galleries. m different parts of the are frequently surprised e of their sightseeing, to these groups of children, notebooks and sketch-permore, at any hour of et car full of happy chilto speed past a group of engers on the corner, flowers, collecting nets baskets and hummers, a day in the fields. Perhay seem more like play but in all of these was m are cultivating their by observing things, dogathering experiences and with which to interpret re stored up in books, otographs for the exposinded to show children get-eriences which time are to

folks of the kindergarten in their garden. in the spring they planted pease, beans, corn and ugh too young to study a great big B, even these tudying plant growth. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jan. neighbor, the National spend children things which constantly delight them. On Saturof them go alone to see bjects which they studied teachers during the school

> STRANGE FRIENDS. tirely Different Stick Toher Like People.

nearly always gentle not surprising to find tween them and smaller igh once in a while the eir companions is not a Many are the cases of tion existing between cats, the most famous be-ween the Godolphin Arab ent, which on the death of lend refused to leave the hen on being dirven away hayloft, refused food and nge, however was a case

rse struck up anacquain-hen and displayed imaction whenever she stall and rubbed against cking greeting to her

horses generally get on but the following story some cases the friendething more than a mere cach other. A carriage panied by his stable comtriever dog, to which he ngly attached, was drink-nugh near the exchange. og was waiting for his ish his draught a large d a quarrel with him in a fight. The mastiff, as ed, had the best of the retriever was severely horse, the moment he is holding him, hurried to and after kicking the masie street, returned to the finished his drink.

Heated Air. interesting experiment

expansiveness of heated

kind of a bottle having a mouth of it. Put it first is quite warm thoroughthe glass. Empty all the the bottle and immerse it in the hot water holding I the air inside the bottle aperature of the water, ucer or shallow dish with tand the bottle upside panded air in the bottle

cooling the water from rise to fill the vacuum inthe extent that the air is heated will the water ck and shoulder of the heated air cools. Using ter in the water and ex-from say 100 degrees up point, one may make a ing series of scale marks of the bottle. For instance, s will raise the water one ottle, 125 and 150 degrees proportionately higher. the registrations on the e made with a pen if the ottle be thoroughly dried.

Christmas Islands. he place in the world un rises every day on his place is the Cocos, or ands, off the const of Suere not such a hot quareling, as the group is d, should form an ideal Santa Claus, but probaular old gentleman pre-his 364 "off" days chatrthical Scotchman who is monopolize the North rse there is a Scotchman out-of-the-way Christmas is one of the uncrowned world, for his rule is law Christmas Islander name of King George III, is Mr George Clunies may claim to be of royor his father and grandadministered on the islands since 1825, were first discovered autocratic es ago by a sea Captain ng, and but little was sem until the year 1850, ody discovered the Scotch-

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Auxiety Ended. members of his family. ad been awny at one time journey, and that night aying for him as usual, and take care of him." beg as usual when suddenad about it now. Lord,"

RAISED HER FROM THE DEAD

Explanation of An Alleged Wonderful Miracle.

SANDFORD TO HIS CRITICS

Miss Olive A. Mills Asserts That After Having Died She Was Brought to Life by the Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us Society.

If the testimony of all the one hundred and fifty inmates of the temple is to be believed, the Rev. Dr. Frank Sandford, Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us School, and leader of the world's evangelization movement, with its headquarters at Shiloh, Me., has raised from the dead Miss Olive A. Mills, who has been for some time a

dweller of the temple. People in his section who have been watching the progress of affairs on the Durham sand hill are at a loss to understand how this latest manifestation at Shiloh shall be characterized. The scattered population about is composed of hard-headed Yankee farmers. The events of the last four or five years on the bill are almost too much for their creduality and yet in the next breath after expressing doubts as to some things they will tell the listener that they have found Mr. Sandford and his disciples the best citizens the town has had. They pay their bills promptly; they feed the hungry. All are welcome at the tem-ple. The persons who dwell there devote themselves to a life based upon all the precepts of the Bible to the

In seven years Sandford has built the great temple without passing the contribution box, has erected a children's building near by-a structure of stone-and has completed and quite fully equipped a \$25,000 brick building that is called "Bethesda," and which is used as a hospital for the healing of persons by the pow-

