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KING EDWARD VII.

King Edward VII of England reigns over about 400,000,000 people, or a quarter of mankind. As Prince of Wales his income was about \$500,000; as King he gets about \$5,000 a day.

The King, the Lord Mayor and the constable of the Tower are the only people who know the password of the Tower of London. This password is sent to the Mansion House quarterly, signed by the King and is a survival of an ancient custom.

Four men in London, all of respectable standing in society, so closely resemble King Edward in appearance that it is often a sure embarrassment to them.

Between January 1 and September 1 of last year Edward went to 43 public dinners and banquets, to 25 garden parties and concerts, 30 times to the opera house and theatre, to 28 race meetings; 11 times he was in attendance at the House of Lords, and he fulfilled 45 official and charitable engagements.

In his own set his favorite topic of conversation is shoes. The King is an expert shoemaker, a handcraft he chose to learn when a boy, being obliged by his royal parents to learn some trade. He has worn shoes of his own make.

One of the happiest moments of the King's life was when he won the Derby with Persimmon in 1896. Shooting the King places above all other entertainments that can be offered him and his principal visits have always been paid in the shooting season. Yachting he understands thoroughly. The King is an inveterate smoker.

Edward VII is rather a light eater except at dinner, and has never been a great wine drinker.

One of the King's treasures is a solid gold dinner set, the most magnificent in the world. It is valued at \$4,000,000 and is kept in Windsor Castle. Another unique specimen of its kind belonging to Edward is the state carriage, which cost \$40,000. In addition to being the most ornate vehicle in existence it is said to be one of the most uncomfortable. Queen Victoria never used it when she could avoid doing so, as it always gave her a headache.

King Edward's champion, the Champion of England, is a young Lincolnshire former named Dymoke. He is of a studious and retiring disposition, little given to the gayeties of the great world.

It is said he is somewhat exercised over the necessity of fulfilling the duties of his office. This is to ride out of the hall where the banquet is held after the coronation, clad in steel armor, and challenge all comers to deny the title of the new sovereign. He then pledges the King in the golden goblet filled with wine, finally backing his horse from the royal presence. Young Dymoke possesses this honor by virtue of holding the manor of Scriverlyby, which his ancestors have held since the time of the Norman Kings. The Dymokes got the manor by marriage more than 500 years ago, and since then have acted as Champion at each coronation.—New York Sun.

Geo. W. Lane, Powama, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." Trout's drug store.

Uncle Sam Would Help Kill the Weeds.

During the past several years the ordinary farm crops have been checked in their growth by the weeds which have become more conspicuous than usual. This fact has awakened particular interest on the subject of weed eradication, and there has been such a demand for accurate knowledge about injurious weeds that the United States Department of Agriculture has increased its efforts in late years to furnish accurate information on the subject and has issued many bulletins and circulars.

For the complete eradication of a noxious plant, the seeds must be prevalent, and if the plant is a biennial or a perennial the rootstock must be killed. The processes by which seed production may be prevented or rootstocks killed are comparatively simple in most cases, and in no case are they impracticable. If weeds cannot be completely exterminated they may be brought under subjection. In restricted localities this subject may approach so near to extermination as to prevent any material demand without requiring extra labor. This is almost the ideal condition for a farm as far as weeds are concerned.

There are all gradations from this condition to that of the farm so weedy that a profitable crop cannot be raised and that no one will buy the land at any good price unless he has some assurance that wild onions, penny cress, horse nettle, Canada thistle, or quack grass can be killed or controlled. Any species of weeds can be subdued and controlled within the limits of the ordinary farm and unless the value of the land is low from other causes this may be profitably undertaken.

If the weed, like many of our most abundant kinds, is an annual, reproducing itself from the seeds only and dying root and branch each year, it may be subjected by preventing seed production. The seeds of many annuals retain their vitality for several years, so that if they once become abundant in the soil they are likely to germinate at irregular intervals, and thus cause trouble for a long time, even though no fresh seed is introduced. In cultivating fields the land thus seeded should first be burned over to destroy as many of the seeds as possible on the surface. It may then be plowed shallow so as not to bury the remaining seeds too deeply in the soil. The succeeding cultivation, not deeper than the plowing, will induce the germination of seeds in this layer of soil and kill the seedlings as they appear.

