

THE DUNKARDS.

Their Peculiar Habits and Customs—A Society That Has For Its Aim the Bettering of Mankind.

The religious sect known as "Dunkard" (to dip or immerse), a large number of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits in Lancaster, Lebanon, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, York and other counties of the State, and who, like the Quakers, are known to be the most conscientious, peaceably inclined and order loving people of the counties in which they reside, are quite numerous in Lancaster county. The following account of their habits, religious customs, manners and daily habits will be read with interest:

Dunkards do not swear, they affirm. They do not go to law with each other, for after (Matt. xviii) the case comes before the church and a decision is given by the members in council that is based on ecclesiastical law no court will set it aside. Being non-combatants, they are not found in fights or wrangles and they do not go to war.

They do not believe in divorce except for very grave reasons, even then there may be no second marriages. There are no cards with two living partners in the matrimonial line. There are no members of secret societies or brotherhoods, and who were members on their connection to the church adjure all connection with worldly organizations, as without prejudice, the church affords all the advantages of the most beneficent of secret or other orders. There are no paupers in the church; that is, there are no paupers and no one is allowed to suffer. Congregations have supported their poor members, the lunatic and the infirm and the sick for years at a large expense without trouble, as it is a part of the practice and order of the church. The brother who is burned out in West Virginia can readily collect money in Pennsylvania or California to replace his loss. Sometimes impostors cheat the church, but the composition of the fraternity is such that it is next to impossible to impose on many or in different places. A rascal when caught is advertised as such in the church papers and then his occupation is gone. The principle of uniformity of dress prevails in theory and largely in practice.

The men wear, when in order, a coat without a rolling collar, something like a military garment, any color or material, and you can tell them from the Amish by the Dunkard's coat having buttons in front and none on the coat-tails. The Amish use hooks and eyes and no buttons ordinarily. The reason why there are no buttons is on the principle that there shall be no button where there is no buttonhole. And the principle exists all the way through Dunkard theology. The sisters wear a bonnet like a hood, and must wear it. The annual meeting has said so, though men may, and so, wear any kind of head gear. The order of worship is similar to that of other churches, singing, prayer, sermon, singing, prayer, and no benediction—"The congregation is dismissed now in the fear of the Lord."

COMMERCIAL REVULSIONS. There is a curious concurrence between the periodical advances in the price of pig iron and periodical advances in the price of pig iron and periodical panics. The commercial revulsions in 1857, 1866, 1873, 1882 and 1893 were all preceded by extraordinary speculative activity in the iron trade, with extreme increase of prices, as follows: 1854, from 10 dollars to 50 dollars per ton. 1857, from 15 dollars to 75 dollars per ton. 1866, from 20 dollars to 60 dollars per ton. 1873, from 25 dollars to 45 dollars per ton. 1882, from 9 dollars to 17 dollars per ton. There may be nothing more than a remarkable coincidence in this showing. It does not seem reasonable that prosperity should beget calamity; but there is a possibility that overdead iron may put a check upon industrial enterprise as to bring on stagnation and a possible crisis. At any rate, it is well to be somewhat reminded by past experience even if we be unable to find a bridge across the apparent gap between cause and effect.

OVER-EDUCATION.

The San Francisco magnate, Mr. Collis P. Huntington, made an address not long ago complaining that the youth of the nation were being over-educated, and in a recent letter he has explained that speech. What he was protesting against, he declares, is that degree of education which sets a young man above the work for which he is fitted by nature or into which he is pressed by circumstances. The early years of life, which are most valuable in the struggle for existence, are spent entirely in the schoolroom; he would break the pedagogue's sway far more promptly. This plain-spoken man of affairs has great scorn for that Greek which makes a man chiefly anxious for a "genteel" employment, and that philosophy which teaches him to keep his hands soft and white. "Do not think yourself above manual labor," is his plea. "Get what education you can use and do not get more than you can use in the station for which God intended you."

