

Published Weekly. \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. Per square of 8 lines 3 times \$1.50. Per square each subsequent insertion .80. All advertisements inserted for less than three months charged by the square.

A TRAMP AND A GIRL COME TO GRIEF.

The unhappy termination of a correspondence between a Chambersburg girl and a man with no visible means of support, but who hoped to marry the maiden, says the Valley Spirit, came when the police drove William C. Miller, a German about 24 years of age, out of town and served notice on him that if he returned he would be locked up in jail.

Rosa Dunkel is the name of the girl. She is employed at the mill of the Chambersburg woolen company and is nineteen years old. Very foolishly, some weeks ago, she answered an advertisement in a matrimonial paper and Miller, who was then in Henderson, Ky., began corresponding with her. To all of his offers of marriage the girl very properly answered in the negative. He came here a short time after Easter and called upon her. If she had thought to meet an attractive suitor she must have been sadly disappointed, for the man was a most uncouth specimen.

Miller is evidently a tramp, for he disappeared after his first visit telling the girl he would come again. She did not want to see him and tried hard to keep out of his way. He returned and going to the woolen mill insisted upon seeing her, declaring his intention of remaining until he could have an interview with her. Badly frightened the girl sought the protection of the police and it was then resolved to show the suitor no quarter.

He was taken to headquarters where it was found that he had but \$5, with which he said he meant to marry the girl, who was also at headquarters. In the presence of the burgess she formally declined to marry him and then it was Chief of Police Mull served notice on him that he must leave town. He had been before the police before as the prosecutor in a case in which he charged three town young men with having assaulted him along the tracks of the Western Maryland railroad. He is not likely to press this suit as he is so badly scared that he is probably quite a distance from Chambersburg by this time. A photograph of the man was furnished the police.

It is the picture of a tall young fellow with dark mustache and rather good looking. There was little resemblance between the photograph and the original as Miller left the police station. He was poorly dressed and gave other evidence of being a knight of the road. He had written from various points in Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania and claims to be a florist and engineer.

George Porter, tenant on the farm owned by Wilson Strohm, in Franklin County is confined to bed with five broken ribs and severe bruises as a result of being run over by a 900-lb field roller last Tuesday. His little son was driving the horses hitched to the roller when a flash of lightning frightened the animals and they started to run. Mr. Porter tried to catch them and was thrown to the ground. The roller pushed him along for a distance of ten feet and then ran over him, breaking five ribs on the left side and bruising him seriously. Dr. Brown was sent for and found his condition grave on account of the shock to his system but he rallied and his recovery is now confidently expected.

When a boy begins to wash his neck without being licked to do it, it is a sign he is passing through his first love affair.

AN ACT.

To Erect McConnell's Borough in the County of Bedford.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the town of McConnellsburg, in the County of Bedford, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of McConnellsburg, and shall be comprised within the following bounds; to wit: beginning at the south-west corner of the plot of said town, adjoining lands of George Darrah, and running east with the plot of said town along the lands of George Darrah and John Cook, to the east corner of the plot of said town, adjoining lands now in possession of Anthony Shoemaker and James Agnew, thence in a west direction with the plot of said town, along lands of James Agnew and George Hoek, thence running with the variations of the plot of the said town, thence in a south direction with the plot of said town along lands of James Agnew, to the north-west corner of the plot of said town, thence in a south direction with the plot of said town, along lands of Mary McConnell and George Darrah to the place of beginning.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for all persons having resided within the said borough six months next preceding the election, and being entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, on the first Tuesday of May next, and on the first Tuesday of May in each and every year thereafter, to meet at the house now occupied by Mary Scott in the said borough, and then and there elect by ballot between the hours of twelve and six o'clock in the evening, one citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the borough, and four citizens to be a town council, and shall also elect a high constable who shall reside in the bounds of said borough; but previous to the opening of and such election, the said inhabitants shall elect three citizens, one of whom shall preside as judge, one to act as inspector, and the other to perform the duty of clerk, according to the directions of the general election laws of this Commonwealth, so far as relates to the receiving and counting votes, and shall be subject to the same penalties for malpractice, as by the said election laws are imposed, and the said judge, inspector and clerk, before they enter on the exercise of their respective duties, shall take an oath or affirmation before any Justice of the Peace on the County of Bedford, or burgess of said borough, to perform the same fidelity, and shall hold the said election from time to time as occasion shall require, receive and count the ballots and declare the persons having the greatest number of votes to be duly elected; whereupon duplicate certificates thereof shall be signed by the said judge, inspector and clerk, one of which shall be transmitted to each of the persons elected, and the other filed among the records of the corporation; and in case of vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to accept, or removal from said borough of any of said officers, the burgess, or in his absence or inability to act, the first named of the town council shall issue his precept directed to the high constable, requiring him to hold an election to fill such vacancy, he giving at least ten days previous notice by advertisements set up at four of the most public places within said borough.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted by the authority of the same, That the burgess and town council duly elected as aforesaid, and their successor forever thereafter, shall be one body politic and corporate in law by the name of the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McConnellsburg, in the County of Bedford, and shall have perpetual succession; and the said burgess and town council and their successors forever hereafter, shall be capable in law to have, acquire, receive, hold and possess lands, tenements and here-

