

TO SIXTEEN.

Who could believe, my little queen, So many years were thine—sixteen? That fifteen on thy head thy gold So many moons had of thee reeled?

NOT MANY APOLLOS.

A Tailor's Comments on the Crookedness of His Customers.

"Why don't you follow the line you have chalked off?" The question was asked of a swell Fifth avenue tailor who had on the cutting board in front of him a large piece of cloth marked off like an intricate railway map, and who was cutting a coat according to the marks, with variations. The variations called for the question.

"Those marks are according to the measurements I made," he answered, "but my customer is not exactly alike on both sides, so I vary my cutting in order to get a good fit and yet not show the defect. These variations become almost involuntary after you know your subject. The marks are there to guide me, but as I cut I have in my mind a picture of my customer, and practice makes my shears vary from the lines as occasion requires.

"The fact is, Apollos are scarce. There are very few men who are not more or less deformed. It may be less in most cases, but it is enough to be perceptible to the trained eye, and part of our trade is to correct those defects. We say nothing to our customers about them and don't make different measurements for opposite sides of the figure, but we notice them just the same and construct garments so as to hide them as far as possible.

"We find shoulders of unequal height and slope, and they give us more trouble than all other disproportions. Symmetry of the coat must conceal these defects. Hips are frequently not exactly mated in shape, height or position, and not infrequently there is a slight difference in the length of legs or arms. It is our business to observe these things and correct them to the eye when the garment is on. This is not difficult with slight variations, but there are cases where it is nearly impossible, and then we simply do the best we can."—New York Herald.

The Hint Courtneys.

The author of "Life and Sport on the Pacific Slope" says that in assemblages where a little patience and good humor temper what is disagreeable to the people of the Pacific slope are at their best.

Once at a performance of some play several youths were gazing the principal character, to the annoyance of everybody else. Suddenly a gentleman said to them very politely:

"That lady on the stage is making so much noise that we cannot hear what you are saying. But I hope we shall have the pleasure of listening to your criticisms later, when the act is over." Silence followed the remark.

At times something more forcible is needed. A certain lady had one day been rudely treated by a minor railway official. She was very indignant and quite at a loss for words. But she had a saving sense of humor and turned to a stranger at her elbow.

"Sir," said she, "will you tell this man what I think of him?" The stranger, without betraying the least excitement, said in a melancholy drawl:

"Sir, this lady thinks you are an understrapper, clothed with a little brief authority, whose only qualification for the position you occupy is your extraordinary impudence!"

Refused Her Because She Cried.

A wedding was once stopped in the following curious manner: The people were well to do farmers. The day was fixed, breakfast prepared, carriages waiting at the door. All things were ready. The bridegroom drove up to the house and ran in to see his bride before he started for the chapel. He found her weeping, as brides often do when they leave home. And who would believe it if they read it in a romance?

The bridegroom coldly informed the young lady that "if that was the way she was going to begin it would be the end of it." He left the bride in a dead faint, left the house and drove away. It was the end of it in more ways than one. There was an action for breach of promise. The young lady died of a broken heart.

He afterward married three wives in rapid succession. Every few years he crossed my path, and I have reason to know that his life was far from being happy.—London Tit-Bits.

The shortest will ever filed for probate in the Washington county, Md., court was that of W. J. Buchanan, Friday. It reads: "I hereby bequeath my real estate and personal property to my wife, Gertrude Buchanan." The will is signed and properly witnessed.

GROCER WHITE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING OHIO'S PURE FOOD LAWS.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Reasoning of Coffee Brought Out by Scientific Expert.—Presence of Bacteria.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 3.—The jury in Judge Meek's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arbuckles Ariosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Ariosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. The best attorneys in the country were retained to defend him, but after a short consultation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The State of Ohio considers this a big victory. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Ariosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchmaler, of this city, a well known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He had made scientific examinations of samples of Ariosa purchased from Grocer White in the open market. He found that each Ariosa berry contained an average of 260 bacteria. Mr. Kirchmaler further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chester Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchmaler. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense through the Arbuckles, who prepared this glazed coffee, secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn of Ann Arbor University; Profs. Blölie and Webber, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Ariosa. Dr. Wiley had made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing Ariosa. He told of the 10,000,000 eggs used by the Arbuckles yearly in the preparation of this glazing. On this point in cross examination, the State's attorney drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage by the Arbuckles for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to be able to "catch" so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the house wife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of coagulation in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross examination, he had to admit that when the egg was put on Ariosa coffee at the factory it became coagulated, and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was practically no value, as a "settler" when it reached the coffee pot.

