CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

her arm through her father's, and together they walked slowly to the house.

"Well, little girl, we will not worry. Judge Welldon is an honest man, and we may trust him to act fairly."

"But that woman, father; I hate her, and they say that Judge Welldon is to marry her shortly, and, of course, you know, he will consider her interests before ours."

"Tut, tut, child!" said the kindly man beside her. "We must never be too harsh, and we need not believe all we hear either."

* * * * *

It was teatime next day. Rachel's father stood on the side porch instructing several farmhands in the work he wanted them to do the next day. Rachel sat on the steps at his feet. Coming over the stile just then was the tall, strong and loosely hung figure of Judge Welldon. At his heels was a graceful young greyhound. Rachel sat still, with her hands tightly clasped. She was sure there was something new to disturb her father.

The judge came toward Rachel with an outstretched hand, and as Rachel put forth hers he helped her to arise, with a pleasant little laugh, and there was such a suggestion of strength in his grasp the girl felt sure at that moment that he was the handsomest and most noble looking man of 40 she had ever seen.

"It was so pleasant after the rain that I thought I would walk over and bid you all goodby, as I leave for Europe the day after tomorrow."

Rachel's heart gave a little jump. She knew instinctively that it was to be a wedding journey.

The judge seated himself on the steps, and Rachel resumed her place. Her father sat in a wicker chair at the edge of the porch, and Rachel leaned her head against his knees. Somehow she felt that when she was close to him the very touch of her would help him to bear any hardship that might develop. But the judge had not come to talk business. All of this that he touched upon was to say that Mr. Sheldon need not worry about that little matter they were both concerned in; that everything would remain just as it was until his return from Europe in a year from that day.

When the little lady mother appeared at the hall door to announce supper, the judge responded that he believed he would when asked to join the family.

He praised the flaky white biscuits and the new strawberry preserves that Rachel had made and directed pleasant remarks to the sweet, slim girl who fitted about the table attending to everybody's wants.

When he had gone that night, Rachel missed something. There seemed to be no relief for the little tight tugging at her heart strings but tears, and so she cried until she fell asleep.

But before she went to sleep she had reached a determination. Next day after breakfast she told her father and mother what it was. Her mother protested, but her father, knowing of an impending misfortune, realized that Rachel was wise, and so told her that her head and heart were her best guides.

And so it was that Rachel went to the city and learned to be a nurse.

* * * * *

A whole year had slipped away and Rachel had worked very hard. It was a lot harder to sit up with a feverish patient in a hospital ward than it was to put up strawberries in the farmhouse kitchen, but Rachel loved her work and the doctors in the hospital said of the gentle and soft voiced little nurse that she was "born to her vocation." But Rachel was very tired and had gone home for a short while to rest.

She had been home a week and was sitting on the porch again at her father's feet, after having made her mother comfortable in the hammock at the far end of the porch.

"have you heard anything from Judge Welldon since his return from abroad?" she asked. It was the first time the old worry had in any way been referred to.

"No," her father answered. "I have not, except to know that he is at home and is at present very ill."

"Ill!" Rachel exclaimed. "Seriously so?"

"I believe he is," answered her father calmly. "I was thinking of driving over there after supper to ask how he is getting on."

Just then the judge's carriage turned into the road and the judge's sister alighted. Miss Welldon was a spinster known far and wide for her distant manner and disinclination to "unbend." Rachel hurried down the rose bordered walk to meet her. There was no reserve about her manner now. She fairly embraced the girl.

"Miss Rachel," she cried. "I've got you. I found you here. My brother, the judge, is seriously ill. He has typhoid fever, and at present does not know any of us. Dr. Bryson, our physician, said that he heard you were at home for a vacation, and that possibly we might be able to get you to come over and help us care for the judge. We sent in town for a nurse last night, but have received no answer yet."

"Certainly I will go," said Rachel, and it was only with a professional air that she answered.

"How soon?" asked Miss Welldon.

"At once," Rachel replied, and in less than half an hour she was beside the judge's sister in the carriage.

It was a long siege, but finally the judge's excellent constitution won the battle. He had recognized Rachel, and was glad to know that she had learned to be a nurse so opportunely. Rachel told him that she realized that there might shortly be a need of her becoming self supporting, so that the little means possessed by the family might all be for the mother and father, who were growing old.