ditaments to them and their successors in fee simple or other things of what nature or kind soever, not exceeding the yearly value of three thousand dollars; and also to give, grant, let, sell and assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, goods and chattels, and by the name aforesaid they shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth or elsewhere, in all manner of actions whatsoever, and to have and use one common seal, and the same from time to time change and alter.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person duly qualified shall be elected a burgess or a member of the town council as aforesaid, having been notified as before directed, and shall refuse or neglect to take upon himself the execution of the office to which he shall have been elected, or any person so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay to the town of ten dollars which shall be in full for all other fines and forfeitures incurred and made payable in pursuance of this Act or of the by-laws and ordinances of the burgess and town council, shall be for the use of the said corporation: PROVIDED, That no person shall be compelled to serve more than once in three years.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be law for the burgess and town council, or a majority of them to meet as often as occasion may require, and appoint a town clerk and such other officers as may be necessary for the repairing the streets, lanes and alleys, and for removing the nuisances and obstructions therefrom, for regulating partition wall and fences, to enact such by-laws and make such rules, ordinances and regulations, assess, apportion and appropriate such taxes as shall be thought by a majority of the burgess and town council best calculated to promote the foregoing purposes, and to do every matter and thing incident to and for the good of the said borough for the preservation and peace and good government within the same, which by-laws, rules, ordinances and regulations shall not be repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State, but no person shall be punishable for any breach of the by-laws, rules, ordinances and regulations unless after the passing of any ordinance the same be set up at four of the most public places within said borough; and no by-law or ordinance shall have any effect sooner than three weeks after such publication: PROVIDED, That no tax shall be laid in any one year on the valuation of taxable property exceeding one cent on the dollar, unless some object of general utility should be thought necessary; in such case a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said borough by writing under their hands certify the same to the burgess and town council, who shall proceed to assess the same as before.

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the burgess elected agreeably to the directions of this Act, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his precept to the high constable commanding him to collect all taxes assessed from time to time as aforesaid, and all fines and forfeitures that may become due by this Act or by the ordinances or regulations of the corporation, and the same to pay over to the treasurer to be appointed by the town council, and to carry into effect whatsoever is enjoined on him for the well ordering and good government of the said borough; all debts, taxes and forfeitures to be removable in the same way the laws of this Commonwealth direct: PROVIDED, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Justices of the Peace of the said borough and all and every Justice or Justices of the Peace aforesaid residing or being in the said borough to do and execute every act or acts pertaining to their office agreeably to the powers conferred on them by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgess shall be and he is hereby required to cause the by-laws, rules, ordinances

and regulations made as aforesaid, to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and he shall carry the same into full execution without delay after the publication thereof, as directed by the sixth section of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the town clerk to attend all meetings of the town council when assembled on business of the corporation, and perform the duties of clerk thereto, and keep and preserve the common seal, records, papers, books and other documents relating to said corporation, under the penalty of being answerable to any person concerned, for all damages, and removal from office by the burgess on complaint of a majority of the council; and the high constable shall perform all the duties on him enjoined by this Act, and the by-laws and ordinances of the town council under like penalties and manner of removal: PROVIDED, That if any person shall think himself or herself aggrieved by anything done in pursuance of this Act, he or she may appeal to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Bedford, giving surety according to law, to prosecute his or her appeal with effect; which Court shall take such order therein as shall be just and reasonable, which order or judgment shall be conclusive to all parties.

SECTION 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the burgess shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before one of the associate judges or justice of the peace for the County of Bedford to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and an oath of affirmation well and truly to execute the office of burgess of the borough of McConnellsburg; and when so qualified he shall administer the same oaths or affirmation to the council and high constable and town clerk, before they shall enter on the duties of their respected offices.

JOHN ST. CLAIR, Speaker of the House of Representatives. P. C. LANE, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED—The twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. SIMON SNYDER.

HE FOUND HIS FORTUNE.

Walter Adamson, of Durand, Mich., is heir to \$4,000,000 in England, and has been roaming around for several years unconscious of the fact.

He was lounging in the corridor of the Boody House says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record when he picked up a New York newspaper and began to devour its contents. Suddenly his face lighted up and he exclaimed: "Well, by Jove! That's my picture, and I am the Walter Adamson advertised for!"

Adamson says that two years ago he left New York for the West, and has drifted from place to place, so that his relatives have been unable to keep track of him.