Prof. Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, also a witness for the Arbuckles, said he found bacteria on Ariosa coffee.

Prof. Blölie, another witness for the defense, found any number of lively bacteria on Ariosa coffee he examined, and he agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory against this corporation. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is an infraction of the laws to sell Ariosa, and at the same time give warnings to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other States have pure food laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Washington's Fastidious Kinsman. Lawrence, earl of Ferrers, a distant relative of George Washington, had a most tyrannical temper, and one day in a fit of passion he cut down with his sword his steward, an old gentleman named Johnson. The latter had given no provocation for the deed, and the crime was an act of brutality inexcusable save that the earl may not have been well balanced mentally. He was brought to trial for killing Johnson and demanded and received the privilege of being tried by his peers.

The house of lords was thronged during the hearing. The evidence proved to be conclusive, and Ferrers was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. Appeals were made to the king for clemency, but in vain. Ferrers met his fate with considerable bravado. He was carefully attended for the occasion and insisted on providing a silken cord for the ceremony. To this whim the executioner agreed, and the earl was turned off otherwise like any other felon.

Easy Tricks You May Teach a Dog With a Little Care.

Jumping is the easiest thing to teach your dog. First, put him in a corner and hold a cane before him so that he cannot get out without leaping over it. You must not hold it very high or he will crawl under it; make him hold his head up, however, and you will prevent that. Keep at it until he understands what you want, and he will jump without hesitation. After the trick has been learned in the corner it may be tried out in the room.

Later on you may get him to jump through a hoop, and still later through a hoop covered with tissue paper, making him break through the paper as he jumps. This will require a good deal of patience, but it may be done, and is so odd that you ought to try it.

Another easy trick is sitting up. Begin this in a corner. Place the dog in a sitting posture with his back against the walls, and keep him in that position by tapping him lightly under the chin; he will soon understand what you want. Then try him out in the room. Take hold of his fore paws and, having raised him to an upright position, force him gently down to a sitting position. Gradually release his paws and give him confidence by crying "Steady, steady!" Reward him by a little bit of candy or some other sweet, and you will soon have him so that he will assume that position instantly on your saying "Up!"

After you have taught him to "sit up" you may easily make him stand erect on his hind legs. Reward him after every trial, and you will have no trouble about it. Then you can make him walk on his hind legs. Begin this part of the training by making him stand up, and then gradually coax him along by offering the sweet, holding it close to his mouth, but making him keep his upright position by your commands.

One important thing in teaching a dog is never to allow him to come to the end of a trick without orders from you; you must not let him stop when he pleases. At the same time, you must be careful not to make him perform for too long a time; you must not weary him and thus make him dread the performance. And another thing, you should never think of using the whip or of punishing the dog in any way; kindness and patience will accomplish wonders.

Game of Arch Ball.

Players stand in two or more lines, single file, players about two feet apart. The leader throws the ball backward overhead to the player behind. If the ball falls to the ground, the one who fails to catch it must pick it up and return to his position in the line before throwing it. The last one in the line runs to the front with the ball, takes his place at the head of the line and begins over again. The line wins whose leader first gets back to the front.

Got Her at Last.

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie railroad tells of an engineer of a fast freight train who called on him one day and asked him to prevent a deaf old woman from walking on the tracks along one section of that division. Several times the engineer had barely missed running over her, and he was terrified lest a fatal accident should happen to her. "The only way to prevent a deaf person from walking on the track," said Mr. Underwood, "would be to cut his legs off."

"That is just what I will do for my deaf old woman if you cannot stop her," replied the engineer.

Investigation showed that she was accustomed to go to a summer hotel to sell baskets and embroidery and that the railroad afforded her a short cut to her destination. She was remonstrated with, but it did no good. "And do you know," said Mr. Underwood, "she was finally run over. That very engineer called on me, with tears running down his cheeks, one day and reported, 'I've got the old lady at last, sir.'"—Argonaut.

Private Cars a Modern Luxury.

The use of private cars has increased rapidly during the past few years. They are becoming more luxurious and cheaper every year. There is a variety of cars designed for small parties. These have much larger compartments than ordinary palace cars. The cars are arranged to supply a large bed for every one of the party, besides two or more private baths. They have also commodious dining rooms, observation rooms, smoking rooms and barbershops. These cars may be rented for from \$25 to \$50 a day. The hotel cars are the most expensive. A private car with buffet attached can be had for \$30 a day.

The West Point of Mexico.