There is much sense in this, and also much that a worldly ambitious and short-sighted young man might turn into the mistake of his life. Any education is too much if it makes a man conceited, or afraid to soil his hands with any honest toil. On the other hand, every man's education should be above his calling, if it is possible; above it, and beyond it. Alas for the bookkeeper that knows only arithmetic and nothing of astronomy; for the farmer that can appreciate his farm journal, but not his Ruskin; for the civil engineer that understands physics, but binds his interests by railroad ties!

Education is more than a lever to pry a living up out of the ground. It is a wing to lift us from earth and make us, in spite of shovel and trowel, familiar with the skies.

SUGAR MAKING IN MEXICO.

Antique Methods Make the Business Unprofitable.

It has often been wondered at that Mexico, with a climate admirably adapted to sugar raising has never entered into competition with the United States. Official figures show that the republic of Mexico is now producing annually about 80,000 tons of sugar, all made from cane and with the most primitive machinery. It is all consumed at home. Figures which are also official show that Cuba produces annually a million tons of sugar, or twelve times more than is produced in Mexico, and on one-fifth the number of plantations. The reason advanced for this difference is that Cuba employs modern methods of machinery, while Mexico does not. There is no likelihood that Mexico will come into the sugar market as an exporter for a great many years. Cuba, however, will develop with great rapidity in the manufacture of sugar and under American direction her factories are expected to almost double their output within a decade.

Mexico cannot hope to be a formidable rival in the sugar-producing industry until she discards her old custom of manufacture and adopts at least some of the modern labor-saving appliances.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons, with all its faults, as a club, is the coolest place in London during hot weather. Immense pains are taken with the ventilation, so that a regular temperature of 60 degrees shall be maintained day and night. Ventilation alone, however, would not achieve this gratifying result. Ice air is pumped into the chamber and its precincts in generous quantities, and in order to cool the division lobbies, which are not at all desirable places when a big division takes place, miniature fountains play on the roofs all day long. On the whole, a man who finds the heat too much for him cannot do better than get a ticket for the strangers' gallery, which is not overcrowded just now, and participate in the comforts which as taxpayer he helps to supply to the faithful commons.

HUCKSTER—"Want ter buy any nice eggplants, lady?" Mrs. Newed—"Are they fresh laid?"

EVE OF A FARMER'S LIFE.

There comes a time in the farmer's life when he is strongly tempted to leave the farm. Growing infirmities remind him that he is not the man physically that he used to be. He feels that he has worked hard enough, long enough, and has abundant means to make his old days comfortable, and determines to move to town. He pictures before him a green old age with all the comforts of life, and rest from unceasing toil and grinding care. These expectations are seldom realized in full, and, as a matter of fact, we believe that most farmers who remove to the city shorten their days, and after the first year or two, or perhaps after the first six months, are more discontented than they would have been had they remained on the farm.

The reason is not hard to find. To a man who has been active either in mind or body for thirty or forty years idleness is misery. No man of this kind feels satisfied with himself unless he has some responsibility to occupy both head and hands. When he has nothing to do, life ceases to have much interest. He misses the healthful occupation of mind or interest in events of the farm. He ceases to read agricultural literature because he regards himself as no longer engaged in agriculture, and the result is with him, as a rule, a loss of happiness, and a visible shortening of life. There comes a time in a farmer's life when it is exceedingly difficult to know how to manage the farm. That time is when he can no longer manage it without more exertion of body than he is capable of performing, and when he does not feel that it will pay him to procure efficient help even if it could be had.

Happy is he who has a son or son-in-law whose broad shoulders he can roll the burden, still retaining enough of his land and stock to occupy his mind and give him the exercise he needs. Under these circumstances he may spend a ripe old age and give to his children and grand children the fruits of his ripened experience. We always feel that our friends are making a serious mistake when they leave the farm for town or run off after mining booms. There are unpleasant things in connection with farm life in old age, and especially the difficulty of attending church, but these are less than the evils connected with breaking up all the old associations, and attempting to form new ones. No one knows how intimately his life is connected with his friendships until he breaks up those of a quarter of a century standing and undertakes to form new ones with people whose experience is in lines different from his own.