And not until the judge was propped up in bed in the midst of a mound of pillows did Rachel dare to ask where Mrs. Welldon was!"

"Mrs. Weldon?" echoed the judge. "Why, bless you, child, whom do you mean?"

"Why, why," Rachel faltered, "Miss Seaton of course."

Then the judge laughed so heartily that the little nurse looked up in surprise and with a professional manner seemed to note in the strength of the laugh a sure sign of returning health.

"Rachel, child, I did not marry Miss Seaton or anybody else. I made my journey alone. But I will never make another alone unless you force me to. Go to my desk over there—you will find it unlocked, and in the left hand pigeon hole you will find a package of papers marked Rachel. Bring them here. See?" said the judge as she handed them to him. "Here are the deeds to your farm to be held by you if you please or given to your father, just as you wish to have it. When I saw that the Seaton heirs had a good claim on the place, I offered them a price for it which they accepted. This I did before I went away, so that I might give the papers to you as a wedding gift when I returned provided"—

And here the judge stretched out his arms to Rachel.

A few hours later the judge's sister kissed Rachel on both cheeks, something she had never been known to do before.

MAYDOLE'S HAMMER.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

When Maydole was told that he made "a pretty good hammer," he said, "No, I don't make a 'pretty good hammer,' I make the best hammer that ever was made."

Every carpenter who saw a Maydole hammer wanted one. It was of the best material, perfectly balanced, and the head never flew off. Hammers were divided into two classes—1st, Maydole's; 2d, all the rest.

Plasters are separated by the same line of change: 1st, Benson's Porous Plaster; 2d, all the rest. When, for rheumatic pain, a cold, a cough, kidney trouble or any other disease or ailment that may be treated externally, you ask for a plaster, any honest, reputable druggist will give you a Benson's. He *knows* it is incomparably the best, and he assumes that you know it too. As the name of Maydole stood for hammers the name of Benson stands for plasters—the "real thing." All the medicinal potencies that are valuable in a plaster are in Belladonna plasters are out of date.

An army of physicians and clients, and millions of the people, have written of Benson's Plasters as a remedy to be trusted.

Benson's Plasters have fifty-five *highest awards*. Accept no substitute.

For sale by all druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.

FEEDING THE WILD ANIMALS.

G. E. W. in Scientific American.

The feeding of wild animals in captivity, so that they will thrive and grow contented in their confinement, has become a pretty accurate science in modern times, and the keepers of wild animals in zoological parks, menageries, and circuses, have attained such success in this direction that it is rarely an animal dies because of improper feeding. Twenty-five years ago this was not the case. The mortality among menagerie animals was considerable, and the losses were so great that a systematic inquiry was made in regard to the feeding of wild animals in captivity. Partly as the result of that inquiry, and partly because of the accumulating experience in handling the animals, present methods of feeding have practically eliminated all danger to the animals from the food they may eat.

Yet it has been an easy question to solve. In a wild state the carnivorous animals are gluttons when they can find the food, but their restless activity prevents any troubles from indigestion or over-feeding. Likewise the reptiles gorge themselves with food, and then sleep off the effects for days at a time. In captivity these same tendencies are apparent, but wisdom has taught the keepers not to feed the animals until they were stuffed. This in confinement is not suited to their health. Regular feeding in prescribed quantities has been found the most satisfactory, and the animals are, as a result, kept in much better condition than when roaming wild, gorging themselves with food one day, and starving for a week a little later. If all other conditions of cage life agreed with the wild animals as much as this regular, systematic feeding, the longevity of the creatures would undoubtedly be much greater than their kind allowed to live in their natural habitats, subject to all the uncertainties of food supply.

