make it a new one.

THE ELECTRIC CUTLERY CO., 328 N. Gay Street, 2 squares from Hill Station, Baltimore, Md. April 8-10

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents, write to PATENTS TRADE-MARKS

CASNOW & CO.

IMPORTANT! Carpenter Work.

Building in all its branches. Contracting; Jobbing and Day's Work. Hard-wood work and Stair Building a specialty.

F. W. LANSINGER, Contractor and Builder, Emmitsburg.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, EMMITSBURG, MD.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

Beautifully situated among the Blue Ridge Mountains. Classical and Scientific Courses. Specially organized Department of Music and Art.

HOKE & ANNAN'S Marble Yard, EMMITSBURG - MARYLAND.

Monuments, Tombstones, and cemetery work of all kinds.

VINCENT SEBOLD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Office on East Main Street, near the Public Square.

ONE MINUTE COUGH CURE For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

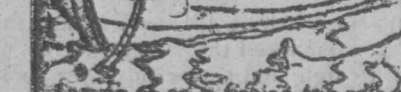
Stray Notice!

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of August, 1904, the subscriber found trespassing upon his enclosures, One Black Spotted Heifer, one Brindle Heifer, One Fawn Colored Heifer, and One Small Red Bull.

JACOB L. TOPPER DANIEL SWEENEY, Funeral Directors.

THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS formerly conducted by Topper & Hoke, will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand on West Main Street, in Emmitsburg. Fine caskets and funeral supplies always in stock.

Parker Rye is Maryland Whiskey



If you know good whiskey, Parker Rye will please you, as it has every one who has ever tried it. It is our intention to give you a higher grade of whiskey than you have ever before tried.

Advertisement for STIEFF PIANOS, 'The Piano with the sweet tone'.

EMMITSBURG MARKETS

The following market quotations, which are corrected every Friday morning, are subject to daily changes.

Table listing market prices for Wheat, Oats, Corn, and other commodities.

Country Produce Etc.

Table listing prices for Butter, Eggs, Chickens, and other farm products.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for Steers, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, and Lambs.

CARPENTER WORK.

The undersigned, member of the late firm of Tyson & Lansinger, contractors and builders, will continue the carpentering business in all its branches.

Respectfully, BENNET J. TYSON, Emmitsburg, Md.

STRAYER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

125 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, GETS A SITUATION FOR EVERY GRADUATE.

Day and night sessions all the year. New students received at any time. Stud. Cat. logue. Both phones. We teach Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. by Mail and loan typewriters to persons in all parts of the United States in connection with our Mail Courses. Terms Moderate. We have recently purchased more than 100 New Remington, Smith Premier and Oliver Typewriters. Mention this paper when you call.

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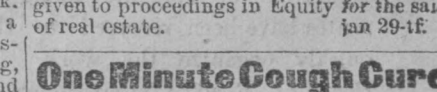
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Parker Rye is Maryland Whiskey



If you know good whiskey, Parker Rye will please you, as it has every one who has ever tried it. It is our intention to give you a higher grade of whiskey than you have ever before tried.

4 FULL QUARTS, \$3.50.

Quarts, 85c; 12 Quarts, \$10.00. Packed in plain sealed cases, without marks to indicate contents. We pay expressage. All orders must be accompanied by P. O. Order. Express Order or Certified Check.

OXFORD DISTILLING CO., 850 1/2 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

WATER CLOCKS.

Curious Little Instruments That Are Used in Sahara Desert.

A man's wealth in the Sahara is calculated almost entirely by the number of camels or palm trees which he owns and by the amount of water to which he is entitled. Water in the desert is so scarce that the ownership of it is always jealously guarded.

The main scias, or channels, as a rule follow the roads of the oasis, forming a sort of ditch at the side. A regular time table is kept, showing the hours at which the owners of the different plantations are entitled to draw water.

The time is measured by a very curious little water clock, consisting of a metal cup, made usually of brass or copper, with a small hole pierced in the bottom.

At the end of the sa'a the opening in the side of the segia through which the water flows is closed with clay, and the water is cut off and allowed to flow down the main channel to the next plantation.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Madison's Part in Thus Naming the Executive Mansion.