DEW AS A FERTILIZER.

Any one who gets out at work on the fields early in summer will find the leaves of plants and even the surface soil wet with dew which has been deposited during the night, as the soil in spring is much colder than the air. The dew is condensed moisture in the form of steam, which has taken from the air some ammonia and some carbonic acid gas. It is therefore softer than rain water, and also richer in manurial elements. If this dew is left uncultivated it evaporates when the sun gets up high and vanishes into thin air. We know farmers who get their teams out to cultivate corn and potatoes while both the soil and plants are wet with dew. They do a forenoon's work by 10 or 11 o'clock, and then take for the teams and themselves three or four hours' nooning during the heat of the day. This is better than beginning work late, and then eating hurriedly and eating the principal meal of the day without rest in which to digest it. One of the main advantages of this plan is that it turns some dry soil over the dew, thus saving its fertilizing properties.—American Cultivator.

SPANISH is to be taught in Chicago's public schools, and in other cities too. In time that nation may be enabled to understand us better.

THAT a politician won't get on the fence if he can secure a post simply means in the former case he is sharp set.

LIST OF JURORS.

List of jurors drawn for October term of Court, first Monday, second day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GRAND. Ayr—John Seiders, William Carbaugh, Belfast—James B. Mellott, Irvin D. Fisher, Joseph Funk. Bethel—Andrew Mellott, J. Frank Lewis.

Brush Creek—Lewis Duvall, John M. Truax, Frank Hixson. Dublin—Mercer D. Halston, Elmer Fraker, John Locke, Emanuel Sipes. Licking Creek—David Martz, Nathan Deshong, Matthew W. Mellott, Uriah W. Cline.

McConnellsburg—George W. Smith, Taylor—Lewis Shaw. Thompson—William Shives. Tod—William Grissinger, William Greer, Sr. Union—James Lee.

PETIT. Ayr—Wm. Cooper, Andrew Washbaugh. Belfast—Charles Bard, J. Frank Hess.

Bethel—John Carnell, Grant Barnhart, George Grey, Stillwell Kirk. Brush Creek—Henry Barton, John M. Lodge, Frank Spade, Vincent Hart. Dublin—J. C. McGowan.

Licking Creek—Lewis Mellott, John A. Hauman, Leonard Hoekensmith, C. B. Hoekensmith, Daniel Fix. McConnellsburg—F. B. Sipes, Rev. D. P. Drawbaugh, Charles F. Scott. Taylor—Joseph Melius, Martin D. Matthias, Orlando Wagner, Harry Lamberson, Z. B. Barnett.

Thompson—Eli Covalt, Robt. Everts, Emanuel Keefe, Andrew Souders. Tod—John E. Hamil, Frank Wible, George Miller.

Union—William D. Hebaer, Isalah Lehman, McClelland Smith, And. J. Schetromp. Wells—O. B. Dunlap.

THE TELEPHONE.

The Tuscarora telephone company, of Millintown, was chartered at the state department, with a capital stock of \$40,000 common and \$10,000 preferred. The company will erect lines through Adams, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Clinton, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland, Perry, Schuylkill, Snyder, Union and York counties. The directors are: A. G. Schall, Carl F. Espenshade, Millintown; I. N. Grubb, Thomsontown, N. J.; I. C. Moorehead, Port Royal; F. A. Garman, Richfield.

The Fulton Telephone Company has about completed its lines. The switchboard, which will be in the central office—the City Drug Store—has been unavoidably delayed, but will be placed in position in a few days. A number of private phones will be put in. J. H. Covalt, President and General Manager, Covalt, Pa., has been superintending the work. The completion of this system will greatly benefit the business, professional and laymen of this section.—Hancock Star.

BOILED RICE.