In this building of Betherda was wrought the alleged miracle that has attracted such wide attention. When bare outline of the story had been ublished in the local papers, and had made the rounds of the press, the mail for Shiloh (the temple has a postoffice of its own) increased to hundreds of letters daily. People all over the United States have been asking for addi-tional facts and seeking corroboration. Miss Mills has made the following

written statement: "I had been ill for several days at Shiloh, but I was not very much woried at first. Then I grew worse. The iders at Shiloh prayed for me, but in pite of their appeals, I know I passed out of this life. I knew when my lew dropped. It was death. Then for a time I was in darkness. It seemed to dropped. It was death. me as though I was groping about somewhere and somehow, trying to find exit from some place in which I was imprisoned. Then it seemed nat I rose gradually out of and above my body. The T in me rose. I don't my body. have any idea what this second saif looked like. I never thought of that part . I simply understood that I rose above what I realized was the body in which I had dwelt. I could look down upon it. I could see the people gathered around it as it lay on the hed.
"Then Mr. Sandford came in and looked at me and knelt. Oh! I was so afraid that he would pray loudly, Voices were something awful to me. I felt I knew just what all were thinking about. I didn't need words. He prayed in a whisper. That brought quiet. Then it seemed to me that I was content to drift away. Some force impelled me away from the room and those friends. It seemed that I went through a valley of darkness, or, ssing through a dark tunnel. I felt

rather than saw that there was lightgreat radiance at the other end. Slowly I drew forward into that light And as the light gleamed brighter and brighter my joy grew more and more profound. I knew that I was approaching the Kingdom of God Almighty. was afraid just a moment—there in the dark; then I got out of the fear into the great, wonderful peace of God that I shall never forget. I know I went almost to heaven. I know—I know that, for the joy touched my spirit. As you approach a vineyard ou scent the fragrance of the grapes efore you get where they are. was near enough to heaven for the

was beautiful! "Then, from away back somewhere, came thinly and faintly the words, 'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, Olive Milis, come back.'

fragrance of it to touch my spirit. It

'And again I was over the body from which I had departed. The people were gathered about. It seemed to me that this poor, sunken casket of flesh was some old, soiled, discarded gar-I rebelled at putting it on But I knew that there was good reason for this command that had been laid upon me. After what I had experienced I was in no mood to withstand the commands of God. So I went back into my body.

In the section round about Shiloh there are all sorts of expressions. The clergymen of Lewiston and Auburn preached sermons on the matter, for it has excited much religious interest in these two cities. These clergymen have been interviewed. All of them state their conviction that Mr. Sandford is sincere, but misguided. When the expression of these opinions was

laid before Mr. Sandford he said: These men, though honest in their intent, do not believe that God can do this. They practically say so. Therefore, it will never fall within their experience to witness such manifestation of the power of the Holy Ghost. For if God should answe, doubt with success He would be putdoubt with success he would be put-ting a premium on unbellef, and prac-tically dethroning faith. They who did not see this thing stand counter to many other worthy Christians who did see it. I never enter into contro-versies with the churchmen. I have no patience with hair splitters. I don't preach. I practice. And, therefore, the Holy Ghost does by me as He agrees in His Book to do by every who will follow out His com mands, not in their own roundabout way, but in His direct path. Let us be cautious how we strive to make God out a Har."

The Truly Happy.

"Of course the only truly happy man is the man who devotes his life to doing good for others," said the corn fed philosopher. "That is the only occupaprays every night for all tion a man can engage in in which people will let him have his own way."-Indianapolis Journal.

> Willing to Help Him Out. Mr. Borem (11 p. m.)—My motto is "Pay as You Go."

Miss Cutting-Well. I'm willing to lend you a small amount if it will help tie fellow. "I bear him you out.—Chicago News.

FACTS ABOUT BANANAS.

Why the Red Banana Has Disappeared-Phases of the Trade,

Red bananas are so scarce nowa-days as to be practically a rarity; the prevailing banana is yellow. Twenty years and more ago the red was the prevailing banana and the yellow the rare one. The change from red to yellow was due to commercial reasons; the yellow banana is more prof-

itable The yellow banana requires less care and time in cultivation, and so costs less in that stage. It sticks to the stem better than the red banana, and so stands handling better. There are one-third more yellow bananas to the bunch than red. With all these marked advantages in its favor the yellow banana has practically driven the red banana out.

