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Loyal to Old Keystone.

Through the influence of the Porto Rican commissioner of education, Martin Grove Brumbaugh, A. M. Ph. D., the development of the sunny isle has just received a notable impetus in Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$100,000 for a public library. The library will be built in the Plaza Colon at San Juan, and will contain 25,000 English and Spanish volumes. Definite plans will be formulated when Dr. Brumbaugh confers with Mr. Carnegie some time this month. Dr. Brumbaugh is not a stranger to Pittsburghers. He has lectured before local audiences a number of times, and has many ardent admirers here. Endowed with a charming and inspiring individuality, he has made himself one of the foremost educators of the country. Less than 25 years ago he was a lad in a mountain village of Huntingdon county, Pa. On the eve of an intended secret departure for the West an uncle happened to offer to aid him in furthering his education. His trunk, already packed, was sent to college instead of to the Rockies. He served as superintendent of schools in his county two terms and afterward pursued his studies in Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, and later in Germany. In 1895 he was placed in charge of the department of pedagogy at the University of Pennsylvania, and was elected president Juniata college at Huntingdon. He filled both positions acceptably, and has lectured extensively throughout the country. Last year he was granted a leave of absence from his duties to assume a position as one of the Porto Rican commissioners. The schools in the island have developed wonderfully through his organization. Numerous new schools, built with insular funds, have been opened, and about 200 English teachers are employed. Heretofore there had been no school buildings on the island. Commissioner Brumbaugh's "History of the Brethren" (Dunkers) is an authority in American church history. He has also written on phases of Pennsylvania history; where his interest centers; and Old Keystone is proud of her son.

Saved His Life.

"I wish to say that I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Christenson of Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I was troubled with dyspepsia so that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Many times I would be unable to retain a morsel of food. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read one of your advertisements on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Digests your food. Cures all stomach troubles.

Most of the insects common to house plants dislike tobacco as much as does the cleanly house wife. The best way to use it as an insecticide upon window plants is to secure a good handful of tobacco stems, place them in an old basin, pour boiling water upon them, and let them stand for several hours. Then drain off the liquid into a basin or tub deep enough for immersing the tops of your plants in, and dilute it with warm water until it shows only a faint tint of brown. Then take up the plants one at a time, and hold them, tops down, in the water, washing them clean. —December Ladies' Home Journal.

Deal Justly With the Children.

Susan T. Perry, in Christian Work. There is oftentimes a great difference between the children in one family. One is quite plain, while the others are fine looking, or one is dull, while the others are bright. It is so easy to put the pretty child and the bright child in the foreground and keep the plain child and the dull child back. Parents have shown such partiality in this respect, oftentimes, that the lives of the neglected ones have been made most miserable. "For some reason or other she has never seemed to be any favorite with her father," said a friend, in speaking of a child not long since; "he makes so much more of his other children than he does of her."

Children are quick to see partiality shown by parents, and when the recipients of it are particularly bright or pretty, the child who has not received those gifts thinks them the all-important ones, and grows to be morbid and curious. The pretty child is not always noted for sweet traits of character, by any means. Because she is made so much of, she becomes conceited and selfish.

There is a pathetic poem which speaks of a father calling his "pet" The foot-falls that fell on his ear were from the child not in such great favor, and as he called, the little one responded, in a sad tone of voice, "It isn't 'pet,' papa. It's only me."

Some mothers got in a way, perhaps unconsciously, of allowing the sweet tempered child to give up his or her rights because the brother or sister is imperious and exacting, and if denied what is wished for will make so much trouble. We heard a mother say, "Let sister have it, dear. You know what a time I shall have with her if you don't, and you are always so unselfish that you won't mind."

We were once in a family where there were two sisters. One was noted for her beauty and her talents, and the other for her plainness and sweet spirit. We noticed that the first choice of anything was always offered to the pretty one. The other sister always wished to have it so, although she was the elder. She was perfectly unselfish and almost adored (if that word can be used in this connection) her younger sister. The whole household revolved around her, and she grew to think that she was entitled to the precedence and preference, and she accepted it as her due. We often wondered what the outcome would be in the years to come. We heard nothing for ten years from that family, as our lives were widely separated. Then we were told that the pretty sister was married, had three little children and a good husband, but somehow family cares were not to her taste and wearied her. The elder sister had not married, and was devoting her life to her younger sister and her family, lifting the cares from her selfish pretty sister's shoulders. But she loved these children as if they were her own, and her influence over them, no doubt, was much better than their mother's, who preferred social pleasures to home duties. No thought of appreciation of her sister's sacrifices ever seemed to come to her mind. Parents should be on the alert to quell the tendency that one child in the family has to demand more of the others than is just and right. The child who has not the gifts of beauty and mental attainments which the others have, should be particularly noticed in love's sweet ways in consequences. Never should one child be allowed to dominate over another. Mothers will find the highest work of life, and that which will pay best in the end, right in their own homes. To teach the children to cultivate the spirit of Christ in the home will be a power for good in their lives and the lives of those associated with them in later years. "The fruits of the spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith and meekness."