The feeding of wild animals, birds, and fish in any large park or menagerie is consequently of scientific interest and value. Something less than $30,000 worth of food is needed annually for the animals, birds, and fish in the public parks, menageries, and aquariums in the limits of Greater New York. A close analysis of the food purchased by this considerable sum shows that the largest amount of the money is spent for meat, fish, and fowl. There are altogether some forty to fifty different kinds of food used, and all of it is as good as the market affords. The common idea that scraps and waste food can be fed to wild animals is hardly consistent with modern menagerie experience. Such food would in a short time cause sickness and disease among the animals in captivity. Hence all the food is carefully selected, and is of the very best. In feeding the animals fish the greatest danger comes from ptomaine poison. Several fine otters and seals have been lost through feeding them with fish that had become tainted. The seals sea-lions, otters, and pelicans are great consumers of fish, and they are fed every morning with medium-size herring, packed fresh in ice and delivered daily at the Zoological Park. When it is impossible to secure good herring, other fish are purchased and cut up, if too large, to suit the fastidious creatures who live on a fish diet. These fish-eating animals and birds are very susceptible to poor food, and any violent change in the quantity or quality of it almost instantly causes sickness. Probably more sea-lions have been lost to zoological gardens in the past through insufficient knowledge concernig their food than any other class of valuable specimens. The slightest taint of the fish produces symptoms which usually terminate in sickness and death.

The snakes are also very susceptible to the kind of food given them, and they prove extremely fastidious creatures when held in captivity. It is impossible to supply some of the reptiles with the special food they like, and substitutes are not taken kindly to at first. Thus the big cobras in their native haunts live chiefly on other snakes—the small harmless varieties. Now it is manifestly impossible to secure sufficient small snakes to supply these voracious eaters at all seasons of the year. Nevertheless, the keepers of the Central Park Menagerie and the Zoological Park in the Bronx make great efforts to collect small snakes for the valuable cobras. These come from different points in consolderable numbers, shipments often amounting as high as 150 at a time. Fed on these lives snakes the cobras thrive in captivity and appear satisfiod with their lot; but it becomes necessary to appease their appetite with rats and mice when snakes are scarce. While new cobras will not touch these rodent when they are first placed before them, they can sometimes be enticed to swallow them when tied to the tail of a small snake or even when stuffed in the skin of a dead reptile.

The other snakes are fed mostly on toads, mice, and rabbits. Even English sparrows are purchased in considerable numbers for the reptiles. The average prices paid each year for these snake foods are two cents each for toads and frogs, and two to three cents for live mice. At these quotations many boys make quite a little pocket money, and the Zoological Park managers find the supply at times greater than the demand, so eager are the youngsters to feed the snakes. In the winter season, however, it sometimes becomes a question of considerable importance how to secure fresh food for the reptiles. At one time more than a dozen rattlesnakes had to be killed because of the keepers' inability to find plenty of live mice to keep them from starvation.

The wild carnivorous animals of the jungle need a certain amount of meat each day, and if they had their tastes always gratified they would accept nothing else; but stale bread is fed to them in addition to the meat. The bears, monkeys, and beasts of the jungle learn to eat bread with evident relish, but the lions and tigers look forward eagerly to their fresh meat, and are not satisfied until it comes. About the usual feeding hour each day these creatures grow restless and pace anxiously up and down their cages The appearance of the keeper with their dinner is a signal for whines and growls, and when the fresh meat is thrown to them they snap and snarl surlily until they have disposed of it. Horse flesh has been found an excellent meat for these animals, and a cheap food at that. It probably forms the principal diet of the lions and tigers in Central Park, while the Zoological Garden bears receive a limited amount of "chuck" beef every day.

There is a great variety of food given to the other animals, and the mess department of the Park is an interesting place. There the cooks are preparing for the apes and monkeys custards and puddings made out of tapioca, oatmeal or rice; chopping meat and fish for the aquatic turtles, and preparing vegetarian compounds for the land tortoises. There are great quantities of cabbages, melons, squashes, and lettuce piled up for daily use for a long list of creatures which never touch any flesh or insects. The birds have immense granaries where hemp, rape, and other seeds are stored. Every morning a butcher delivers at the storage house a huge basket of chicken heads, which have been chopped off in the markets for use at the menagerie. These fresh heads are fed to the foxes, which eat them greedily, and to some of the small carnivora. Roots and vegetables and fruits of all kinds are collected there. These are fed to the elks, deer, buffaloes, birds, monkeys, and many other creatures to keep their systems in good order. They represent a sort of medicinal food to counteract any evil effects of the heavier diet.