With this great scarcity red bananas now bring fancy prices; it may be ten times as much as yellow bananas. With yellow bananas at \$1 or \$1.50 a bunch red would be worth from \$6 to \$11, and there would be fewer in a bunch. Red bananas sell nowadays in the fruit stores as high as twenty cents apiece. The comparatively few bunches imported are taken by dealers in fine and fancy fruits as novelties, the rarity in large measure determining the price. It might be asked why, with red bananas at such a price, more are not cultivated; to which the answer is that if more were raised the price would go down again, and there would be no profit in raising them for the general de-mand, in competition with the more economically produced, more prolific and better shipping yellow bananas. The red banana appears to be now in its scarcity like some other kinds of comparatively rare fruits, or, say like game. Some people prefer the flavor of the red banana, some prefer that of the yellow; it is probable that the great majority would have no choice; and the far lower price at which the yellow banana can be offered to the individual consumer settles the ques-

Bananas were never before so cheap as they have been in very re-cent years. Formerly a luxury that was rather costly than otherwise, the banana is now a cheap luxury; very good bananas can now be bought commonly in the streets in the season at a cent apiece, or ten cents a dozen, such as formerly cost two or three times as much. Formerly banancs were brought to this country in sall-ing vessels, in slick fast schooners, which, with any sort of favoring con-ditions, made quick trips; with ad-verse weather, if long continued, the cargoes rotted. Now bananas are brought by steam, in fast steamers built especially for the fruit trade. These steamers may, of course, be held up by storms, but they are not likely to be; commonly they land cargoes in a specified time, and in the best and most suitable condition for handling and marketing to the best advantage and with the least possi-ble waste, and with advantage as to evenness of supply. The great bulk of the banana trade in this country is now controlled by a company which banana importers have organized.

The bananas eaten in this country come from Costa Rica, British and Spanish Honduras, Columbia, Jamaica and Cuba; that is, from countries around the southern part of the Galf of Mexico and around the Caribbean Sea. The bulk of the fruit from the Gulf countries goes to New Orlacus for distribution, that from the other countries goes to Atlantic ports. For many years bananas have had a more or less wide distribution from the ports of receipts; but they were never before so widely distributed, nor notified so cheaply at interior points, as now. Bananas are now sold, not as raritles but more or less commonly, in parts of the country; practically everywhere; the eastern part of the country being supplied from Atlantic ports, and the the western half from New Orleans Costa Rica bananas are now shipped from New Orleans over pretty n all the western country to the Pacific coast,-N. Y. Sun.

The Boor War,

Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Minister of the South African Republic in Europe, in answer to a question as to how long Boer war will last, say



(Dr. W. J. Leyds.)

sible to say what the result will be The two republics are still supplied with everything necessary for the further conduct of hostilities. On this point there can be no doubt." "What are likely to be the terms of

"I can say nothing on that subject. I am cut off from all means of communication from my government. I have absolutely no notion how they are inclined to regard the rumored in tention of the British government to surrender Ladysmith. The Boers will look upon the result with equanimity. It will make little or no difference in our plan of campaign. Whichever side of the South African republics is attacked, the Boer soldiers are able to resist to the uttermost an invasion of their territory."

Gathering Them In.

"You're a nice little boy, to bring three new scholars to Sunday school, said the teacher.

"Yaz'm," replied conscientious Johnnie. "But dey've promersed to whack up de candy what dey gits at the Crismus festerval wit me."-Philadelphia North American.

A Four-Legged Criminal.

A mastiff was trained to assist thieves in Paris. It was in the habit of bounding against old gentlemen and knocking them over in the street. A "lady" and "gentleman"—owners of the dog—would then step forward to assist the unfortunate pedestrian to rise and while doing so would ease him of his watch and purse.

George (timidly)-"Miss Clara, ave-er-that is-" Clara-"Well, George?"

George-"Do you-er-think your mamma would care to accept the posi-tion of mother-in-law to me?"

Wonderful Discovery of a Washington Inventor.

A NEW POWER FOUND

If What He Claims is True, We Shall Soon Need No Steam, Electric-Hy, Wood, Coal Nor Oil-The Sun's

A Washington Inventor claims to have solved a problem upon which scientists have expended years of thought and toll. As is well known to every school boy, the source of all power is the heat and light of the sun. To collect this heat and make it serve mankind at night and by day; to



(Dr. William Calver.)

make it do man's drudgery at practically no cost; to make it hew his wood and draw his water, run his railroads furnish light and heat to cities propel vessels across the ocean—in short to substitute it everywhere for the present use of coal and wood and other fuels—has been the dream of De Cous, Herschel and of Ericsson. Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, has written powerful words calling attention to the necessity for such an invention. He has declared that the human race must depend in the future upon the sun for heat and power. It is a method for the attification of this beat of the sun in a practical way that Dr. William furnish light and heat to cities, propel the atlination of this beat of the sun in a practical way that Dr. William Calver claims to have discovered. In substantiation of his claim, he attains results which would accomingly convince the most skeptical. Dr. Calver seems thoroughly wrapped up in the work that he has accomplished and the work that he has in view.