In 1702, when Queen Anne ascended the throne, John Adamson, wealthy and honorable, died in London, and his estate has been handed down until E. B. Humphreys, of New York, found that Alexander Adamson was the only living heir and had seven children, of whom the Durand man is one.

The elder Adamson died in 1889, and the relatives have been looking for the wanderer since. Adamson immediately left for New York to claim his vast wealth.

A Woman's Awful Peril. "There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by W.S. Dickson, Druggist.

C. V. Council, Royal Arcanum at Chambersburg, initiated twelve new members at their meeting last week.

THE POINT OF HONOR.

A TRUE STORY OF THE HEROIC AGE IN OLD VIRGINIA.

BY GEORGE CAREY EGGLESTON.

In telling this story I shall use fictitious names. Otherwise the tale is a record of facts. The principal personage, whom I will call Carleton Coxe, because that was not his name, was not a rich man as we reckon riches nowadays. But in Virginia in the old days he was regarded as very comfortable. That is to say, he owned one plantation near Richmond whose lavish hospitality exceeded its productive capacity by several thousand dollars a year, and two plantations in Mississippi that were profitable enough to make good the deficiency, with ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year to spare.

Better still, his credit was undisputed, and to the Virginian of those old days credit was vastly more important than cash. I shall never forget how he made me ride forty miles through a cruel winter storm in order to pay a few hundreds of dollars to a friend to whom he owed the sum. The friend observed that as nothing in the world could tempt him out in the storm to use the money, he could not see why Mr. Coxe had made anybody face the bitter weather in order to place it in his hands. But when I repeated his remark Mr. Coxe said: "Never in my life have I failed to pay a debt—big or little—on the day that it was due. That is why my credit is always good."

But he enjoyed another kind of credit that was even better. He was the best loved and most honored gentleman in all the country side—the one man whose word was law to all his neighbors.

He had a friend whom I will call William B. Arkwright. He was a man of a "good family" as any in Virginia. But he was not prosperous. His planting was successful enough, and he might have lived comfortably upon its proceeds. But he was visionary. He was given to projects, each of which he expected to yield him a great fortune, but each of which left him with a somewhat heavier debt than before to carry.

It was in his enthusiasm for one of these projects that Arkwright one day asked Carleton Coxe to help him to funds by endorsing his note. The request was declined on the ground that the project was visionary and uncertain, and would probably have no other result than that of plunging its author into new difficulties.

Three months later, Carleton Coxe received notice from a bank in Richmond that a note for \$5000, indorsed by himself, would fall due in a few days.

He went to the bank and asked to see the note. It had been executed by William B. Arkwright. It bore Mr. Coxe's indorsement, forged by its maker, unquestionably in full confidence that he would be able to meet the obligation and thus wrong no one. It was the old story of good intentions thwarted.

Without a word as to the forgery, Carleton Coxe took up the note, giving his own obligation in its stead. Meantime, Arkwright went South upon some plea of business and his family heard no more of him. Nevertheless, a name that had always been held in honor, was saved from disgrace by the act of self-sacrifice. And the self-sacrifice was the greater because that year a gin house fire had burned Coxe's Mississippi cotton crop and thus deprived him of his income.

Arkwright had disappeared, but no shadow of scandal rested upon his name to grieve his wife and render his children outcasts by an inheritance of shame. The country South was infested with bandits at that time, and the disappearance of any man traveling there with a good horse, was not difficult to account for. The honor of a distinguished family was saved, and even to his own wife, the man who had saved it at so dear a price, breathed no word of the hideous truth.

A month or two later, Mr. Coxe was summoned to serve upon the grand jury of his county.

He went to court, for he never

shrank and never equivocated and his soul simply could not consent to a lie.

But he declined to serve on the grand jury. When questioned by the Judge as to his excuse, he replied:

"I have none. I simply decline to serve."

"But, Mr. Coxe, there must be a reason," said the Judge.

"There is. It is a reason touching my honor, and I am bound to indicate it to you. The oath of a grand juror binds him to bring before the grand jury any facts that he may know concerning any offence against the law committed within the last six months.

"I know of a crime committed within less than that time. But it in no way injures the community, and so no public duty requires me to reveal it. I alone am its victim, and for the sake of the innocent whose lives its publication would blast, I have decided to keep silence. I cannot take the oath of a grand juror to-day."

"Do you not see, Mr. Coxe," said the Judge, "that the very reason you give for refusing to serve imposes an imperative obligation upon me to compel you to serve?"

"Very possibly," was the reply. "But I cannot serve. My honor forbids."

"But don't you know that it is my duty, if you persist in your refusal, to fine you to the full extent of your property, and to imprison you until you yield?"

"Your honor knows best what your duty requires," replied the stately old gentleman, "and I have no doubt that you will unflinchingly do your duty as you understand it. But, pardon me, I mean no disrespect when I say that I and no other human being, must determine what my honor requires. That lies between me and my God. I cannot serve upon the grand jury."

