

GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

ITS EDUCATIONAL TRIP PROVED HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

Farmers Interested in the Movement For Improved Highways—Rapid Transit Needed in Agricultural Districts.

Good roads were made in samples by the National Good Roads association during its special trip which ended recently, and as a result the farmers and owners of acre property throughout the farming districts of the south have come to the conclusion that it will pay to have good earth roads, well drained and so hardened that the heaviest wagon can make good time in order to reach a railroad depot with freight.

The special train of the National Good Roads association, which has been traveling for three months throughout the south, carried machinery and implements in order to prove the benefits accruing from properly constructed roads. It was recognized from the outset that the majority of the roads in the United States would be earth roads. The majority of the present dirt roads are impassable in hot weather. The success of the National Good Roads association aroused enthusiasm everywhere, and the result of the trip may be that congress will appropriate a large sum of money for the building of country roads.

"The trip of the association proved conclusively," said President W. H. Moore, "that rapid transit is just as much needed in the farming districts as in large cities. If the farmer can get his products to the nearest railroad station in quick time he saves not only his load, but his wagons. He can do this on a good road. The present dirt roads are mere apologies. A rain will make them impassable. They are not drained properly. The association tried to show how to build a dirt road and how to drain it so that it would remain hard and fit for travel all the time."

During the trip, which lasted for three months, the association showed southern farmers the best methods of building roads by constructing 20 miles of earth roads and three miles of macadam. The climax of the trip will be at Buffalo Sept. 10 to 21, when the convention of the International Good Roads association will be held. President Moore says that states usually appropriate about \$500 a mile for earth roads, and that the money is wasted because the roads are not constructed to prevent blockades by storms. The special train, with its steam rollers, graders, traction engines, ditchers, plows and stone crushers, was meant only as a feature in the object lesson to farmers in order to carry out the plan for good roads.

"We began at Flossmore, 25 miles from Chicago," said President Moore, "to show what a good earth road meant. We constructed half a mile. The farmers began to realize that it would be better for them to have good roads, because they could ship their products quicker. The association figured out that the United States was at peace with the world. Consequently the only problems were for internal economy. There is no doubt that this country is far behind Europe in the quality of its roads. This may be accounted for because the distances are so great in the United States. There can be no excuse, however, for poor roads between small cities and farming centers."

"The trip was amply justified by the enthusiasm of the farmers who witnessed the sample roadmaking. At New Orleans we built one and one-half miles of earth road which was good enough for automobiles. Farmers' wagons could make double time on the road after it was finished. We showed local boards the best methods of building earth roads by putting in drain tiles for the road itself so as to carry off surface water, and then by constructing ditches to carry off the deep drainage."

"At Natchez we built one mile of earth road and filled in 20 feet at one point. At Vicksburg, Miss., we built a road up to the National park, and dug up cannon balls, skulls and many relics of the civil war. At Greenville, Miss., we ran against the buckshot soil, but we put in drain tiles and showed the farmers how to make a good road. Then a mile of road was built at Clarksville, Miss., where the gumbo soil was handled."

"The engineering difficulties were not many, and if roads were constructed scientifically instead of being left to country boards the farmers would benefit. We had large conventions at Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Hopkinsville and Owensboro, Ky. We built 500 feet of macadam at the last city. At Cairo, Ill., we tried the navaculite in building half a mile of road. One of the suggestions made by the association was that oil be used to sprinkle the roads at certain periods, so that water would trickle off into the ditches. The convention at Buffalo will include the members of the National Highway association, of which General Miles is president. We will take up the question as to the best roads according to the soil."

**Tristate Good Roads Association.** The good roads convention held recently at Cairo, Ill., formed itself into a tristate good roads association, Congressman W. D. Vandiver of Cape Girardeau was present at the session and made a speech, in which he went on record as favoring all kinds of internal improvements. He said he hoped to see the day when a farmer could start from one end of this land and drive to the other over hard roads. The tristate good roads association which was formed includes western Kentucky, southern Missouri and southern Illinois.