Just how the White House came to be so designated is a question on which historians differ. A local historian in Washington thinks that the burden of proof tends to give credit for the name to President Madison.

The structure was made of Potomac river freestone, and the capitol proper was built of the same stone. At the time the British burned the executive mansion they did a lot of other damage, and the country was pressed for money to repair the same.

The executive mansion may have been called the White House before that time, but this investigator says that he has never been able to find any record of it.

The "Rubba Mumma" is still believed in, and in time of drought the peasants still sacrifice a goat or a chicken to her. She is said to be marvellously beautiful, with soft white skin, long black hair and soft blue eyes.

THE RUBBA MUMMA.

One of the queerest of the many queer superstitions in the West Indies is that of the "Rubba Mumma," or river mother, of Jamaica.

While the colored people laugh to scorn the idea of ocean mermaids, many of them firmly believe that water nymphs inhabit every fountain head of the mountain streams, which are so numerous in their island.

In the old slavery days the sources of the streams were worshipped and sacrifices offered to the "Rubba Mumma." The slaves on the plantations used to persuade their overseers or masters to sacrifice an ox at the fountain head of the stream which turned the "wheel of the sugar mill, so that drought might be averted.

The "Rubba Mumma" is still believed in, and in time of drought the peasants still sacrifice a goat or a chicken to her. She is said to be marvellously beautiful, with soft white skin, long black hair and soft blue eyes.

Food is sometimes taken to the river head and left there for the "Rubba Mumma." The natives will not eat the fish of the rivers which she inhabits, for they are supposed to be her children. It is said that wherever the river nymph resides, provided the fountain is deep and blue, there is a table of pure gold at which she dines.

"What is your favorite opera?" asked the young woman who was trying to make conversation.

"I can't say," he answered. "My favorite poem is 'The Recessional,' and my favorite painter is Rembrandt, but I forget what mother and the girls used to say my favorite opera is."

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN ON THE WORLD'S FAIR

What Distinguished Statesmen and Others Say of the Educational and Inspiring Exposition at St. Louis.

The public utterances of distinguished men who have visited the world's fair have but one note, and that of emphatic praise. Here are some of their comments:

Hon. John Hay, secretary of state: "I have never seen nor heard of anything so fine."

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury: "Any father of a bright boy can afford to send him to the Fair simply to study any one of at least a thousand exhibits."

Hon. Charles H. Grosvener of Ohio: "A visit of ten days by a man of ordinary aptness and appreciative capacity to the Fair is almost equal to a postgraduate course in a university."

Hon. Benjamin H. Odell, governor of New York: "St. Louis has been badly misrepresented by accounts which say that her weather is unbearable. The Fair is wonderful."

Hon. George C. Pardee, governor of California: "The governor of the Golden State, who has spent all his life within her borders, finds that he knew only a little about his state until he came to the Fair and saw all her varied products assembled together."

Hon. Albert B. Cummins, governor of Iowa: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is on the grandest scale of any exposition the world has ever seen."

Hon. Richard Yates, governor of Illinois: "The more I see of the Exposition the more I enjoy it."

Hon. Fenimore Chatterton, governor of Wyoming: "I wish the Fair the greatest success. It certainly deserves it."

Hon. Franklin Murphy, governor of New Jersey: "It is well worth coming from New Jersey to see even a small part of this Fair."

Hon. A. B. White, governor of West Virginia: "I cannot speak too strongly of the greatness of this Fair."

Hon. William J. Bryan: "The Exposition is an unparalleled wonder."

Hon. John Sharp Williams, member of congress from Mississippi: "The most wonderful thing of its kind."

Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia, formerly secretary of interior under President Cleveland: "I am highly pleased with the Exposition and believe it to be one of the triumphs of modern civilization."

Hon. Perry Belmont of New York: "In magnitude and beauty the Fair is wonderful. It is worth coming a long distance to see."

Hon. Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the Michigan delegation to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis: "It is positively sinful for parents to fail to bring their children to see the Fair."

