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B. W. PECK, Editor.

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To Make a Fire Properly.

"When I was a young woman," remarked a good housekeeper, "I used to think that an intelligent person could rise to any domestic emergency, if necessary, but I found out my mistake one morning when the cook was ill, and I tried with my waitress, who was as ignorant as myself to make a fire in the kitchen range. I was at a loss how to begin. I knew nothing about draughts or dampers; the grate was full of dead coal and ashes. Altogether it was discouraging, and I shall never forget my relief when the farmer's wife who supplied us with milk drove up, and learning the situation, came to my relief. In a few minutes she had a nice clear fire started, and I felt there was some prospect of my husband having his breakfast in time for his train.

"To make a fire in the kitchen range, first draw out the dust damper, then free the grate entirely from ashes. It is much economical not to 'dump' the coals but to rake out all the ashes with a sharp pointed poker and then to shake about the coals that remain with and old whisk broom, until they are entirely free from ashes.

"Afterward brush out all the ashes that have accumulated over the ovens and all the inside corners within reach. Then twist very loosely pieces of newspaper, and lay them across the grate and remaining layer of coal, about an inch apart. Over these lay light kindling wood, putting a second layer of larger sticks across the first layer, and finally a layer of coal. Before lighting, take away the ashes below, put on the covers and brush the range perfectly clean; then light the fire, push in the dust damper and pull out the draught dampers. As soon as the coal is burning, add more, but it should never come above the brick lining. 'No cook that knows her business,' says a cooking teacher, 'ever allows her stove to get red hot. It warps and destroys the iron and does not add to the heat. Once a week, if housekeepers would open the slides under their ovens and take out all the ashes that have sifted through, there would be fewer complaints about the heating of ovens.'—New York Tribune.

"I had piles so bad I could get no rest nor find a cure until I tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. After using it once, I forgot I ever had anything like Piles." E. C. Boice, Somers Point, N. Y. Look out for imitations. Be sure you ask for DeWitt's. Trout's drug store.

A savings bank account is a great incentive to thrift in children. If one is begun for the baby, even with a very small sum, and added to through childhood and youth with a certain proportion of the money that otherwise would be spent carelessly and thoughtlessly by the child, there will be a very respectable amount on the credit side of the ledger when the depositor is eighteen years old. The habit of self-denial is not the least of the substantial benefits that follow a wise economy of money—April Ladies Home Journal.

"Last winter I was confined to my bed with a very bad cold on the lungs. Nothing gave me relief. Finally my wife bought a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure that effected a speedy cure. I cannot speak too highly of that excellent remedy."—Mr. T. K. Houseman, Manatawney, Pa.—Trout's drug store.

Disposing of a Man's Corpse.

A decision has just been rendered by the supreme court of California with regard to the right of disposing of a man's body after his death, which is causing very pronounced dissatisfaction in the medical profession.

The suit was this: A man left a will in which he bequeathed his body after death to a medical college, where he had been treated and treated very much to his advantage during his life. Unable to make any other return to the college where his suffering had been alleviated, he made the request of the managers of the institution that he should be allowed to bequeath his cadaver to them to be used for scientific purposes. The request was granted, of course; and, when the patient died, the administrators proceeded, in terms of the will, to take possession.

But they were not permitted to take possession. The nearest of kin, who claimed possession of the body by right of immediate relationship, would not give up the body, and applied to the court for an injunction restraining the medical college from taking the cadaver for scientific or other purposes. And the kin-folks have won; for, as we have said, the supreme court of the state has decided that a man cannot by will dispose of that which after his death will be his corpse. The custody of the corpse and the right of burial, the court holds, belongs to the next of kin in preference to the administrator.

This view, says the New York Medical Journal, taken by the supreme court of California, is "based on the fact that the general English and American legal authorities establish the rule, that in the absence of statutory provisions, there is no property in a dead body;" and it adds that, if the decision be correct, the sooner statutory provisions are obtained authorizing a man during his life to dispose of his body after death as he thinks proper, the better.

On ordinary sentimental grounds, whether there be or be not a law on the subject, one would expect to find that the man's expressed desire for the disposition of his body after death would be gladly complied with by his nearest kin. The wishes of a person expressed before death are generally observed by his nearest relatives with a sacredness unequalled in regard to any other combination of things in this life; and when he gives expression, being in a rational state of mind, to a wish that his body may be disposed of in a particular way, few indeed are the relatives, even if the expressed wish coincide not with their wishes or intentions, who would not comply?