The early farrowed pig, February or March, should be out of the way in time to give his brother following him in April time to get a good start before winter comes on, says J. M. Jamison in National Stockman. The early pig can be fattened much cheaper than one farrowed later that has to be fed into winter to get ready for market.

Another point in favor of the early pig can be put on the market before new corn begins to crowd the market and prices begin to break down the price. Last year and the previous year were notable examples of having the spring pig ready for market in October, not later than the third week.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

A Revolution on His Hands. It is Venezuela that now leads the South American republics in attracting public attention. We don't feel right if there isn't a South American revolution on top all the time. President Castro seems to attach considerable importance to the latest uprising in Venezuela, as he has issued a call for 10,000 volunteers to put down the revolution. President Castro is not looked upon as our friend in the asphalt controversy, and in Washington the wish is openly expressed that the revolution may be successful. The negotiations between our government and President Castro have about reached what in diplomatic circles is called the "neute" stage.



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

A Story About the Duke. The Duke of Cornwall is devotedly loved in loyal Bermuda, where as a growing boy he once passed a happy winter, relates The Youth's Companion. One of his favorite comrades there was a little girl whose grandfather had fought side by side with Wolfe upon the Plains of Abraham. She used to push her little rocking chair close beside that of the prince and laboriously time her small rockers with those of his larger chair.

"We rock together, Prince George," she used to chatter, "always together," thrusting difference of rank into that limbo reserved for sophisticated adults. Another favorite of the prince was a young American girl who discovered him in the admiral's hallway one day tugging at his gloves. "I hate to wear them," he admitted as he looked at her bare hands. "Only I promised grandmother that I would."

A letter from Queen Victoria gave the royal boy much pleasure, but on being asked if he would sell it for £2 he eagerly accepted the offer, whereupon he answered the letter with commendable promptness, urging his "dear grandmother please to write again."

The death of his older brother some years later and the recent death of the queen materially changed the career of the youth to whom the American girl said "you, and he said you to me." On his return from the tour of the British colonies he will receive the honored title of Prince of Wales, with its pregnant motto, "Ich dien" ("I serve").

**John Drew and Bernhardt.** John Drew, the actor, speaks French with an excellent accent, of which he is pardonably proud, and hence he was immensely pleased when Mme. Bernhardt said to him recently: "You must really come to Paris and appear in a Parisian theater; yes, in my theater and play with me."

Mr. Drew was naturally flattered to have his French so greatly appreciated. He felt several inches taller as he answered: "Really, Mme. Bernhardt, this is most gratifying. What sort of a part would you like to have me play?" "Oh," said Mme. Bernhardt, with her sweetest smile, "naturally the part of an Englishman."

**Honored by Emperor William.** There has been considerable talk of late in Europe, especially on the continent, over the exceptional courtesy extended by the kaiser to Mrs. Howard Gould. With her husband and a party of friends this lady has been sailing in German waters this summer. When the emperor learned that Mrs. Gould's yacht would direct its wanderings toward the Baltic sea this year, he issued orders to all civil and military authorities to treat Mrs. Gould and friends as guests of honor.

The kaiser met Mrs. Gould some years ago when she was still Miss Katherine Clemmons and was traveling with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show and was very much impressed by her beauty and agreeable manners, and he has taken the present opportunity of showing his regard for her.

**Value of Quality.** Quality is always an important factor in disposing of farm products, but in many cases its cost to the farmer is practically nothing. In the matter of butter making it costs absolutely no more to make a high grade quality than inferior butter. Even the cost of extra labor in keeping things clean and sweet about the dairy cannot be counted, for it really does not take more work to keep things clean than to let them go dirty. It is merely a question of method and system. Quality is worth a good deal in the market. Whether it is butter, fruit or vegetables or animals that one is selling, the determining factor is the quality of the goods. The extra payment received for good quality most generally represents the difference between profit and loss. The farmers who find that no branch of farming pays are usually those who pay little regard to the quality of their goods.