"I believe in fact I know" said he

"I believe, in fact, I know," said he, in answer to a question, "that I have solved the problem of the direct conversion of the sun's rays into heat, which can be used on a far cheaper commercial basis than coal. I have also devised a method for the storage of this heat, so that it can be used at any desired time and place. I feel that beyond a doubt I have settled for the needs of man.

of the heat which I can generate. With the concentrated rays of the sun collected against the mountain side I could melt the rocks and cause the earth to burn like a living volcano. I can produce in one spot a heat vaster and more fierce than that on the face of the sun itself, and a greater heat than any now attainable through the combustion of known substances or through the agency of the electric arc, which now furnishes the flercest heat known to man.

"The cost of this heat for commer-The cost of this heat for commer-cial purposes is not a tithe of the cost of digging and raising coal and cutting down timber. With heat thus generated I shall be able to smelt easi-ly the hardest and most rebellious of the ores. With it I shall make a qual-ity of glass which compare exists and ity of glass which cannot exist at pres-With it an innocuous gas can be made at a far less cost than that of our present coal cas.

"This motor consists of the simplest arrangement possible. Each of the small flat mirrors is attached to a gearing device by which it can moved at pleasure. Each or all of these little surfaces can be concen-trated on a very small surface at any desired distance. In practice they are concentrated on the reservoir in the centre of the yard. Each glass redects from twelve to fifteen degrees wear away the bore at the cham-thereof. of heat from the sun."

was asked.

Calver. Calver. "The frame moves, too. It is geared and adjusted in such a simple manner that it can be moved along the circular track by even the most new tube. ignorant of attendants. One man could keep a great number of these machines focused on a single point. that is required is the occasional adjustment of some pulleys.

"But how about the cloudy and rainy days?" was asked. "From the 1,600 mirrors in the lab-

amoked and burst into a flerce flame.

A large amount of the small-arms ammunition now being used by the Boers against the English troops is of British manufacture. As late as 1800 a large English cartridge firm, the President of which is Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary's brother-supplied the Boer Governof course, v

Denmark claims that there is not

MANNERS HOCHWINGSHER CUMBERTAND ATTER G. W. Reisner & Co

> are determined to close out all their winter stuffs, and it will be dollars in your pocket to make your purchases there,

***** Woolen Dress Goods

that to-day could not be bought under 20 cents, they will sell you at 16-simply as example of what you can do there.

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vet that you can buy very cheapgood styles and qualities. What they say of one article, or one line, will apply all through the store.

Remember that in order to keep a full stock of everything that pertains to a large general merchandising business, they are receiving

New Goods Almost Daily,

so that you always have the latest and best to select from. There is always odds and ends, incident to a large trade that must go at a great bargain.

Please Call and Sec.

GEO. W. REISNER National descriptions of the second s

MUST PAY TAX.

A ruling on the libality of solever the question of the actual commercial harnessing of the direct rays of the sun and of their adaptation to the mercantile tax law of May, "There is no limit to the intensity 1899, has just been received at Chambersburg by attorneys, who be bettered. raised the point before the Auditor General's department. The ruling is that where an honorably discharged soldier holding a court license to peddle in the commonwealth has an established business he is liable to the mer-

The Life of a Big Gun.

its life. These mensters, the 110 ment. And one war correspondton guns, cannot be reckoned up- ent of the time related how he, on to fire more than 80 full-charge in Paris, accepted the hospitality rounds without becoming use of a small tradesman in the habit less. The 67-ton gun can tire 105 usually of selling sand and sawrounds, while the 6-inch breech dust to private houses and to loader is good for 400 or 450 full- wineshops. When the big guns charge rounds. The reason of began to throw shells, this man this is that the terrific heat and put all the sand and sawdust into corroding effect of the powder bags, and lived in the center "How about the point of concentra- ber end, and then the shell does During the American Civil tion when the sun moves around?" not catch the rifling. There is War huge tales of cotton were