The moribund person knows that, when the breath has left his body, there is nothing he can control; his will may be ripped to pieces, and his disposition of his property, if he had any, may be entirely traversed from his intention. It would be but a kindly act, therefore, to make such a legal provision as would enable a dying man to depart with the consciousness that his wishes would be absolutely respected at least as to the disposition of that earthly husk which had been part of him in life. "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out," is said, of course, of physical things; but why a person nearing the bourne should not be allowed to carry with him the assurance that his wishes concerning the disposition of the clay-companion which he leaves behind will not be departed from in any essential particular, it would be difficult to say. So much for the sentimental view.

The scientific or medical view of the case reaches the same end, though it reaches it by a different line of reasoning. "If this ruling (the ruling of the California supreme court) be correct," says the New York Medical Journal, "the sooner statutory provisions are obtained enabling a man who feels that a great benefit to humanity will accrue, through increase of medical knowledge, by the continuance post mortem of an investigation into the cause, or that a new light may be shed upon anthropological, psychological or other scientific problems, to authorize by will such use of his corpse, the better."

This scientific and sentimental reason alike urge that legal provision be made for the carrying out of the wishes of a person in respect to the disposition of his own body. Perhaps one relative in a million, at most, would be willing to thwart the wishes of a dying man; but that millionth part of humanity should be legally prohibited from doing despite to the dead.

Last Week's Blizzard.

A blizzard in April is so unusual a thing in any part of the country as to excite surprise, and that Pittsburg should at this season suffer from a real blizzard of exceptional intensity is little less than wonderful. Nothing the winter offered could compare with the overwhelming snow storm which suspended business and prostrated wires by the mile in that city. The two storms which united and deluged the District of Columbia Tuesday night with a rainfall of 2.18 inches were record breaking, and even in Philadelphia, water enough fell to threaten overflow to the recently low Schuylkill; but the Eastern storms were without the cold and fierce wind which played havoc with telegraph and telephone lines in Pittsburg. From 12 to 15 inches of snow fell in many parts of this county.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for ten years, have tried many things and spent much money to no purpose until I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have taken two bottles and gotten more relief from them than all other medicines taken. I feel more like a boy than I have felt in twenty years." Anderson Riggs of Sunny Lane, Tex. Thousands have testified as did Mr. Riggs. Trout's drug store.

Black Erysipelas.

A disease called black erysipelas has been causing great distress in Friends Cove, Bedford county, during the past two months, and taking as its victims a number of the oldest and most respected citizens. Those who have died with this disease were Samuel, William and Mrs. B. F. Morgart and Mr. Levi Valentine. Those who have had this disease and are getting well are Miss Grace Filler and Miss Dora Barclay, Jacob Rawling, Marshall Cassina and Simon Pennell. This disease is very dangerous among old people, but the young and middle-aged seldom die of it. It is not a contagious disease, but is caused by atmospheric changes.

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intense pain. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and I 1-2 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. W. S. Dickson will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50c.

Two Tons of Flags.

The Chicago Tribune says: American flags, nearly two tons of them, have been contracted for in Chicago, with "rush orders," that on July 4th the red, white and blue may flutter from every school house in Porto Rico, teaching the lesson of Independence Day to young and old alike in the island.

The purpose of the Government in Washington in giving the order is to secure flags to supply every point on the island devoted to educational purposes, that patriotism may be instilled in the minds of the pupils by sight as well as by teaching.

Teachers from Porto Rico who visited Washington and the other eastern cities here last fall were all advocates of the plan to make the flag a similar sight in the island. They asserted that the moral effect would be helpful and arouse a patriotic enthusiasm in the minds of the children. Similar arrangements, it is understood, are under way for the placing of a large order for flags for the Philippines.

There are moments of excitement when even the musician cannot compose himself.

PHILIP F. BLACK,

Manufacturer of

Sash, Doors, Newel Posts, Hand Rails, Stairs, Banisters, Turned Porch Columns, Posts, &c.

McConnellsburg, Pa.