J. K. JOHNSTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Special Bargains IN Ladies' Wear



Last year we handled about 200 Ladies' Wraps. Encouraged by our success, we have purchased much more extensively for this season. Cloth and Fur Capes, Fur Trimmed, 18, 20, 24, 28, 30, and 32 inches long—from 60 to 120 inch sweep.

**Ladies' Underwear, Vests and Pants,** cotton fleeced-lined, 50, 25, and 15 cents. In the Union Suits 50 cents and \$1.00. In all Wool Vest and Pants, 98 cents each.

**Ladies' Jackets, in Black, Tan, and Neutral Colors.** Ladies' Fur Capes, Collar-capes, Boxes and Muffs. Ladies' Fascinators 25 and 50 cents.

**Ladies' Corsets,** 25, 40, 50, 80, and \$1.00.

**Ladies' Fine Black Hose, Wool, Cotton and Pile Lined,** 8 to 25 cents.

**Ladies' Fancy Skirts,** 50, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

**Ladies' Night Robes,** 50 and 75 cents.

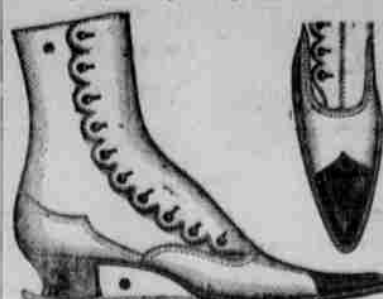


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Ladies' Fine Shoes, from 98 cents to \$2.50. Heavy Winter Everyday Shoes, 98, \$1.25, \$1.40, and \$1.75.



Old-Ladies Quilted Fleece Lined Shoes \$1.25. Children's Dress Shoes from 35 cents up. Children's Storm Winter Shoes 50, 70, 98 and \$1.10.

Bargains for Men

**Men's Black Suits,** \$2.40, \$4.55, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$10. Men's Business Suits \$3.50, \$4.75, \$6.00, \$7.00, and \$10.00.

**Children's two-piece Suits,** 65, 90, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Boys' Reefers \$1.75. Children's Vestee Suits—3 to 7 years old—\$1.25 to \$2.00.

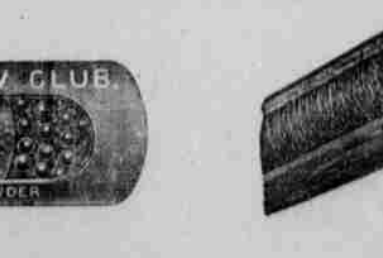
**Overalls—Men's** strong, never-rip, 50 and 75 cents.

**Everyday Pants,** 50, 75, and \$1.00. Dress Pants, \$1.00 to \$2.75.

**Men's Overcoats,** Stormcoats with large storm collars, from \$2.50 to \$10. Boys' and Youth's Overcoats.

**Men's Underwear,** 25, 48, and 98 cents. Children's Underwear—Vest or Pants—10, 12, 15, 18, 25, and 30 cents.

**Men's Heavy Buckle Shoes, Tap Sole, Iron Heel Ring** \$1.19. Men's Dress Shoes, \$1.25. Men's Box Calf, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Men's Patent Leather Shoes at \$2.50. Men's Enamel Shoes, \$3.00.



U. M. C. NEW CLUB BLACK POWDER

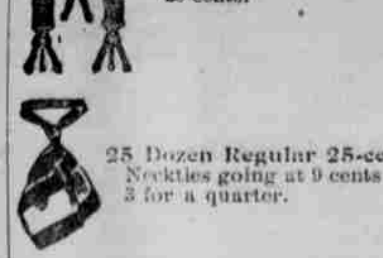
**Shells.** 2400 Shells—Hazard Powder. Also, Shells loaded with smokeless powder for 10, 12, and 16 gauge guns.