In Mexico experience has conclusively shown that officers and even soldiers cannot be improvised, and the very first care of General Diaz has been to establish a good school for instructing scientific officers. The military school of Chapultepec in its actual condition is the fruit of his efforts. Many foreign officers of different nationalities have waited that establishment and believe that it ranks among the first in the comprehensiveness and perfection of military instruction there imparted and in the severe but just discipline to which the cadets are subjected.

Only Boiling or Cooling Destroys the Germ of the Disease.

It is well known that typhoid fever is a water borne disease, and is commonly taken into the system in drinking water which has become contaminated from the excreta of persons suffering from the disease. Freezing does not in any way impair the vitality of the bacillus of typhoid, so that ice from a river or pond may convey the disease to consumers hundreds of miles, perhaps, from the source of infection.

Milk has more than once been the means of conveying the disease. Fortunately most milk dealers are aware of the necessity of cleanliness in the preparation of milk for shipment. In most modern dairies the bottles before being filled are subjected to the sterilizing effects of steam. Epidemics of typhoid fever traced to dairies have in most cases been due to the bottles having been washed with water from an infected well or pond.

Oysters that have been imbedded in bodies of water which receive the contents of sewerage pipes have likewise been the means of conveying typhoid fever. Only oysters eaten raw or on the half shell can carry infection to the consumer, since cooking destroys the bacillus.

A pure water supply is rightly looked upon as one of the greatest essentials to the healthfulness of a community. Many foods—salads, for example—cannot be cooked or subjected to the effects of a high temperature, while, on the other hand, washing them in infected water may render them the means of conveying disease.

Among the chief ways of preventing typhoid fever must be mentioned the care of the stomach itself. It seems highly probable that the natural juices of the healthy stomach are able to destroy many germs of disease, but the number which any stomach may be able to digest and thus render its owner safe from attack must always be uncertain, and it is not desirable to test its capacity in this direction.

The fact that only certain persons out of a number who have partaken of food or drink infected with disease germs may suffer is explainable on the ground of their different general physical condition or of the varying states of their digestive organs.

Boiling or cooking in any form destroys all germ life, and food or drink about which there is a question of typhoid infection should be subjected to one of these processes before it is taken into the stomach.—Youth's Companion.

Old Sailors Get Sick Too.

"Seafaring men often suffer from seasickness," said a retired navy officer. "I used to get a touch of it every voyage; not the long continued and sometimes' deadly illness of the landsman, but decidedly uncomfortable nevertheless. It usually lasted a day with me, sometimes only a few hours. It would repeat itself as soon as we left next port."

"It is the bilious temperament. I've been so humiliated over it that I could shed tears. No, I wouldn't dare go off the coast fishing, because I know I'd be sick. There is really no sure remedy for seasickness, though the best precaution against a violent attack is to go without eating or drinking on the day you sail. Most people invite seasickness by overloading the stomach just before sailing."

An Opinion.

This anecdote is told of Jules Janin, a famous dramatic critic. On the first night of a new play—which was like new wine, in that it was very bad—the great man sat in the orchestra and, after a time, reposed his massive head upon his shirt front and slept profoundly through the rest of the play. Yet when his criticism appeared it was what in the present day is called "an awful roast."

To him the aggrieved playwright hastened and pointed out the injustice of his criticism.

"Why, Mr. Janin," said he, "you slept through three entire acts. How, then, could you have an opinion?"

Exercise and Exposure.

By all means take as much exercise as you can and be in the open air as much as possible. Outdoor life is the natural condition of mankind, and the more one can have of it the better. The practice must not be carried to extremes, however. There are many days when one is much better off in a warm, comfortable, well ventilated house than trying to take outdoor exercise in a midwinter storm or under a July sun, and no one ever strengthened his constitution by sleeping with his bedroom window open with the outside temperature at zero.

T. Weber, a Morgan county farmer is offering all kinds of money to get his wheat crop thrashed. It appears that some one in order to keep some dynamite dry had deposited it in a shock of wheat and before he could get it, the wheat was hauled into the barn. No thrashing machine man is willing to thrash the crop with dynamite in it. Mr. Weber doesn't want to cut all the sheaves open to find the explosive.

Harrisburg—We have sent out copies of the law relating to the adulteration of natural fruit juices to our agents, instructing them to distribute them to all druggists and others who have soda fountains," said Dairy and Food Commissioner Cope, Wednesday.

"Has this been done all over the State?" "In every section visited by our agents. Last week the department agents called on all druggists and gave them copies of the law. It provides that any person convicted of selling, offering or exposing for sale any adulterated juice of lemons, limes, oranges, currants, grapes, apples, peaches, plums, pears, berries, quinces or other natural fruits shall be fined not more than \$250 and be imprisoned not more than six months or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court."