Doors 2 : 8 x 6 : 8 : 2 : 6 x 6 : 6 : 1 and three-eighth inches in thickness.

Sash 12 x 20; 12 x 24; 12 x 28; 12 x 30; 12 x 32; 12 x 34; 12 x 36—inch and a quarter thick—always on hand.

Sash—four lights to window—from 45 cents to 70. These sash are all primed and ready for the glass.

Both the doors and the sash are made from best white and yellow pines.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. W. A. West, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath school, 9:15. Preaching service—each alternate Sunday morning counting from Aug. 12th, at 10:30, and every Sunday evening at 7:30.

JUNIOR CHRISTIAN Endeavor at 2:00. Christian Endeavor at 6:00. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00. METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. H. M. Ash, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every other Sunday morning, counting from August 12th, at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:00.

Epworth League at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. L. Grove, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every other Sunday evening counting from August 19, at 7:00. The alternate Sabbath evenings are used by the Young People's Christian Union at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. A. G. Wolf, Pastor. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:00. Preaching morning and evening every other Sunday, dating from December 9, 1900.

REFORMED—Rev. C. M. Smith, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:00 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:00.

A Great Demand for Pennies.

Superintendent Henry K. Boyer, of the Philadelphia mint, has four on coining presses working overtime trying to keep up with the unusual demand for the glittering small coins. For two weeks he has kept his force working until 8 o'clock at night and has been able to send away only 500,000 new pennies a day. From Washington and the West comes the despairing cry for more. It is almost a penny famine. There is a panic in the slot machine industry.

You will waste time if you try to cure indigestion or dyspepsia by starving yourself. That only makes it worse when you do eat heartily. You always need plenty of good food properly digested. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the result of years of scientific research for something that would digest not only some elements of food but every kind. And it is the one remedy that will do it. Trout's drug store.

Gettysburg will have three big weeks this summer. The State Council of the Royal Arcanum from May 8 to 11; the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. May 20 to 24; the State Encampment of the G. A. R. from June 4th to 11th.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat. It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and 1c. Large size contains 34 times as much. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Trout's drug store.



If you are in business and don't advertise you are in danger. This is a warning. See your mistake in time and avert it.

A poor publisher, the proprietor of a struggling magazine, sent a half inch advertisement to the New York Herald. The ad man made it a half page. The bill was bigger than the publisher's entire possessions. He thought he was ruined.

It was the turning point. The magazine sold. It was good and people liked it. Other half page ads followed. Result: fortune, fame, honor.

Advertising is just as potent a lever now as it was then. This paper reaches the homes of this section.

Some Ancient History.

The death of the widow of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, to some extent has revived the one celebrated and sensational episode of Brooks' assault on Senator Sumner, in the senate chamber, May 22, 1856. Sumner had delivered a two days' speech on 'The Crime Against Kansas,' in which he handled Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Senator Douglass, of Illinois, pretty roughly, concluding his address on the 20th. On the 22d, the senate having taken a recess, Mr. Brooks, a member of the house from South Carolina and nephew of Senator Butler, entered the chamber. He carried a large gaiter percha cane. Sumner was seated at his desk writing. Brooks approached the senator, and when within reach he denounced Sumner's speech and began raining blows on the head of his victim.

The senator was a large and powerful man. He made a convulsive attempt to rise. His legs were thrust well under the desk, and in his effort to get up he wrenched that article of furniture from the floor, to which it was strongly bolted. Finally Sumner fell senseless upon the carpet, but not until Brooks had shattered his heavy cane upon the senator's head, his last blows falling on the back of the assailed man's head and neck; after he had tumbled forward, face down. He was removed from the chamber in a semi-conscious condition. Inflammation of the base of the brain followed. The senator was near death for months' and was disabled for nearly four years; he gotting final relief only from the heroic hot iron treatment, applied in Paris, by the then world-famous Dr. Brown-Sequard. The effect of Brooks' bludgeoning was undoubtedly to shorten Sumner's life.

J. K. Johnston's.

This Store will Offer Many Bargains During March.

The mild weather of the past few days reminds us that we have entered upon the first spring month, and but little time will elapse before the warm days of Summer will be upon us.

Much of our winter stock that remains unsold, must, when spring comes, be packed away, or sold at a very low price.

For want of room, we prefer that you shall take them away. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

Shoes Odds and ends from our heavy shoe sales this winter at prices that will surprise you Shoes

Felts, Arctics, Rubbers at lowest prices.

Blankets, Wool underwear, Mittens and Wool Gloves at a great reduction.

A large lot of splendid Suits for men and boys, very reasonable and at great bargains.

occurred Anson Burlingame was representing the Cambridge, Mass., district in congress. Burlingame deliberately provoked Brooks into sending him a challenge, by denouncing Brook's conduct, which challenge was accepted. Being the challenged party, Burlingame named rifles as the weapons and Navy island, Canada in the Niagara river above the falls as the place. Brooks made difficulties; said he would be assassinated if he attempted to cross "the enemies' country." Burlingame and his friends, offered to accompany him to the island and see that, dead or alive, he returned to his friends in South Carolina. But the man who had clubbed a gentleman into insensibility while he was sitting bent over a desk, had no stomach for the facing of a man who was a dead shot and of unflinching courage.

These are the facts as gleaned from many sources; among the truthful historians of the attack on Sumner were such men as Thomas H. Benton, Hon. Joseph Carter, of Kentucky, Gen. Cassius M. Clay and many others, whose word will be accepted by honest men everywhere.

This brief resume of the leading features of the unhappy affair is justified by several statements that are distorted, by prejudiced and glossy untruth in many particulars, now on the rounds of the newspapers. These romances, suggested by the dispatch concerning Mrs. Brooks' husband at the time of her death, ten days ago, discredit the sense and impeach any claims to decency their authors may set up for themselves.

The farmers who have been cultivating the land of the site of the old reservoir southwest of Hollidaysburg, under leases from the Pennsylvania Railroad company for several years past have all been notified to vacate before June 1, 1901.

SEVEN RUNNING SORES CURED

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.

JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA as a Blood Food and Nerve Energizer, is the greatest SPRING MEDICINE ever discovered. It comes as a rich blessing from heaven to the "worn out," the run down, the overworked and debilitated. That "tired feeling," those "sinking spells," the languor and despondency which arise from badly nourished nerves, from thin, vitiated blood and an underfed body, vanish as if by a magic spell. The weariness, lassitude and nervous prostration which accompany the spring-time and the heat of summer, are conquered and banished at once. For every form of neurasthenia, and all ailments of the brain and nerve, insomnia, hysteria and nervousness generally, it is almost a specific. It furnishes the very elements to rebuild worn-out nerve tissues. It feeds brain, nerve centers and nerves, calming and equalizing their action; it makes rich, red, honest blood. Newness of life, new hope, new strength follow its faithful use. It makes the weak strong, and the old young again.

It was the antiquated (but now happily exploded) method in the good old times, to treat Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Cancer and other troublesome disorders arising from BLOOD TAIN with powerful alteratives, such as mercury, arsenic and other mineral agents. It was expected by this treatment that the poison could be killed while the blood was left to course through its channels holding in its circulation the specific germs of the disease. But in this way, every part of the body became more or less diseased. Nothing can be more terrible than a horribly destructive blood taint. It not only attacks virtually the different structures of the body, but many times the bones are honey-combed and destroyed. It often seeks out the nerves and spinal cord, and again it will bring decay and death to some vital organ, as the kidneys, liver or stomach. There is only one scientific method for the cure of blood taint. That is, PURIFICATION! Every particle of the blood must be removed through the excretory channels, the lungs, kidneys, bowels, liver and skin. "First pure, then peaceable." The great restorative, reconstructive and vitalizer of the blood, JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA, not only radically and exhaustively removes the taint, but also removes all mercury, calomel and other minerals, and fills the veins and arteries with the ruby, glowing current of vitality. "The blood is the life." Good health means pure blood. The old and reliable remedy, JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA, is universally regarded as the greatest Blood Purifier ever discovered. This fact is now established beyond question or cavil.

BLOOD POISON CURED BY JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA.

Byron, Mich., October 31, 1894. Williams, Davis, Brock & Co., Detroit. Gentlemen—In April last I began using JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA for Blood Poison, caused by an amputation of one of my arms. I had SEVEN RUNNING SORES on my legs. I used two bottles and was entirely cured. I know it is what cured me. Yours truly, C. W. LUTHER. MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH. For Sale at Trout's Drug Store.