Hay, oats, wheat and corn naturally form a considerable part of the daily diet of the elephants, rhinoceri, hippopotami and similar herbivorous animals. Only the very best hay and grain in the market are purchased for this purpose. The annual bill for hay, straw, wheat, bran, middlings, and meal for the ruminants amounts to something like $2,600 for the New York Zoological Park; and for meat, fish, and fowl heads, $3,500. Live fowls, rabbits, sparrows, mice, rats, frogs, and fish for the reptiles cost about $2,400, and a similar amount is required for seeds, fish, meat vegetables, and grain for the birds. Over $1,200 is spent for nuts, seeds, grain, bread, and dog cakes for the rodents, and $1,850 for bread, milk, fruit, eggs, and vegetables for the apes and monkeys. The annual diet costs the Park about $14,000, while that for the animals and birds in the Central Park menagerie costs $12,000. The food for the Aquarium costs about $2,400, and the few animals kept in the Brooklyn parks are maintained at an annual expense of less than a thousand dollars for the food.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

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revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

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5th. Nothing but first-class **Tobacco** used in manufacturing Cigars.

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The Course of Empire.

The westward shifting of the star that marks the center of population is traced by Emerson Hongh in the December number of the *Century*:

It is curious to observe that the path of the star, which marks upon the census charts the center of population, in reality has followed much the same line as the early West-bound movement. The star moves slowly westward across the Alleghanies, as did the first pioneers. Then it follows down the valley of the Ohio, as did the early down-stream population under our theory of the transportation of that day. In 1860 the center of population is situated upon the Ohio river, perhaps a hundred miles east of the city of Cincinnati. In 1860 the colors thicken deeply along the river valleys; and far up the stream, even towards the heads of the Mississippi and the Missouri, the map tells us that the population is denser than it is in regions remote from any water ways. In 1870 the face of the map remains, for the most part, bare west of the Missouri, except where the Indian reservations lie. On the Pacific Coast, in California and Oregon, there is a population in some districts of forty-five to ninety persons to the square mile. Around Helena, Deer Lodge, and other mining-towns of Montana there is a faint dash of color showing a population of two to six souls to the square mile, which is beyond the average of all but a few localities west of the Missouri River. At Salt Lake, at Denver, at Santa Fe termini of transportation in their day, as we have seen, there are bands of a similar color. The total population of America, which in 1810 was 7,239,881, and 182), the beginning of our up-stream days, was 9,633,000 was (in 1860) 31,443,321, and, 1870, 38,558,371. Nearly all of this population shows upon the census map as east of the Missouri River. Out in the unsettled and unknown region west of the Missouri there still lay that land which to the present generation means the West—appealing, fascinating, mysterious, inscrutable; and for that West there was to come another day.

The Unready Seeker.

A Georgia darky went out to an old field to "seek and pray."

It was dusk, and he knelt down and put up a long petition that the angels would come and minister unto him.

Presently he heard a flapping as of wings behind him, and in a second he was making race-horse time on the home road, where he jumped into bed and covered his head from sight.

Suddenly there was a loud knocking at the door, and his startled wife cried:

"Ebenezer, git up dar, fer de Lawd sake! De angels yo' been seekin' is come fer yo'!"

"Lem'm stay dar," was the trembling answer. "Tell 'em thro' de keyhole dat I ain't got no wings ter fly wid, an' I am too heavy ter tote!"

How to Repress Spasmodic Cough.

For the suppression of the spasmodic cough that often seizes one at the most inopportune time, refusing to yield to cough drops or will power, try this new remedy: Pour a few drops of oil of peppermint on a bit of cotton and put in a small earthen jar or glass bottle, covering tightly. Carry in your pocket. When you feel the coughing fit coming on, inhale the peppermint, holding close to the nostrils. Cover closely again, that it may not evaporate. This has the same effect as the Chinese camphor of peppermint or menthol.

"You can't judge a man by his looks, a broad-chested man may be very narrow-minded."

A fool may speak in five languages, but it takes a wise man to remain silent in one.

AFTER THANKSGIVING.