History of the Day.

Thanksgiving Day is a peculiarly American institution. History it is true, informs us that the pious people of Lyden, Holland, observed a day of thanksgiving as early as 1575, to commemorate the siege of that city. In 1623 a day of fasting and prayer was appointed on account of the drought. Rain came abundantly while the people were praying, and the governor appointed a day of thanksgiving which was observed with religious exercises.

The first Thanksgiving, appointed by authority in America, was proclaimed in Massachusetts Bay in 1631. Owing to the great scarcity of provisions and consequent menace of starvation, the 22d of February was designated to be observed as a fast day. Before that date a long-expected vessel arrived from Ireland loaded with provisions, and the fast day was changed into one of thanksgiving. Benjamin Franklin relates that in a time of great despondency among the first settlers of New England it was proposed in one of their public meetings to proclaim a fast. An aged farmer rose and spoke of provoking Heaven with their complaints and of the many mercies they had received and of the causes they had for giving thanks. He then made a motion that, instead of appointing a day of fasting they should appoint a day of thanksgiving. To this the assembly readily agreed.

Massachusetts was the first of the colonies to appoint an annual thanksgiving by the proclamation of the English governor. During the revolution Thanksgiving Day was a national institution, being annually recommended by congress; but after a general thanksgiving for peace in 1784 there was no national appointment until 1789, when Washington, by request of congress, recommended a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the Constitution. Washington issued a second proclamation of thanksgiving in 1795 on account of the suppression of insurrection. President Madison, by request of congress, recommended a thanksgiving for peace in 1815, but official recommendation of a day for giving thanks was only confined to New England until the year 1817, after which day it was regularly appointed by the governor of New York. In 1855 Governor Jackson, of Virginia, recommended a day of thanksgiving; but in 1857 Governor Wise, when requested to do so, publicly declined, on the ground that he was not authorized to interfere in religious matters. During the war between the states in 1863 and 1864, President Lincoln issued proclamations recommending national thanksgiving. Since then a proclamation has been issued annually by the presidents, as well as by the governors of the various states and the mayors of the principal cities, and custom has fixed the time as the last Thursday in November.

In the early days Thanksgiving was a purely religious holiday. Later on it became the occasion for annual family reunions and feasts, preceded by church services. Lately it seems to have been given over to the foot ball players, just as Decoration Day has been appropriated by the bicyclists. Whether attending a foot ball game is calculated to make men think soberly and seriously of the blessings which have crowned the year is a question which, we are told, requires individual answer. Advocates of the great college game claim that the innovation is harmless, yet not even the most enthusiastic among them venture the assertion that it has a tendency to make any one feel grateful for the bounties Providence has bestowed upon him. There are many ways of showing gratitude, but the old-fashioned way of thanking the Lord in His house seems, after all, to be the best and most elevating.

Says He Was Tortured. "I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by W. S. Dickson. 25c.

Proposed New Postal Notes.

An effort is to be made before Congress to put in operation a system of postal currency. The object is to provide the means for sending small amounts of money through the mails safely. The idea is to print of \$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations in the same forms as bills of those denominations now in circulation as money, with the exception that blank spaces will be left for the name and address of the payee. A blank space is also left for a two-cent stamp. When a person desires to send money to pay a newspaper subscription or any other small debt, he has simply to take a \$1 bill or one of any other denomination from his pocket, write in the name of the person to whom he wishes the money to go, put a 2-cent stamp on to pay the government fee, enclose in an envelope and mail the bill, which has become by his act a check on the government instead of a piece of currency. The person who receives this government check can deposit it in any bank or have it redeemed at the local post office. It finally reaches the treasury department, where a new note is to be issued to replace it. It is claimed for this system that it will keep the small notes circulating as money cleaner and fresher than they are now, and that the government will derive a considerable income from it. The system is approved by some of the post office authorities, and by some it is urged that fractional postal currency should also be furnished in paper, like the old fashioned shell plaster money which was current during the civil war.

An Evangelist's Story.

"I suffered for years with a bronchial or lung trouble and tried various remedies but did not obtain permanent relief until I commenced using One Minute Cough Cure," writes Rev. James Kirkman, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from maladies of this kind." One Minute Cough Cure affords immediate relief for coughs, colds and all kinds of throat and lung troubles. For croup it is unequalled. Absolutely safe. Very pleasant to take, never fails and is really a favorite with the children. They like it.

She Made It Clear.