**Guns.** Single barrel breech loading shot guns, \$4.90. Double barrel breech loading, \$9.50.

**Robes.** Plush, Fur, and Bearskin Robes. **Mackintoshes.** Men's Mackintoshes from \$1.25 to \$5.00. Ladies' Mackintoshes, \$2.50 and \$3.50. **Yarns.** Germantown, Saxony, and Fleisher's yarns—all colors.

**Trunks, Satchels, and Telescopes.** **Ladies Dress Goods,** in plain colors and fancy plaids 13c to \$1.00 a yard. **Outing Cloths,** Shirtings, Ginghams, Tickings, Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, Bleached

Suspenders, 10, 15, and 25 cents.



25 Dozen Regular 25-cent Neckties going at 9 cents or 3 for a quarter.

**Latest style Linen Collars—4 ply—at 10c.** Linen Link Cuffs—15c per pair.

**Men's and Boys' Dress** Shirts 25, 48 and 75 cents. Men's and Boys' strong every-day Shirts, 25 and 48 cents. Men's heavy Wool Over-shirts, 48 and 98 cents.

**Men's Fine Kid and** Deerskin dress gloves, silk lined, \$1.00. Buckskin, Calfskin, Indian tanned,—fire and waterproof—working gloves, 50c to \$1.25. Ladies', Men's and Children's wool mittens, 15, 25, and 50c.

**Men's Dress** Hats, 50, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Men's Plush Wool and Cord Caps for stormy weather. Boys' Dress Caps, 18 to 25c.

**Men's Black Socks—a special** drive of ten dozen seamless—at 10c or 3 pairs for a quarter.

**Men's Gray** Socks, 5, 6, 8, and 10c. Men's Wool socks, heavy winter, 25c.

**Men's Nightrobes,** 60c.

**Men's Heavy Buckle Shoes, Tap Sole, Iron Heel Ring** \$1.19. Men's Dress Shoes, \$1.25. Men's Box Calf, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Men's Patent Leather Shoes at \$2.50. Men's Enamel Shoes, \$3.00.

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Boys' Heavy Shoes \$1.00.



Boys' Dress Shoes, 13's to 2's, 98c; 3's to 5's, \$1.10. Boys' Boots, \$1.25. Men's Boots, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

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A belief exists all over the east that in the future the west can be depended upon to supply horses at a less cost than eastern farmers can afford to raise them. A month's sojourn in the west looking up the horse industry leads me to the conclusion that such belief is unfounded, says C. D. Smead in The National Stockman. The plain facts are that the low prices of a few years past have more effectively driven the western breeder out of breeding horses than the eastern breeder. True there are horses found in plenty in the sale stables, but the quality of them is poor, in fact very poor in many cases. Scarcely a first class carriage, coach or draft horse can I find. By far too many of them are 100 pounds too light for carriage horses, and when I do find one large enough with a kind disposition and intelligent I find him with poorly formed limbs, too upright pasterns, weak at the knees and stiff in the shoulders.

The drafters we find more of size and lunk headedness than of intelligence, nervous energy and conformation such as will stand the work required of them when put to use. The best horses of all classes have been picked up and the culls left, is about the situation in the west. Many whom I find breeding horses are patrolling stallions but mighty poor merit. True, there are here and there trotting sires which have size enough and a record made on some race track, and that is about all they have to recommend them. They either have a willful or stubborn disposition, blemished limbs or thick wind. Others are nice little fellows, kind enough, sound enough, but have not size adequate to produce a horse large enough to draw a carriage.

In the coach class I have found stallions with goose necks, rat tails, meaty legs and leggy action peddled about as ideal coach horses and patronized by farmers simply because they were imported. I know of no other reason. True merit they were nearly devoid of. And we find many of the draft sires little or no better. Many have been shown us with hollow backs, high hips, crooked legs, tied in at the knees and sickle hocks. They weighed perhaps 1,700 pounds or more.