The best methods of killing the rootstocks vary considerably according to the soil, climate, character of the different weeds, and the size of the patch or the quantity to be killed. In general, however, the following principles apply:

The rootstocks may be dug up and removed, a remedy that can be practically applied only in small areas.

Salt, coal oil, or strong acids applied so as to come in contact with the freshly cut roots or rootstocks destroys them for some distance from the point of contact. Crude sulphuric acid is probably the most effective of comparatively inexpensive materials that can be used for this purpose, but its strong corrosive properties render it dangerous to handle. Carbolic acid is less corrosive and nearly as effective.

Rootstocks may be starved to death by preventing any development of green leaves or other parts above the ground. This may be effected by building straw stacks over small patches by persistent, thorough, cultivation in fields, by the use of the hoe or spud in waste places, and by salting the plants and turning on sheep in permanent pastures.

The plants may usually be smothered by dense sod-forming grasses or by a crop of clover or millet that will exclude the light.

Most rootstocks are readily destroyed by exposing them to the direct action of the sun during the summer drought, or to the direct action of the frost of winter.

Any cultivation which merely breaks up the rootstocks and leaves them in the ground, especially during wet weather, aids in

their distribution and multiplication and is worse than useless unless the cultivation is continued so as to prevent any growth above ground. Plowing and fitting corn ground in April and May, and cultivating at intervals until the last of June then leaving the land uncultivated during the remainder of the season, is one of the best methods that could be pursued to encourage the growth of couch grass, Johnsson grass, and many other perennial weeds.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at W. S. Dickson's drug store.

Pneumonia In First Place.

To the average reader the information contained in the census statistics in which is shown the relative fatality of the more common ailments to whose ravages the people of this country are subject comes as something of a surprise. The disease which leads the list in the number of deaths which are chargeable to its attacks is not the one which in the general belief has been rated the severest scourge.

Among the 15 maladies to which the large number of people succumb consumption stands second, not first. Pneumonia outranks it in point of fatality, although only slightly. It, as the Government's latest figures show is the most deadly of all American diseases. It is the cause of 191.9 of every 100,000 deaths. Consumption is yet but little behind it, however, as a destroyer of humanity. To tuberculous attacks are attributed 190.5 of the fatalities in each 100,000. Heart disease follows as the third, its average number of victims in the 100,000 being 134.

Following these three most faithful adjutants of the "grim scythe of the glass and scythe" comes 12 others which in the order given may be reckoned the most destructive to life within the territorial limits to which the statistics apply. They are: Diarrheal diseases, kidney disease, apoplexy, cancer, old age, bronchitis, cholera infantum, debility, inflammation of brain and meningitis, diphtheria, typhoid, premature birth.

Smallpox, it will be noted, does not appear on the list, although only a comparatively few years ago it was regarded by the people generally as one of the scourges of which humanity stood most in dread. Gratifying results due to progress in medical science are evident in the showing as to the decreased all fatality of consumption. Only a decade ago its victims numbered 124.49 in every 100,000, and that disease ranked as the most deadly of all. In 10 years, as the figures indicate, its destructiveness has been reduced more than 25 per cent, and the present outlook gives promise of yet more rapid advancement toward immunity from its ravages.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. S. Dickson's drug store.

When a man says he has his opinion of another man, you can put it down as a poor opinion.

Longest Stone Bridge.

At Rockville, Dauphin county, there is approaching completion the longest bridge of stone in the world. It is being erected by the Pennsylvania railroad and crosses the Susquehanna river at one of its widest points, six miles above Harrisburg. The bridge is being enlarged to accommodate four trackways. A correspondent thus writes of the new monster stone bridge, which will supersede the present iron bridge used at that point:

"The engineer supervising the work is George Nauman, of Lancaster. Under his eye 300 men are working, 130 pushing out from the eastern shore and 170 from the western. They began work 16 months ago and they expect to see tracks being laid upon their structure when next the snows of winter descend upon western Pennsylvania. One end is in Dauphin county; the other is in Perry. Its width will be 50 feet, its length a full mile. It will have 48 spans, each 70 feet long.