The court room was by this time packed to suffocation, for all the people of the country were there on court days, and news of what was in progress had spread over the green outside.

The Judge was greatly perplexed. He inquired of the clerk the amount of Mr. Coxe's possessions and was told. Then he made another and almost tearful appeal for compliance, arguing that the mandate of a court absolve honor of its obligations.

The dignified old gentleman remained smiling and courteously obdurate.

Finally the Judge turned to the clerk and said: "Enter a fine of \$1 against Mr. Coxe and an order that he be imprisoned in the county jail for the space of one minute, and further enter it on record that in the opinion of this court I am not fit to be a Judge. Mr. Sheriff, take your prisoner."

By this time the court house had tumultuously emptied itself, and when the Sheriff walked out with his prisoner on his arm he found the entire able-bodied male population of the county surrounding the jail. They were already in possession of all the shotguns, axes, picks, crowbars, and the like in the village, besides such firearms as the hot-headed young men were accustomed to carry on their persons. Their spokesman announced to the Sheriff their determination that Carleton Coxe, the noblest and most honored man in that community, should not be locked up in jail.

"It is only for a minute," began the Sheriff, but a howl of indignation drowned his voice.

"Bring me something to stand on," said Mr. Coxe to the Sheriff, "and I will make them a placating speech." He had been for many years their State Senator, and they were accustomed to hear and heed his words. But this time his oratory failed for its purpose. He showed them how certainly anarchy must ensue if the orders of the courts were defied. He explained to them that his offense had been a very grievous one. He begged them for his honor's sake to let him expiate it by submitting to the insignificant punishment imposed by the Judge. He reminded them that as their Senator he was a lawbreaker, and that it would especially ill become him to be a law breaker.

At this point, an old man of great influence in that commun-

ity arose and bared his head to the breeze that swept his locks into a halo. He said:

"Thou, God, Seest Us! Citizens: Resolved amidst the portals of a jail that Carleton Coxe shall never breathe the law of popular justice!"

A great shout made the air resound with the cry: "Come," said the Sheriff, "must report to the court."

His return read: "By the unanimous and irresistible resistance of the entire community from executing the court of imprisonment."

Said the Judge: "Very well. The Court the temporary detention of Mr. Coxe in custody of the Sheriff, and the full satisfaction of the community. Mr. Sheriff, charge your prisoner, Mr. Coxe, to the docket."

Sixteen years later the to a lawyer one day from Orleans an envelope for \$9800—\$5,000 with sixteen interest added. With it note saying:

"A client of ours, whose name we do not know, and name we withhold by his desire that this check be transmitted to the family late Mr. Carleton Coxe, understood to have died years ago."

Thus "the point of honor" was maintained to the end—New World.

LICKING CREEK.

Written for last week.

Quite a number of folks this place attended May 3 at Siding Hill Sunday. Miss Fittory, of Belfast tells she is 101 years old still, she is as smart as the young girls. Mr. R. Hoop has a severe rheumatism. Some young men, who went to paw to peel bark, have Mr. Joseph Deshong very ill for several days. Smith is treating him. For Mr. Deshong's speedy recovery. Miss Dot Edinger has come to spend the mer with her grandparents and Mrs. Joseph Deshong. Mr. Preston Deshong and of Everett; Mr. George M. ong, of Hustontown, and Clara Garland and family, Sunday with their parents. Mrs. Rebecca Hoebeus this place, left for McKees where she will spend some visiting her uncles, James William Sipe. On May 1, 1900, at the residence the officiating justice, Deshong, Elias Deshong and reka Sharpe were married.

Tortured A Witness.

Intense suffering was by witness T. L. Martin of Ky., before he gave this evidence. "I coughed every night and throat was nearly raw; the Dr. King's New Discovery gave instant relief. I have it in my family for forty years, recommend it as the best remedy for Coughs, Colic, Throat, Chest and Lung trouble. It will stop the worst cough not only prevents but cures Consumption. Price and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottle free at Dickson's Drug Store.

Studying Tobacco Smoke.

Professor Thomas has a tentative article in a recent publication on the constitution of tobacco smoke. By means of an apparatus so constructed as to artificially smoke cigars, pass the smoke through reagents, the author was able to detect nicotine, ammonia, pyridine, as well as carbon and butyric acids. Trace volatile oil and carbon monoxide were detected, but no picric acid. It was found that a stump contained a much larger percentage of nicotine than the whole cigar. The carbon monoxide exists in considerable quantity, and, as blood that is once poisoned with it cannot be restored is a dangerous element, volatile oil extracted from smoke is dark brown and irritating and malodorous work with it is very trying. Tobacco distilled with steam of a green, phenol-bearing oil.