S. B. McManus.

May we be thankful e'en as though
Thanksgiving Day had never come;
Our love in gratitude should flow,
Nor might our lips be mute and dumb.
Each hour our hearts should thankful be
And prayer and praise ascend to Thee.

Each day should be Thanksgiving Day
For blessings that were gifts from Him;
Though we forget, or though we pray—
Or whether down and deep within
Our hearts are hard as nether stone,
Our gracious gifts were all His own.

The gift of home, of life, of health,
Of plenty spread upon each board,
The things of years that make true wealth,
Rounded and heaped as gran'ry stored,
These are the gifts of every day—
Though we forget or though we pray.

The gift of country free and wide
With liberty of thought and creed;
A land wherein we may abide
And freely choose our ev'ry need;
A country where sublimest good
Bespeaks our constant gratitude.

May we be thankful, Lord, each day
For blessings numbering infinite—
For gifts that heed no stint nor stay,
Nor wait a coming day nor night—
That fall upon as a shower,
Renewing in their gracious power.

May we be thankful that in Thee
We find a Father kind and good—
To whom 'tis joy to bow the knee
And know we shall be understood,
When soul is sad or heart opprest—
In Thee is perfect peace and rest.

May we be thankful that a Friend
Stands ever closely by our side,
Who to each prayer an ear will lend,
From whom we never need to hide
One little thought that hurts or grieves—
He listens, sorrows, and relieves.

Thanksgiving Day—let it be each day—
We cannot give too deep of love;
And may our ev'ry thought betray,
Our gratitude, and constant prove,
That we to Him as children come
And know 'tis best His will be done.

Why the Boiler Bursts.

When you hear the kitchen boiler cracking there is no cause for alarm. There is a prevailing impression that the cracking is produced by steam and there is, therefore, an increased pressure on the boiler at such times. But this is an error. If the boiler is in good condition, with the water turned on as usual, so that the boiler is kept filled, the only pressure that it is subjected to is the same as that in the water pipes, from which of course, there never is the slightest danger. And this is true, no matter how hot the water in the boiler may be. The reason is very simple. As long as the boiler is kept full of water there is no room for steam. If you open the hot-water cock the water pours out and steam rises from it because it then has a chance to escape into the air. In other words rapid evaporation takes place. But as the hot water pours out water from the pipes rushes in to take its place, and thus the boiler is kept full. The cracking noise referred to is heard when the water is unusually hot, and is nothing but the expansion of the boiler under the influence of that heat. It is in no degree an indication of danger, unless, indeed, the boiler is worn out or defective, which is a matter entirely outside of what we are now considering. When a kitchen boiler explodes it is generally because a fire has been kindled in the range while the boiler was empty. It happens sometimes when people come back to town after spending the summer away. The Fire heats the boiler, of course, and when the water is turned on it is converted suddenly and violently into steam and the boiler connot stand the enormous pressure. Fortunately, few persons are thoughtless enough or silly enough to build a fire before opening the cocks connecting the boiler with the water pipes.

To make pies a nice color moisten the top of them with a little milk just before they are put into the oven.

The people who think they have all the trouble in the world are really suffering from vivid imaginations.

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Lead and Oil so cheap that anyone can afford to Paint, this season.

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Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth, and Teeth extracted without pain.

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J. W. HELM, D. D. S., Graduate of Maryland University, Balto ju-20-1y