Persons who contemplate moving in the spring should remember that April 1st will come on oratory here I have generated on the coldest days sufficient heat to weld Sunday this year. As there is a copper and Russian tron. I have burned a brick half-way through in superstitious idea that moving less than an hour. I have concentrated the combined heat from the mirrors on an unburned brick, and have burned it so hard that it scratched probability is that the popular Dr. Calver picked up a stick from moving duy this year will be on the frozen soil. He mounted the reservoir and focussed the heat of the mirrors upon a portion of the frozen people are not superstitious, considerable moving will be done on Friday and Saturday preceding the first of April.

When it Rains Death.

The inhabitants of Ladysmith McConnellsburg & Ft. Loudon Passenger, Freight and diers holding licenses to peddie, dug holes in the earth to be used hawk or vend goods in the com- as shell-proof habitants. But, menwealth to the provisions of say Answers, some of the devices that have been adopted in the R. C. McQUADE, Proprietor. sieges of the past could scarcely REN DAILY BETWEEN MCCONNELSBURG AND FORT LOUISIN.

During the siege of Paris certain employes of a safe deposit Ret company advertised that in return for food in a due proportion they would be happy to accommodate lodgers in theiron under- EDWARD BRAKE, ground safes, and the clerks of a deserted bank clubbed together and lived in something like peace One Door East of "Fulton House," and security in the big iron The bigger the gun the sharter strong-room of their establish-

That is simple enough," said Dr. nothing for it then but to send employed everywhere, not alone It the gun to the factory and have to protect human beings, but pubthe barrel bored and lined with a lie buildings also. This is really only what the people of Bradford, in Yorks, did years ago with Moving Day Comes on Sunday, their wool bags when Cromwell threw cannon balls among them. When, in the American war, Richmond was besieged, ladies of the South were in the habit of crawling into the center of a lunge heap of soot at a certain point, And Have Your and, black though it made them. it saved their lives, for several shells exploded harmlessly after penetrating the mass.

UP-TO-DATE SUPERVISION.

A county in Ohio has a lady road supervisor, and she has or-More men are under sentence dered all the hills in her district of death in Pennsylvania than at to to be "ent low necked" and any prior period in the State's "scalloped" at the foot, the valhistory, and the probability is leys "gathered in," creeks "hemment with some millions of rounds of ammunition. This transaction was course, well known to the British for executions in this common- lias," a double row of tucks run wealth. So far Governor Stone around the skirts of the hills, the has in his possession papers in bottoms to be ruffled and the hilla single person in her domain who dicating the conviction and senside to be embroidered with dais--ence of fourteen murderers. ies and fringed with golden rod.

TIME TABLE. Nov. 19, 1899 |no. 2|no. 4|no. 6|no. 8|no 10

Daily. Daily except Sunday.

no, 1 no. 3 no. 5 no. 7 no. 9

taily. Pally except Sunday. On Sundays will leave Philadelphia at 4.30

SOUTHERN PENN'A R. R. TRAINS. 31 Lye. Arr. 55 Chambersburg. 15 ... Marion 10 Mercersburg. 15 ... Loudon

H. A. Rippis. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ton.
Prothomoters, &c. Frank P. Lynch.
District Actorney George P. Dauleis,
Trensurer Thou Silons
Sheriff Inniel Sheets.
Deputy Sheriff James Rumel.
Jusy Commissioners David Rotz. Samuel H.
Hordensmith.
Auditori John S. Harris D. H. Myers, A. J.
Lamberson. Auditori John S. Harris, D. H. Myers, A. J.
Lamberson,
Commissioners—L. W. Cunningham, Albert
Plessinger, John Stunicard,
Clerk—S. W. Kirk,
Coroner—Thomas Kirk,
Catonity Superintendent Cicha Chesnot,
Altorneys—W. Scott Alexander, J. Nelson
Sipes, Thomas P. Sloon, F. McN. Johnston,
M. R. Shuffner, Geo. B. Daulels, John P.
Sines,

TERMS OF COURT.

Express Line.

Leaving McConnellsburg at 12:20 o'clock, P. M., making connection with afternoon train on S. P. R. R.
Returning leave Fort Loudon on the arrival of the evening train on S. P. R. R.
Lam prepared to carry passengers and express to make connection with all trains at Ft.

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