"Of all bridges those of stone are most costly. For that reason, it is said no stone bridge one-fourth as long as this will be found on earth—or off the earth. It will cost at least one million dollars—but it will last until the day of judgment; nothing short of an earthquake or a cartload of dynamite will ever budge it, unless the owners decide to tear it down."

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly, having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preparation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. Trout's drug store.

The Mail Delivery in the Country.

"Bradstreets" (Ind.) Free mail delivery in the rural districts is one of the principal objects of the postal branch of the Government now and, judging from some remarks made by the Postmaster General a day or two ago, the service will receive a notable extension in the near future. At a meeting of the State Fair Association, at Concord, N. H., Mr. Smith said that the postoffice had been carried to the doors of 13,000,000 of population who live in the cities and large towns of the United States, but that the large problem remains of carrying the mails to the doors of 21,000,000 Americans who live on the farms. He recalled the fact that within the last two years the service had been extended over a territory larger than that of all England. Before the fiscal year is closed the service will have been carried over 8,000 routes, bringing the post office to the doors of more than 6,000,000 people, and reaching one-third of the population, it is intended to furnish with the approved postal facilities. This is making progress with celerity for, of course, the amount of territory to be covered by the extension of free delivery in the rural districts is a weighty factor in the problem. It is much easier to reach a million people in thickly populated centers than a tenth of that number in sparsely settled districts.

Henry Braydon, Harris, N. C., says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than anything else during that time. Best Cough Cure." Trout's drug store.

Perseverance is the key to prosperity. It is the necessary attribute; and unless we have the initiative we can never aspire to grand and noble culmination.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

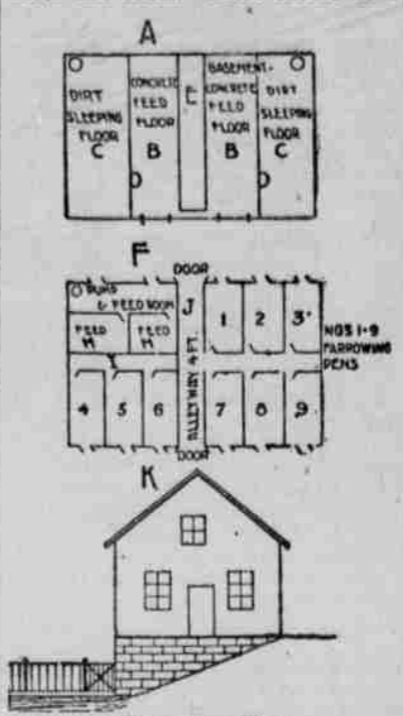
Digests what you eat. It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c and \$1. Large size contains 2 1/2 times as much. See all about dyspepsia and indigestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Trout's drug store.

HOUSE FOR BROOD SOWS.

Designed to Accommodate Fifteen Animals.

A. J. Loveloy of Illinois furnishes to Breeder's Gazette plans for a house to accommodate 15 brood sows. In the accompanying diagram A is the basement, 24 by 30 feet, used for feeding and sleeping after the pigs are old enough to leave the pens in the first, or ground, floor; B B are concrete floors for feeding, C C portions of the basement for sleeping, to be divided by 2 by 4; D D are set on edge to hold bedding from feed floor. The sleeping part can have either dirt or plank floor. E is an alley four feet wide running through the center of the basement, with a swinging division either side that can be pushed back while feed is being poured into the troughs. This can be reached from the floor above either by the stairway leading down to the basement, or spouts can be made from the feedroom above direct to each trough.

F is the first, or ground, floor; G room for mixing feed and for a pump, H H feed bins; 1 to 9 are farrowing pens in which sows can farrow and remain with pigs for a week to three weeks; 1 alley running through building from east to west, J alley running north and south. There should be a



BROOD SOW HOUSE window in the south elevation at each farrowing pen, with two in each end elevation, and the same in the north side of the building.

K represents the end elevation. While the writer would not have a broodhouse under any consideration, I think if I had to have one for the uses named, and where it could be set against a small hill, this would suit me as well as any. If sows were to farrow in cold weather, the basement could be temporarily divided into farrowing pens by movable partitions. A loft over the first, or ground, floor could be used for storing bedding.