Prince George of Bavaria: "I have never seen anything prettier than the St. Louis World's Fair buildings when outlined at night with their millions of electric lights."

Hon. Louis B. McComas of Maryland: "The greatest Fair in the world."

Hon. John F. Dryden of New Jersey: "The people have no idea of the greatness of the Exposition. Every American should see it."

T. P. Shanis, president of the Clover Leaf route of Chicago: "The Fair is a big success and will continue to become a greater success as it progresses."

BITING THE THUMB.

It Used to Be Considered a Pledge of Mortal Revenge.

In "Romeo and Juliet" the servants of Capulet and Montague begin a quarrel by one biting his thumb at the other. Commentators have regarded this act as an insult, quoting the following passage from Decker's "Dead Term":

"What swearing is there, what shouldering, what jostling, what jeering, what biting of thumbs to heget quarrels?"

Sir Walter Scott, however, in a note to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" says, "To bite the thumb, the glove seems not to have been considered upon the border as a gesture of contempt, though so used by Shakespeare, but as a pledge of mortal revenge."

It was thus accounted to be a solemn assurance that at the proper time the sword should settle the dispute or purge the offense.

Something of the sort may have prevailed among the Romans, for it is thought that the Latin polliceri, to promise, is derived from pollex, the thumb.

MARRIAGE MUSINGS. The honeymoon sometimes reaches its last quarter. Marriage is woman's sphere and man's hemisphere.

To the altar may be only fifty feet. From it may be fifty years. Some husbands are known by the keys they are allowed to keep.

Love lights life's pathway, but for practical purposes the gas stove has advantages. It does not add to the joys of the wedding trip to recall that there are no Pullmans on the suburban schedules.

The word "foxy" sounds well in the ceremony. There is always plenty of time afterward for laughing at the joke.

Relatives sit in the front pews at the ceremony, on the front porch in summer and in judgment on the bride and groom throughout the year.—Philadelphia Post.

WAGE EARNERS AT THE FAIR. Prominent Men Planning to Help Workers See the Great Exposition.

Wage earners of America are to see the World's Fair by tens of thousands under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. A new bureau of the Federation has just been established at St. Louis upon the World's Fair grounds.

Rack of the movement are Grover Cleveland, David R. Francis, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and others. Plans are making to have a vast number of the wage earners of the United States see the World's Fair, the most glorious spectacle of the age and the most influential factor in the education of the American citizen.

The bureau is in charge of Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the Federation's welfare department, of which Mr. H. H. Vreeland, head of the street railway system of New York city, is chairman. The bureau headquarters is in the east end of the Palace of Transportation, on the ground floor.

The Exposition management is in hearty accord with this movement on the part of the Federation to induce the large manufacturers and other employers of labor to provide ways and means for the wage earners of America to visit the Exposition. President Francis is displaying personal interest in the undertaking by affording the Federation every facility for the consummation of its efforts, and in this connection he has directed Theodore Hardee, assistant to the secretary, to co-operate with Miss Beeks and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Federation's executive council, in every possible way.

The Exposition management has also equipped this bureau with clerical assistance and a full supply of World's Fair literature. The bureau will be used as headquarters for all wage earners coming to the Exposition under its auspices. The aim of the Federation is to make it feasible for the largest possible proportion of wage earners to visit St. Louis and see the World's Fair. It will see that they are met at the depot by responsible persons and conducted to suitable lodgings, where they will be treated fairly.

There will also be furnished, free of charge, appropriate itineraries indicating the points of interest to be seen within a limit of one week, which is about the average time each party will spend here. It will also indicate the objects of special interest to various craftsmen in their particular lines, so that they may devote as much time as possible to the objects of peculiar interest to them. These and many other efforts will be made to help all wage earners to enjoy the benefits of this great Exposition completely and at an expense within their means.

A Wonderful Memory. Miss Antiqua—I remember, when I was a little tot, I could play several pieces on the piano by ear. Miss Snapp—How very remarkable! Miss Antiqua—That I could play by ear? Miss Snapp—No, dear. That you can remember it.