An exchange truthfully remarks that young girls who sacrifice their esteem by loose conduct on the streets, are selling their purest, sweetest traits. When they become old enough to have true lovers, the young men will worship at the shrine of those whose quiet, womanly lives bring devotion voluntarily, while the sweet girls will receive attention only at the whim of young men not because they are highly respected or have innate virtues worthy of respect.

In the last few weeks about a score of charters have been taken out at Harrisburg for electric railways in Pennsylvania. At this rate it will not be long until the state will be gridironed with this kind of roads. Let electric progress go on until some better and cheaper motive power is discovered.

The Somerset Herald says the peach crop in that county promises to be the largest ever gathered. Almost every tree is laden with fruit, and if it is not ruined by the heat, millions of home-grown peaches will be harvested during the later part of August and early in September. It is said that Albert Musser, whose peach orchard is three miles west of Somerset, will gather not less than one thousand bushels, while many other farmers will gather anywhere from one to five hundred bushels.

Fall term Central Commercial College, Cumberland, Md., Winchester, Va., begins September 2nd. Write for catalogue and free lesson in Gregg Shorthand. Scholarship \$45.

High grade job work executed promptly at reasonable rates at the News office.

TERMS OF COURT.

The first term of the Courts of Fulton county in the year will commence on the Tuesday following the second Monday of January, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The second term commences on the third Monday of March, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The third term on the Tuesday next following the second Monday of June at 10 o'clock A. M.

The fourth term on the first Monday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. A. D. McCloskey, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching every other Sunday morning, counting from June 16th, at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:30.

Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

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 7:30. The alternate Sabbath evenings are used by the Young People's Christian Union at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. A. G. Wolf, Pastor. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30.

Preaching morning and evening every other Sunday, dating from December 8, 1900.

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

Friends:-- Have you seen our Spring Stock of Dress Stuffs?

From the way they are moving out, they must be all right.

Among the Special Attractions are the Mercerised Gingham New and Handsome Dimities, Lawns, Piques, &c.

We also have a nice stock of Woollens for Dresses and Skirts.

Our notion stock is complete with all the novelties of the season.

For men and Boys we have a lot of Straw Hats to close out at half-price and less.

25 cent hats going at 12; 50 cent ones at 25 cents, and dollar hats at 50 cents. Don't wait. Not many of them.

Look at this ad next week.

Respectfully, G. W. REISNER & CO.

THE FULTON COUNTY NEWS

CUMBERLAND VALLEY TIME TABLE.—May 27, 1901.

Table with columns: Leave, No., Time, Arrive, No., Time. Lists routes between Winchester, Martinsburg, Hagerstown, Greenbriar, Chambersburg, and other stations.

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows: Leave Chambersburg 6:00 a. m., leave Carlisle 5:50 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m.; leave Mechanicsburg 6:15 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 1:05 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:52 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 8:37 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Hagerstown and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays. These trains will stop at intermediate stations on Sundays.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Chambersburg and intermediate stations at 5:15 p. m., for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 6:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m., 8:15 p. m., 4:35 p. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m.; for Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 3:27 p. m.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Chambersburg and intermediate stations at 5:15 p. m., for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 6:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m., 8:15 p. m., 4:35 p. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m.; for Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 3:27 p. m.

Through coaches to and from Philadelphia on trains 8 and 9 east and 9 west.

Through coaches to and from Philadelphia on trains 8 and 9 east and 9 west.

On Sundays will leave Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m.

SOUTHERN PENN'A. R. R. TRAINS. Pa. (M. Ex. Pas. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Connection for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

H. A. RIDGER, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. BORD, Supt.

COUNTY OFFICERS. President July 15—Hon. R. Lynch Swapp. Associate Judges—Leland Kirk, David Nelson. Probationary—A. C. Frank P. Mott. District Attorney—George B. Daniels. Treasurer—Theo. Sipes. Sheriff—Daniel Sipes. Deputy Sheriff—Max Sheets. Jury Commissioners—David Rota, Samuel H. Hockensmith. Auditors—John S. Harris, W. C. Davis, S. L. Garland. Commissioners—H. K. Malot, A. V. Kelly, John Fisher. Clerk—Frank Mason. Coroner—County Surveyor—James Lake. County Superintendent—Chas. Chesnut. Attorney—W. Scott Alexander, J. Sipes, Sipes, Thomas F. Sloan, F. Melly, Johnson, H. E. Kinsinger, Geo. R. Daniels, John Sipes.

In fact anything and everything in the best style along that line. Sample copies of the News sent to any of your friends on request.

ADVERTISE IN The Fulton County News.