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Station, Baltimore, Md

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS

Taking effect September 29th, 1901

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE	1. AM *	11. AM †	15. AM †	25. PM †	29. PM †	AM ‡	P ‡
New York							
Philadelphia							
Washington							
Baltimore	4.30	8.23	10.12	4.25	7.15	9.55	2.31
Arlington		8.44	10.39		6.42	9.58	2.59
Mt. Hope		8.47	10.42	4.48	6.45	1.03	3.02
Pikesville		8.53	10.49	4.54	6.55	10.3	3.09
Owings Mills		9.02	11.09	5.03	7.05	10.2	3.21
Glyndon	5.11	9.13	11.14	5.14	7.15	10.33	3.34
Emory Grove		9.14	11.15		7.16	10.34	3.35
Finksburg		9.22	11.26	5.22	7.25	10.46	3.47
Carrollton		9.36	11.38		7.37	10.19	4.00
Westminster	5.40	9.51	11.53	5.44	7.52	11.18	4.16
Avondale		9.58	12.00		7.58	11.23	4.16
New Windsor	5.53	10.08	12.10	6.02	8.08	11.34	4.8
Linwood		10.14	12.16	6.07	8.13	11.40	4.4.
Union Bridge	6.00	10.20	12.20	6.12	8.17	11.45	4.5
Middleburg		10.26	P M.	6.18		AM.	P M.
Bruceville	6.07	10.28		6.22			
D. F. Creek		10.32		6.16			
Rocky Ridge		10.39		6.54			
Thurmont	6.25	10.51		6.46			
Edgemont	7.05	11.37		7.31			
Waynesboro	†7.22	11.57		7.51			
Chambersb'g	†7.47	12.24		8.28			
Shippensburg		1.00		8.55			
Hagerstown	7.30	12.05		8.40			
Williamsport	AM	P M.		P M			

TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE	22. PM *	4. AM †	8. AM †	12. PM †	18. PM †	52. AM ‡	4. P M ‡
Williamsport							
Hagerstown	4.12		7.02		2 17		
Shippensburg	†3.00		6.01				
Chamb'rsburg	†3 30		8.38		1.46		
Waynesboro	†4.10		7.11		2.28		
Edgemont	4 40		7.45		2 41		
Thurmont	5 17		8.18		3 21		
Rocky Ridge			8.26		3.31		
D. F. Creek			8.33		3 38		
Bruceville	5.38		8.37		3.44		
Middleburg			8.49		3.49		
Union Bridge	5.46	6.25	8.46	12.20	3.56	8.45	4.05
Linwood		6.30	8.49	12.24	3 59	8.50	4.09
New Windsor	5.53	6.37	8.54	1.00	4.4	4 58	4.15
Avondale		6.50		1.10	4.14	7.11	4.26
Westminster	6 07	7.04	9.9	1.16	4.20	7.24	4.34
Carrollton		7.18	9.24	1.30	4 34	7 37	4 49
Finksburg		7.28	9.35	1.41	4 45	7 50	5 02
Emory Grove		7.37		1.49	4 53	8 0	5.14
Glyndon	6 30	7.40	9.48	1.50	4 56	8 03	5.15
Owings Mills		7.53	9 52	2.01	5 08	8 20	5.27
Pikesville		8.04	10.00	2 0	5 14	8 33	5.39
Mt. Hope		8.11	10.6	2.7	5 20	8 39	5.46
Arlington		8.14		2.0	5.23	8.42	5.49
Baltimore	7.17	8.38	10.27	2. 0	5 43	9 05	6 15
Washington							
Philadelphia							
New York	P M	AM	A M	P M	P M.	P M.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday.

Additional train leaves Baltimore for Union Bridge and Intermediate Stations at 2.25 p. m., and leaves Union Bridge for Baltimore and Intermediate Stations at 7.25 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for and from Cherry Run, Williamsport, P. V. and intermediate points from and for stations east of Hagerstown change at Hagerstown.

EMMITSBURG R. R. Trains East will leave Emmitsburg daily, except Sundays, at 1.51 and 10.00 A. M. and 2.55 and 4.50 P. M., arriving Rocky Ridge at 8.20 and 10.30 A. M. and 3.35 and 5.20 P. M. Trains west will leave Rocky Ridge, daily, except Sundays, at 8.36 and 10.79 A. M. and 3.31 and 6.34 P. M., arriving at Emmitsburg 8.56 and 11.9 A. M. and 4.51 and 7.04 P. M.

FREDERICK DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Daily ex. Sunday.)—Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 8.38 A. M. and 3.26 and 10.40 A. M. and 5.40 and 6.30 P. M. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown and Columbia leave Bruceville 9.47 A. M. and at 3.45 P. M.

Through Trains for Hanover and Gettysburg and points on Baltimore and Harrisburg Division leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7.15 A. M. and 3.32 P. M. Through cars for Gettysburg and intermediate points leave Baltimore also daily, except Sunday, at 10.15 A. M.

BALTIMORE & CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRANCH.—Trains leave Hagerstown