In a suburb of a Western city lives an old German couple named Skimmekopf. The husband, Fritz, has two dogs, of which he is very fond. One is a pup, while the other is quite old; but as sometimes occurs with dogs of different breeds, the old dog is much smaller than the six months old puppy. "Dere vas somedings funny about dem dogs allreatty," said Fritz, who was showing them to a friend the other day. "Dot riddlest dog was de piggest." Mrs. Skimmekopf, realizing that her husband had not made the point quite clear, thought she had better come to his assistance. "Yon must eggscuse mine husband," she said. "De English languich he knows not goot. Vat he means is dat de youngest dog vas de oldest."

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cure Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by W. S. Dickson.

A most remarkable freak of nature has been unearthed in the town of Davis, W. Va. It is a fossilized bamboo, well preserved, showing almost to perfection the outlines of the bamboo which now flourishes in the tropical climates. It was taken from a sand stone by workmen who were placing a foundation under a house, fourteen inches of the petrified plant being secured.

Your Column.

To show our appreciation of the way in which the Fulton County News is being adopted into the homes of the people of this county, we have set apart this column for the FREE use of our subscribers, for advertising purposes, subject to the following conditions: 1. It is free only to those who are paid-up subscribers. 2. Only personal property can be advertised. 3. Notices must not exceed 30 words. 4. All "legal" notices are excluded. 5. Not free to merchants, or any one to advertise goods sold under a mercantile license. The primary object of this column is to afford farmers, and folk who are not in public business, an opportunity to bring to public attention products or stocks they may have to sell, or may want to buy. Now, this space is yours; if you want to buy a horse, if you want hired help, if you want to borrow money, if you want to sell a pig, a turkey, some hay, a goose, or if you want to advertise for a wife—this column is yours. The News is read weekly by eight thousand people, and is the best advertising medium in the county.

WANTED.—A bushel of broom corn seed. Will take small lots. Inquire at News office.

Two Stoves for Sale.—They are suitable for wood or coal. D. MALLOY, McConnellsburg, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On first mortgage or judgment in lots of not less than \$200. Call on M. R. SHAFFNER, McConnellsburg, Pa.

Having had the misfortune to lose one of a nice span of mules by its being kicked, I will either sell the other or buy one to mate it. W. F. CUTCHALL, Near McConnellsburg.

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 10th, 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 9, 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.

A Hazardous Experiment.

In order to secure some evidence for use in the trial of a damage suit against a western railroad company the father of two children who had been run over in Rooks county, Kan., recently placed two dummy figures on the railway track at the point where the fatality occurred and awaited the arrival of an express train. His experiment nearly caused the loss of another life, for the fireman of the express saw what he supposed to be an obstruction on the track as the train approached at a speed of 40 miles an hour and attempted to jump from the cab. The cool-headed engineer seized him in the nick of time and held him until the train passed over the dummies.

An Unoccupied Estate.

A tract of land, larger than the State of Massachusetts, of more than 5,283,000 acres, lies vacant and unappropriated close to Duluth, Minn. It is probably America's largest and most available open tract that is reasonably fitted for agriculture. A few Indians, occasional trappers and woodsmen are its only inhabitants, yet it is not a desolate region. There are several thousand squares of valuable timber lands, hundreds of miles of rich agricultural land capable of yielding generous crops and areas of great extent known to be rich in minerals. Undeveloped water power is plentiful. One-fourth of this vast area is yet unsurveyed, so that people can enter it only on squatters' rights.

J. K. JOHNSTON'S

Announcement of Fall and Winter Goods

Bargains for Men

Advertisement for J. K. Johnston's clothing store. Includes illustrations of men's suits, trousers, and shirts. Text lists various items and prices: Men's Black Suits, \$2.30 to \$5.85; Men's Underwear, 25, 48, and 98 cents; 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; 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 Buckskin dress gloves, silk lined, \$1.00; Buckskin, Calfskin, Indian tanned—fire and waterproof—working gloves, 50 to \$1.25; Ladies' Men's and Children's wool mittens, 15, 25, and 50c.

J. K. Johnston, McConnellsburg, Pa.

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 11 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.

Australia's Gold Jubilee. This is the jubilee year of the discovery of gold in Australia, and the event is to be commemorated by a great mining exhibition in Bendigo next month. On the sister gold field of Ballarat, where the precious metal was first found on September 1, 1851, the survivors of that epoch have held a social gathering. They adopted a resolution "that this meeting honors the memory of the pioneers who have peacefully passed away, and also the memory of those who fell before the forces of despotism." This is an allusion to the engagement fought between the imperial forces, under the command of General Sir Robert Nickle, and the insurgent diggers of Ballarat, on December 3, 1854. The Hon. Peter Lalor, the commander-in-chief of the rebel diggers, lost an arm in the fight, was elected as the first member for Ballarat, became a minister of the crown, was thrice elected speaker of the Victorian parliament, and twice declined knighthood. His statue, by a London sculptor, Nelson Maclean, stands in the center of the golden city.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the digestants and digesta of all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. Cures all stomach troubles. Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 51c bottle contains 1 1/2 times the best, and...