There are, no doubt, good sires in the country west of the Mississippi, but they are comparatively scarce. There are some very good mares left there yet to the farmer, which would if bred to the right kind of sires produce good horses. But with the sires at present there is no considerable number of first class horses will come to eastern markets for some years. This can be depended upon. The west has seemingly become the dumping ground for the cull stallions of the eastern states.

**Shredded Fodder For Horses.** I think that shredded corn fodder makes as good or better feed than hay for horses through the winter, says A. J. Daft in Prairie Farmer. One of my neighbors has wintered about 300 sheep on shredded fodder, and they look better the two last winters than they did when they were fed hay. My experience has been that it makes one of the best feeds that one can have, and the expense is not so great when two or three neighbors work together. But the fodder must be dry when it is cut, as otherwise it will mold in the bin or mow and so prove worthless. There will be large quantities cut this fall on account of the scarcity of hay, and there will be an increased demand for fodder cutters and shredders.

**Intelligent Swine Feeding.** Swine feeding should be just as clean and wholesomely intelligent as that of any other farm animal. The quality of the food must indeed be considered. Do not dump great quantities of refuse in the pen and then, if the animal-cannibal it all up, rest content with the idea that they have made good pork off food that cost you nothing. Sometimes the pigs will eat a great amount to find a very little nourishment. Now, the pigs do need a good deal in quantity, but there must be some quality also. If we feed them on the husks, we must add grain or milk or other good food in fair proportion to give them the nourishment they require. We cannot expect to make good pork or bacon out of leaves and the barnyard ravings. If we could, pork would go a good deal lower than it is today, and farmers would be quickly doubling their profits. Yet a little intelligent feeding will enable us to dispose of slops and other cheap foods to advantage. It is all in balancing the ration, so we do not cheat ourselves by trying to cheat the swine.

**Live Tree Fenceposts.** The best post for a wire fence at a corner of a field or on a bluff or in a hollow is a live tree, says Alva Agee in National Stockman. Fifteen years ago I set out a few trees here and there along rough land, and since then some more have been set, and this is much cheaper and better than trying to get a solid post set in rocky ground. In a depression crossed by wire a tree is snarer than an anchored post. I should not want a great number of trees along the line on account of the extra amount of stades, but it is a good idea to set them wherever one sees that they will serve a good purpose. Too often such work is put off because the pay seems far in the future, but the trees can be used in a very few years if the wire is stapled to a stake that is tied to the tree.

**Pigs in the Orchard.** Let the pigs pick up all the fruit that falls from the trees as fast as it drops. It will destroy the source of lots of pests to the fruit trees.

**Can Make or Break.** The First National bank of New York has increased its capital to \$10,000,000. There are two other New York banks capitalized at this vast amount, the National City and the National Bank of Commerce. They are all controlled by the "master minds" of Wall street and can make or break the market at any time they wish by withholding or granting loans.

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J. K. JOHNSTON, McConnellsburg, Pa.

**TERMS OF COURT.** The first term of the Courts of Fulton county in the year shall 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.

**M. R. SHAFFNER,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Square, McConnellsburg, Pa. All legal business and collections entrusted will receive careful and prompt attention.

**ISAAC N. WATSON,** Tonsorial Artist. Strictly up to date in all styles of hair cutting. Quick, easy shaves. Day-razor, Creams, Will-shave without extra charge. Fresh towels to each customer. Latest improved apparatus for sterilizing tools. Parlor opposite public House. **R. M. DOWNES,** FIRST CLASS TONSORIAL ARTIST, McCONNELLSBURG, PA. A Clean Cup and Towel with each Shave. Every thing Antiseptic. Rooms Sterilized. Shop in room lately occupied by Ed. Brink.