Care of the Horse. If you come in from a drive and the legs are wet, rub them dry before you leave them. Never leave mud on the legs of horses, whether they are clipped or not. The mud closes the pores of the skin and checks the insensible perspiration, and in a very little time you will have a case of mud poisoning or scratches, which may be difficult to cure. The mud may be allowed to dry and then be cleaned off and out of the hair thoroughly, but should never be left on all night. An old broom, cut off so it is stiff and stubby, is good to take off the thickest, and finish up with a whisk of straw or a course cloth. This keeps up a healthy circulation in the legs and makes them better and stronger.



Last winter I kept a sow with young pigs in a pen with only the earth for a floor, says a Kansas grower in Prairie Farmer. When the pigs were about a month old, she began rooting in a manner that, I presume, is familiar to most of your readers who have sows under similar conditions. About this time I began to feed alfalfa hay to my other hogs. This sow received her share, and in less than three days she stopped her rooting and did not begin it again, a sure indication that the wants of her system were supplied. The past week I cut my alfalfa, intending to pasture hogs on the second crop. Hogs running on a blue grass pasture came around the wagon and ate the falling hay with such avidity that they were given a liberal feed, which they ate up so clean as to prove clearly the value of the hay as a summer feed. In fact, I doubt if it will pay me as well to pasture off the next crop as to cut and feed it cured.

Fodder Instead of Hay. The corn shredder more than any modern machine has done more to bring the farmer to realize the fact that he has been wasting an immense amount of feed, says Prairie Farmer. When the hay crop is short the farmer with a long crop of corn can cut it up with a harvester and shred it at the right time, and the shredded feed makes a very good substitute for hay, and, in fact, many farmers and stock raisers are now selling their hay crop and are using corn fodder or straw in its place.

Shade is an absolute necessity for the comfort of hogs in the heat of the summer. It is as important to furnish shade for them as it is food.

The Fishing Otter. The otter used by Scottish poachers is one of the most deadly fishing instruments known. In some waters it is far more effective than a net. It may be described as a water kite, which serves to take out over the water a line bearing 50 or more flies. The otter itself is a floating piece of board leaved along one edge to keep it upright. The poacher walks along the side of loch or river, letting out the fly decorated line as he goes, the otter board gradually working out toward the center. An enormous area of water is fished at one time and numbers of fish are killed.

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.

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; 4 and three-eighths 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.

Pan-American Exposition Now Open.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has now on sale regular Summer Excursion tickets to Buffalo on account of Pan-American Exposition and to Niagara Falls. The rate from Mercersburg is \$18.00. In addition special excursion tickets to Buffalo, good to return within ten days from date of issue, will be sold every day until October 31st, at rate of \$14.85 from Mercersburg. For the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has put on two new trains in each direction, between Harrisburg and Buffalo, with which Cumberland Valley trains make close connection at Harrisburg, Nos. 4 and 10 reaching Buffalo at 8.00 P. M. and 7.35 A. M. respectively. Returning leave Buffalo at 8.00 P. M. and 8.30 A. M. connecting with trains 1 and 9 respectively. The wise man takes things as they come, and if they don't come he generally goes after them.

Special Excursions to Buffalo for Pan-American Exposition.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad in connection with the Pennsylvania R. R. has arranged for a series of special seven day excursions to Buffalo, N. Y., and return during the continuance of the Pan-American Exposition. Tickets to be sold for C. Y. R. R. train No. 4 leaving Mercersburg at 8 A. M. on July 9, 18, 23, 31, Aug. 6, 15, 21, 27, Sept. 5, 14, 17, and 26, 1901 arriving at Buffalo 7.30 P. M. Rate from Mercersburg, \$10.00 for the round trip, with correspondingly low rates from other stations. Tickets to be in Iron-clad signature form, requiring stamp and signature of Sales Agent at Buffalo to validate them for return passage, and will be good only in day coaches. For detailed information inquire of local ticket agents. He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause. THE FULTON COUNTY NEWS, per year.