Shifting the Dressed Identity. "Beg pardon, I thought you were some one else." "Oh, no; I'm all right. It is you who are some one else."—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

IF YOU WANT Slippers or Low Shoes NOW IS THE TIME For Bargains. REDUCED IN PRICE. Come And See Them. Respectfully, M. FRANK ROWE.

THE SMART SET A Magazine of Cleverness. Magazines should have a well defined purpose. Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the qualities of The Smart Set, the MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MAGAZINES

COURTSHIP IN FRANCE. Lovemaking Begins After the Wedding Bells Have Rung. The word "courtship" has no equivalent in the French tongue, because the thing itself does not exist.

BUSINESS LOCAL. HAVE YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewellery repaired by George T. Eyster who runs the same, and has upon hand large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware.

PATENTS. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS DESIGNS. ANYONE sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion. MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

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KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT. The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Western Maryland Railroad MAIN LINE Schedule in Effect June 19th, 1904. Table with columns for Read Downward, STATIONS, and Read Upward.

Blue Mountain Express, (Parlor Car) leaves Baltimore, daily, except Sunday, 9.35 p. m., stopping at Westminster, New Windsor, Brucy, Blue Ridge, Hagerstown, Thurmont, Mountain, Smithburg, Hagerstown, returning leaves Hagerstown 6.40 a. m., daily, except Sunday. Arrive Baltimore 8.20 a. m.

Baltimore & Cumberland Valley R. R. Leaves Hagerstown for Shippensburg and Intermediate Stations at 10.15 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. Leaves Shippensburg for Hagerstown and Intermediate Stations at 6.00 a. m. and 1.10 and 2.55 p. m.

Trains Via Altenwald Cut-Off. Leave Hagerstown for Chambersburg and Intermediate Stations at 8.20 p. m. Leave Chambersburg for Hagerstown and Intermediate Stations at 5.35 p. m.

Connections at Cherry Run, W. Va. B. & O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and Intermediate points, daily, except Sunday, at 8.55 a. m.; Express No. 55, daily, at 12.40 p. m.; Chicago Express, daily, at 10.00 p. m.

SOLID SILVER American Lever Watches. WARRANTED TWO YEARS, ONLY \$6. G. T. EYSTER, ESTABLISHED 1870

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE 50 CENTS FOR 6 MONTHS. No subscription will be received for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISING AT LOW RATES. We possess the superior facilities for the prompt execution of all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing such as Cards, Checks, Receipts, Circulars, Notes, Book Work, Druggists' Labels, Note Headings, Bill Heads, in all colors, etc. Special efforts will be made to accommodate both in paper and quality of work orders from distance will receive prompt attention.

KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT. The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Nasal CATARRH. In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane.

Emmitsburg Rail Road. On and after June 19, 1904, trains on this road will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTH. Leave Emmitsburg, daily, except Sundays, at 7.15 and 9.55 a. m. and 2.55 and 4.50 p. m., arriving at Rocky Ridge at 7.45 and 10.25 a. m. and 3.25 and 6.20 p. m.

DIRECTORY FOR FREDERICK COUNTY. Circuit Court. Chief Judge—Hon. James Mesberry. Associate Judges—Hon. John C. Motter and Hon. James H. Henderson.

Emmitsburg District. Notary Public—W. H. Troxell. Justices of the Peace—Henry Stokes, Millard F. Shuff.

Churches. Rev. Lutheran Church. Pastor—Rev. Charles K. Young. Service every Sunday morning and evening at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Reformed Church of the Incarnation. Pastor, Rev. A. M. Gluck, services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock and every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church. Pastor—Rev. David H. Riddle. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Wednesday evening Lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Pastor—Rev. J. O. Hayden, C. M. First Mass 6:00 o'clock a. m., second Mass 9 o'clock a. m., Vespers 7 o'clock p. m., Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor—Rev. G. C. Harris. Services every other Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sunday League Devotional Service 8:30 p. m. Sunday School at 1:30 p. m.

DeWitt's Witch Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores. THE Baltimore American. Established 1773. THE DAILY AMERICAN. Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid.