

The Fulton County News.

VOLUME 2.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA., May 23, 1901.

NUMBER 36.

Dr. Hunter in Vienna.

(Continued from last week.)

In fact buildings everywhere are elegant. Street car service is electric, same as Philadelphia, both here and at Bremen. But stores and window decorations surpass anything ever seen in U. S. This (Hanover) is a city of 245,000. Hotel accommodations have been very satisfactory so far. Language has not given us any trouble for never where we go they produce some one who can talk some English. One object of constant admiration has been the German soldiers, police, guards &c. Everything in Germany partakes of the military discipline and it is unique to say the least. In our wanderings to-day saw many avenues of linn (linden) trees and beautiful parks, &c. And ancient relics and residence of King Geo. I. built in 1727. Private gardens of this same King, as well as the carriage harness and trimmings, heavily mounted with gold. Very interesting and as beautiful as in his day, 400 year ago. Will have much to recall about Hanover.

BERLIN, April 13.

To-day finds us in constantly improving health and vigor, and enjoying the many attractions of the Capital city of Germany. Arrived here yesterday and after an hour's heavy rainfall, sun came out and we saw much to interest any inquiring mind. Took in Unter den Linden st., many noted monuments, the various royal palaces of the past and present kings university buildings museums, Cathedrals, Garden Parks, &c. There is so much to see, we are not pretending to see in detail, but want a good idea of the place in a general way. Get rather tired of seeing so much in continuous string, and think we will hurry on to Dresden and spend to-morrow (Sunday) in Art Galleries of that city. By so doing we can reach Vienna early in the week and get our work started, for am really more interested along lines of my preferred work than all Germany together. By the way, saw Emperor William drive down the Linden yesterday afternoon, just as we were standing looking at a statue of Frederick the Great. Everybody took off their hats. The men here tip their hats to each other on the streets. The greatest part of Berlin seems to be the great consumption of beer and wine. Thousands and thousands of places for drinking and lunch, and in the best restaurants have to pay for beer whether you drink it or not. Last night we went to the Winter Garden theater, a continuous variety show. It was fine, but a veritable beer garden. Everybody sat around tables and smoked and drank beer all the time. House was full and holds 3,000 people at least. Everybody goes and diamonds galore. At this show a dog played "Home sweet Home" on a key instrument about as large as a melodeon and may be Dr. and I didn't applaud. The orchestra played "America" and we sang. The beauties of Berlin are unsurpassed by anything outside of Paris; I speak now of the business centre. The stores are gorgeous and streets crowded all the time. Prices are low. To-day is cool, but clear this p. m. rained this morning.

DRESDEN, April 14.

To-day is cloudy and cool and at times raining therefore not pleasant for sight seeing. We learn something to make travel easier every day, but of course come across new class of people and new conditions every place we go. Always find some one who can understand some English and we gradually absorbing some Dutch names of food, so you need not be uneasy about our not getting enough to eat. For we presume we will fall into the custom of almost constant eating and drinking, but not heavy meals. We get Paris edition of New York papers here and so get American news but not from home.

(Continued on fourth page.)

These Were Made Laws in April.

The following bill became State laws during April. The list is taken from the Harrisburg Telegraph:

Permitting school directors to establish out of the public school treasury free kindergartens for children between three and six years of age, and to cooperate with other schools established by non-sectarian agencies.

Prescribing a penalty of \$100 for the adulteration or the deception in the sale of flaxseed and linseed oil.

Regulating the practice in cases of replevin, where the writ of replevin is issued.

Permitting corporations formed for the purpose of furnishing to hold real estate to an amount necessary and proper for corporate purposes.

Imposing a fine of \$50 to \$100 and imprisonment for not more than sixty days for the adulteration of milk.

Amending the act relating to suits before magistrates, etc., requiring the defendants to pay only the costs of appeal until the final determination of the suit.

Empowering the court to order and direct by whom conveyance shall be made in proceedings in which a conveyance of land or tenements shall be ordered.

Reverting to borough treasuries all money levied for the support of the poor and unexpended.

Adding five per cent to the taxes on unseated lands which have not been paid by the owner.

Validating all elections held to vote upon the question of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities.

Permitting stockholders at will to increase or diminish the number of directors of corporations.

Amending the act to banks so as to annul the clause permitting the holding of real estate as security of debts contracted previous to the execution of a mortgage.

Permitting school boards to grant the use of school houses for lyceum and other literary purposes.

To encourage the preservation of forests by providing for a rebate of 80 per cent. of taxes levied on them.

Providing that the correct weight of a bale of hay or straw shall be plainly marked under a penalty of \$25 to \$100.

To provide for the taking of depositions before magistrates and justices of the peace, providing the depositions shall be preserved.

Repealing the libel act of 1897 and the providing for prosecution in criminal libel suits.

Relating to the act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep, applying it to the other domestic animals, horses, mules and swine.

Authorizing the owners of real estate to kill hares or rabbits all the year round.

Fixing the date of notaries public at four years from the date of expiration of previous commission.

To regulate bakeries, pretzel and macaroni factories in this State, provided they shall be painted every five years and washed every three months and be under the supervision of the factory inspector.

To enable Indians to sue and be sued in this state.

To validate changes heretofore made in the name of corporations by the courts.

Permitting married women the same right as men in the acknowledgment of deeds, etc.

To validate private sales of real estate heretofore made under authority of orphans' court for payments of debts.

To punish kidnappers, their aiders, their assistants and abettors. The principal to be sent to prison for life and the assistants to \$5,000 fine and twenty five years in prison.

Amending the private road law of 1896, empowering courts on petitions, associations, partnerships, stock companies, or corporations to appoint viewers.

Oklahoma.

We are indebted to our friend John Fields, who is connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater, Oklahoma, for a copy of the report of the Governor of that territory for 1900. And, while it is not our purpose in this article to give that report, a few facts gleaned will be of interest to most of our readers.

Oklahoma has an area of 38,715 square miles; or is a trifle smaller than the state of Ohio. It was formerly embraced in what was known as Indian Territory; but it was found to be entirely too nice a garden to be left for people that would make no more out of it than the Indians. Hence, as the valuable public lands in other sections had been acquired, many eyes were turned toward this land. It only needed the sanction of the government to send hundreds and thousands of people into the territory. Hence by proclamation of the President, April 22, 1889, was named as the day when the line might be crossed. When the day came people just fell over themselves in the rush to get the choice of farms. Even the Wild West has seldom witnessed so great excitement.

After the effect of that great flood tide had adjusted itself, the Territory which was formally organized about a year later began to flow forward in a gentle but broad stream of prosperity. The wild lands were found to possess a depth and quality of soil that was susceptible of cultivation to almost any degree of profit.

The Territory lies in a latitude with that of North Carolina, hence it is a natural home for cereals, fruits, melons, &c.

From the report referred to, the population is estimated at 400,000, hence it will be seen that it is not half full yet.

As to the character of the people, Oklahoma is a unique example of nineteenth century civilization.

The people have been so busy building churches and school-houses that they have not had time to build court houses and jails, and the Territory is still without a capitol building; but that is due chiefly to the rivalry between two or three of the leading towns to secure the seat of government. By the census last year there were more than 700 churches and more than 1,000 Sunday schools, with an average attendance of 40,000. This is one church for every 440 of the population, and one Sunday school for every 311. Ten per cent of the inhabitants of Oklahoma are communicants in some church, which is probably a larger percentage than any of the older States can show, but it should be remembered that the Territory was settled by a remarkable class of people.

The commerce of Oklahoma has been phenomenal from the first, but the growth the past three years has been of so great proportions as to be almost beyond the belief of those who look upon the Territory as a new and undeveloped country. Oklahoma flour can be found in the markets of Europe, South America and Asia; Oklahoma cotton goes by direct shipment to Liverpool and Japan; Oklahoma cattle fill the slaughter pens of London and Berlin; Oklahoma wheat and corn have gone to feed the famine stricken millions of India, and the products of the farms, dairies, orchard, and gardens of the Territory help supply the markets of this and other nations.

While many farms near the larger towns sell for from \$25 to \$80 per acre, good farms, fairly well improved, from 4 to 10 miles from market, can be bought in any part of the Territory from \$8 to \$15 per acre, and in many sections much cheaper.

Both oil and gas have recently been found in wells near Granite, Greer county, just over the line from the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation and in close proximity to the Wichita Mountains.

Mrs. McKinley.

During the past few weeks, the nation has followed with interest the tour of the presidential party, and have as well, been pained that the tour should have been brought to such an abrupt termination, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley at San Francisco. Any stories bearing upon Mrs. McKinley's life are therefore of special interest now.

Mrs. William Barron is one of the few women in Philadelphia, who was well acquainted with Mrs. McKinley in the years of the latter's girlhood while she was Miss Ida Saxton and while she and her sister, Miss Mary B. Saxton, now Mrs. Barbor, of Canton, were attending Brooke Hall Seminary at Media. She spoke as follows to an "Inquirer" representative, on Friday last:

"I well remember when the Saxton girls came to be under the charge of Miss Eastman, with whom I held a trusted position in the seminary at Media," said Mrs. Barron. "They were both pretty girls, and their modesty instantly won the admiration of all who met them. Their father brought them to the seminary while he was enroute to Europe on a protracted tour. The girls were already well advanced in their studies—all they needed being a finishing course such as Miss Eastman's school afforded. At that time I thought and I still believe, that Ida Saxton, afterwards Mrs. McKinley, was the most beautiful girl I ever saw. She had a remarkable peachy complexion and lovely brown hair. Her eyes were magnetic and held the glance of every one who looked into them. Both she and her sister enjoyed good health and were among the jolliest of the ninety and more girls in the seminary."

"It was not alone the good looks of the Saxton girls, though, that attracted attention to them. Their gowns and tastes in the selection of materials were remarkable. For neatness they were the patterns of the school, and their father seemed to grant their every desire in the matter of dress. To know Mrs. McKinley in those days was but to love her. She was most considerate of the feelings of others, made friends with almost no effort and held them to the last."

"Among the girl friends and the school mates of the Saxton girls at the seminary were young women from New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore—in fact, the daughters of wealthy men from all over the United States. Some of these girls, from their natural surroundings and prominence of their parents, naturally seemed destined to far outstrip the Saxton girls in future life but I can truthfully say that not one of them was more worthy of becoming chief lady of the land than Ida Saxton."

"Mrs. McKinley, as a school girl, I remember, was especially fond of music, and this was the only field in which she excelled most of the other pupils. She played the piano exceptionally well."

"As for the social life of those times, it amounted to but little for the young woman. Occasionally the girls gave dances, but only the pupils were present. The musicales given were also attended exclusively by the girls. It would have been worth a young man's life to have forced his way into that well-conducted seminary and a governess and instructor were always present even when the brothers of the girls visited the school. At long intervals and with good excuse the girls were permitted to visit friends in Philadelphia. Still, all of them seemed to be happy, and today, I presume, there is not one of them who would have a sigh or regret over the severe discipline."

Miss Margaret Daniels of Sipes Mill, was called to Pittsburg on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. W. M. Dixon.

Gress-Booth.

Last Thursday morning Prof. Ernest M. Gress, the very efficient principal of our High School, and Miss Leonora Booth, one of Tod township's most successful teachers, drove over to Chambersburg and registered at the Montgomery House. They spent the day pleasantly visiting the Queen City of the Cumberland Valley and returned to their hotel for supper.

In some way Rev. W. P. Evenden, Ph. D. pastor of the M. E. church, Chambersburg, had found out that our young friends were in town, and he went around to the Montgomery House, and found them in the parlor. The Rev. Doctor now assumed the role of teacher and formed Mr. Gress and Miss Booth into a class. At a signal he had them stand and then—he just married them. While they had each had eight years experience teaching, they were most exemplary pupils in this case and were not a bit mad at their teacher.

The News extends hearty congratulations. We have no better young people.

Death of Henry H. Barton.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night, May 13, 1901, Henry H. Barton, died at his residence in East Providence township, aged 58 years and 19 days. Mr. Barton contracted a heavy cold early last fall and was unable to have it cured and has suffered more or less all winter, although he was able to be up and around and was in town last Saturday. His death was very sudden. He was a son of the late Noah Barton, and has lived in the vicinity of Everett for many years. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Gregory, daughter of James Gregory who died a number years ago. A few years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Rachel Weaverling, who survives him together with one child, a son, S. Charles Barton, an employe of the Homestead steel works.

The funeral services were held at the home on Tuesday and the interment was made at the cemetery at Warfordsburg, Pa.—Everett Press.

Fine Dental Work.

While in Doctor Stevens's dental rooms in this place a few days ago, he showed us some nice work. The Doctor is right up with the very latest things in the line of his work. If a crown of one of your teeth begins to decay, the proper thing is to have it filled at once, and thus preserve the tooth for a long time; but, if you have neglected it too long, he just takes the decayed crown off down close to the gum, and to the root fastens a crown that is just as serviceable, and looks just as well as the natural tooth before it began to decay. If you have been foolish enough to have had the tooth pulled he can put one in its place by fastening it firmly and neatly to a neighboring tooth. If part of the crown is left, he can set a gold cap upon the "snag," which of course looks nice, and will last as long as the mouth that wears it.

Don't Fool Us.

Tuesday's (Chambersburg) Public Opinion says:

"From Mercersburg to McConnellsburg by trolley is one of the probabilities in the near future. The 'Opinion' is in position to state that the scheme of constructing the trolley road between the two points is being favorably considered and that developments are looked for in a short time. There can be no question but that a trolley between the two points would be highly advantageous to the public and that its construction and operation would mean much to both counties. With a railroad starting from Hancock, Md. and running to McConnellsburg and the trolley running from Mercersburg to Fulton's county seat it could not be said that Little Fulton is the only county in the state without railroad facilities."

To Change the Creed.

Presbyterians all over the United States will look with interest for the report of the action of the General Assembly now in session in Philadelphia on the question of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. It is a subject which has for some time disturbed the clergy and leading men of the Presbyterian church, and has in several instances brought about the expulsion of men once foremost in its councils. The discussion has steadily grown until there is at this time a revision and an anti-revision faction throughout the denomination and the time seems ripe for its settlement.

The committee on creed revision, which met in Pittsburg the latter part of April, were unanimously of the opinion that changes should be made, but could not arrive at a satisfactory decision as to just what changes should be. It seems to be the opinion of the majority that some modification is needed.

It is announced that the committee on revision will report as follows:

First—The Church desires some change in its credal statement.

Second—that this name must not impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the Confession.

Third—It is the mind of the Church that the Confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teachings of Scripture regarding the infinite mercy of God.

Fourth—That all returns indicate that a plurality of the Presbyteries desire that changes should be made by some new statement of present doctrines.

Fifth—On the part of many Presbyteries a desire is indicated for some revision of the present confession, especially in chapters iii. Chapter x, Section 3; Chapter xvi, Section 7; Chapter xxii, Section 3; Chapter xxv, Section 6, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit.

The General Assembly will likely settle the difficulty, or at least attempt to settle it by appointing another committee to prepare a summary of the changes and amendments to be made. This is probably the most important question to come before the General Assembly, and it is hardly likely that it will be disposed of without heated discussion.—Public Opinion.

Child Badly Burned.

A little son of Wm. L. and Mrs. Cowan, who reside on the farm of George C. Steiger, a short distance from Charlestown, is in a critical condition as the result of burns received on Tuesday morning. His father was burning brush, and the clothes of the little boy became ignited from the burning brush. His cries attracted the father's attention and he quickly tore the burning clothes from the boy. He was carried to the house in a half delirious condition. Dr. G. M. Brubaker was summoned and found the child suffering from burns covering about one-fourth of the body, principally on the back and legs. Everything possible has been done to relieve the child's sufferings, and at this writing (Thursday) he is almost free from pain. Burns covering one-third of the body always result fatally, but as the child was not burned to this extent there is some hope for it. The grief-stricken parents have the deep sympathy of the entire community. The little boy is four years old.—Mercersburg Journal.

Dr. W. F. Sappington, who succeeds Dr. Garthwaite at Webster Mills, is a graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, where he has been in active hospital service the past two years. L. M. Lane Tiffany, M. D., sends a substantial endorsement for the young doctor.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Addie Largent is visiting friends at Waterfall.

John M. Kerlin was among the callers at the News office Monday. Misses Cora and Minnie Funk spent last Friday at McConnellsburg.

Squire Job L. Garland, of Siding Hill spent last Friday night at McConnellsburg.

Mrs. Nancy McQuade and son John of Altoona are revisiting friends in this place and Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Nace came over from Chambersburg to this place Monday evening.

Constable Milton Mellott of Belfast township spent Tuesday at the County Seat.

W. H. Cook, son of the late John Cook of this place, is visiting friends in this county.

Mrs. Sebina Mellott and her little son Charlie made a trip to McConnellsburg last Thursday.

Mrs. B. F. Shives favored the News office with her presence a few minutes while in town one day last week.

Having finished planting corn, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah W. Kline celebrated the event by spending last Monday in town.

Roy Rummel and John Gress rode over to Greencastle on their wheels Saturday afternoon and returned Sunday evening.

B. F. Daniels of Belfast was in town last Friday. Mr. Daniels has broken ground for a new barn 36x54 feet that will be built this summer.

James Harris of Big Cove Tannery dropped in to our coffers a dollar on Monday. His subscription is now paid well into the year 1902.

Mr. W. H. Spangler of Wells Tannery made a trip to McConnellsburg and return on Tuesday. He took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Will Hoke.

George E. Clouser spent a day in town last week. Since finishing his school at Mays Chapel, he is assisting with the work on his father's farm.

Walter Tritle, who is employed in the shops at Waynesboro, spent from Saturday until Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Tritle of this place.

Thomas Sipes of Wells Valley spent last Thursday in McConnellsburg. Mr. Sipes is employed with S. P. Metzler of Burnt Cabins selling organs and buggies.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Hendershot and their little son, Isaac Sharpe Hendershot, were in town Tuesday, and Isaac gave us some cash to help pay our paper bill the first of June.

J. Cal Horton of Wells Tannery stopped in McConnellsburg last Monday for dinner, on his way to attend Grand Lodge which is in annual session at Gettysburg this week.

W. H. Duvall of Brush Creek township was a caller at the News office Tuesday evening. Mr. Duvall is the owner of "Prince," the famous Cleveland Bay brought to this county by Frank Ranck.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kline, of Deshler, Ohio, are taking a trip to Kansas and Nebraska this month. While there they will visit Mr. Kline's brother Abram and sister Sophia, Mrs. Adam Everts.

Rev. A. G. Wolf of this place, and Layman Elliott Ray of Big Cove Tannery drove over to Saint Thomas Monday to attend the Cumberland Valley Conference of the West Pennsylvania Synod, which was in session from Monday evening until Wednesday morning.

Our veteran friend James O'Rourke, of Thompson township, came up with Dr. Swartzwelder last Wednesday and spent the day in town. We were so busy getting the "News" ready for the mail when Mr. O'Rourke called that we were not able to have as long a chat with him as we would have liked. Come again, brother.