Thomas Murry, the noted chef says that many cooks do not know how to do so simple a thing as to boil rice properly. Each grain of rice, he says, should be distinct, whole, but at the same time tender. To accomplish this, a small quantity of rice should be boiled in a large pot nearly filled with water. Put it into cold water and a little salt and boil rapidly for 20 or 30 minutes. Test the grains occasionally, and when a slight pressure between the thumb and forefinger will crush them they are done. If allowed to boil till the grains burst or boiled in a small quantity of water, the grains will stick together. When done, drain off the water and set the rice on the range, where it will keep warm.—Exchange.

FOREST METHUSELAHS.

The greatest longevity assigned to any tree is perhaps credited to the celebrated taxodium of Chalchultepic, in Mexico, 117 feet in circumference, which is thought to exceed in age the baobab of Senegal inferred to be 5,150 years old. In Lombardy, there is a cypress tree which is said to have been planted before our Savior's birth. There is even an ancient record that it was growing in the time of Julius Caesar. Near the ruins of Palenque are trees whose age is estimated to be from 4,000 to 6,000 years. The mammoth tree has been estimated to live 4,000 years in California.

It may interest speculators to know that a rise in dress goods can easily be effected by means of a mouse.

AN uptown blacksmith says that if it wasn't for the fact that he's on strike continually he wouldn't make any money.

It isn't always advisable to adopt a style of conversation that you consider breezy. Other people may take it for a fresh air.

GREATHEAD'S STORE.

The Longest Continuous Record.

- DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.

HATS, at Special Prices.

- Hardware, Tools, Chains, Crockery, Paints, OILS, GLASS,

And, in fact, the most complete stock in the several lines that go to make up a General Merchandise store. At present we have a SPECIAL SALE of CARPETS at Bargain Prices.

All wool Ingrain, elegant pattern, worth 69c. at 54c Same, worth 55c. at 44c Others proportionately low. WALL PAPERS 25 per cent. under regular prices.

Many bargains in the several lines. —We are so well known throughout the county that it is only necessary to say in this advertisement that you will find the same lines and qualities we have been accustomed to keeping, and cordially invite all to come and see us.

Respectfully, J.W. GREATHEAD. McConnellsburg, Pa.

REISNER & CO.

We wish to call the attention of our friends to some reductions we will make beginning with this day. A lot of splendid hats that are worth 50c. of any one's money, that will sell at 35 and 40c. A lot of strictly all right \$1.00 hats that we will sell for 75c. We want more room in the hat corner and this is the way we will get it. We have an

Excess Stock of Men's Neckwear

That has sold and does sell right along for 25c. You can have your choice at 15c. Positively less than cost to-day. We also wish to call your attention to

Our Shoe Stock

We feel positive that we have a better selected line all through than you can find anywhere else in this county of Fulton. We will show you the nattiest stock of

Men's and Boy's Clothing

This season that has ever been our pleasure to show and at strictly all right prices. In

Ladies Dress Goods

We are not playing second fiddle either. Our stock will prove to you the fact that less money buys a better dress here than elsewhere.

Remember

We are not here playing "beat," but trying our utmost to do the best possible for you always and all the time.

Sincerely yours,

REISNER & CO.

FALL SEASON OPENING

AT J. K. JOHNSTON'S.

- New goods in all the departments. Latest things in Boy's Caps. All the novelties in Men's Hats. The largest selection of good strong School Shoes. Men's strong, black cotton clay worsted Suits—actually worth twice the price—\$1.90. See our line of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Sheets, Comforts, Pillow Cases, &c., &c. Come and see our fall styles in Ladies Wraps.

OUR FARMERS ARE BUSY SEEDING

and to protect their health they should keep their feet warm and dry. To do this it is necessary to have the feet well protected by good shoes. We have paid special attention to this in our selections of our fall stock and we can offer our patrons

Better Goods and Lower Prices.

Than we have ever done in the past. The reason we can do this is because we buy and sell for CASH ONLY. These goods are now on sale and we feel confident that we can please you both in style and price if you will call and examine our stock.

H. C. SMITH & CO.

Opposite Post Office. Watch our advertisement each week.