

The Fulton County News.

VOLUME 5.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA., DECEMBER 23, 1903.

NUMBER 14

ENROUTE TO INDIA.

Miss Alice Wahart Spends Thanksgiving Day in England.

TAKES ONE OF COOKS' BRITISH TOURS.

Visited Stratford-on-Avon, the Home of William Shakespeare and His Wife Anne Hathaway. Every Moment Full of Interest.

Red Horse Hotel, Stratford on Avon, Thanksgiving:—What do you think of this? Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Dr. Ruth Hume and I are taking a "British tour," one of Cook's from London. Started from there Wednesday morning for Cambridge, viewing the University Buildings, taking lunch there and going on to Ely that evening, which we spent exploring the Cathedral, after which we dined on fish, bread, butter and cocoa, and caught a train for Lincoln that night. We went right off to bed in a nice hotel and next morning after breakfast went to the High church service in "the finest Cathedral in all England" at Lincoln. It was all magnificent and imposing. The vergers at both Ely and Lincoln showed us about, and I suppose that we saw quite as much as people generally do in so short a time. And this is Thanksgiving Day! We thought of our dear home land and people as we ate lunch on the train between Lincoln and Birmingham.

I am so glad that I came!—Misses Campbell, Bissell and Fairbank remained in London, but I didn't know that I should ever have such an opportunity again, and as it only cost \$10 I thought I might as well see something of old England. The transition from Wells Tannery to London has almost taken my breath. I have been as one in a dream since I left New York, and I do hope I shall wake up before I reach Allahabad.

November 26:—From Birmingham we came up to Stratford on Avon, and this evening I am writing in Washington Irving's sitting room, and Dr. Ruth and I are to sleep in his bed room. Tomorrow we will see dear old William Shakespeare's haunts, and go by coach to Warwick, and Kenilworth Castle. Saturday we go back to London, going to Windsor Castle in the morning. Sunday we will likely go to service in Westminster Abbey, and on Monday "do" London. From the tops of busses we have seen a little bit of London. Here is where we have been:—The Strand, Fleet St., High Holborn, (old London), Lincoln Inn, Black Friar's Bridge, King's Cross, Chancery Lane, Temple Court Inn, Old Temple Bar, and to the shops to get sola tops (pith hats) to wear on the Red Sea.

Mr. Lee hasn't been abroad before, but does very well indeed, traveling with all us women. He has just been out of the Theological Seminary a month, and was married in October. We have a jolly party up here at Stratford on Avon. On the train to-day, we sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," then had our Thanksgiving lunch, after which the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Dr. Ruth Hume has a small American flag which we waved and cheered quietly; fortunately we had a compartment to ourselves. Noting my fondness for indigestible things, they bought me a sort of fancy tart which they presented me as a substitute for plum pudding and squash pie as a Thanksgiving surprise. Somebody gave the Lees, "Memory books" for the whole party, 8x12 inches with colored covers, tied with baby ribbon in which to keep mementoes of our trip.—Wish I had time to "rave" over the college buildings at Cambridge! We go to Oxford, too, before we return to London, and will see the college buildings there.

November 30:—The Lees Dr. Hume and I had a lovely trip "doing" the 14 Colleges, Cathedrals

ALEXANDER BARNHART

Pronounced a Lunatic by Jury at Hearing Last Friday.

Last Friday, at the Court House Senator Alexander, who was appointed a commissioner by the court to take testimony and report the findings in the case of a charge of lunacy against Alexander Barnhart, sat for the performance of said duty.

The jury to whom the evidence was submitted, was composed of the following gentlemen, namely, Bruce Stoner, A. U. Nace, J. K. Johnston, John S. Harris, James Henry and Samuel A. Nesbit.

After spending about five hours in hearing the testimony of numerous witnesses, the jury found that Mr. Barnhart had deserted his wife and family about fourteen years ago; that since that time, he has not contributed anything to their support, and that his mental condition was not such as would justify consideration of any objections he might urge against joining with his wife in the transfer of real estate.

There was nothing in the evidence to show that he was other than harmless, and, of course, his liberty to come and go as any other citizen is not interfered with so long as he remains peaceable.

and Castles. When I last wrote we were at Stratford on Avon.—We saw there all that is to be seen concerning Shakespeare and his wife, Anne Hathaway, going to Warwick Castle that same morning. An accommodating old servant showed us about the grounds and inside the Castle which was being prepared for the return of the Earl and his family for Christmas. The rooms were quite sumptuous and the paintings and old armor very interesting. We drove on to Kenilworth Castle but it was so dark when we reached there it was impossible to see anything but a dim outline and get some ivy. We stopped at the "King's Arms Inn," and saw the room Sir Walter Scott wrote the outlines of his book "Kenilworth," in. That same night we went on to Oxford and the next day took in the principal colleges, and other points of interest. We stopped directly across from Christ Church College, a handsome old stone structure dating back several centuries. I had a sore heel caused by my shoes, so I took a handsome cab and with one of the daughters of the house as guide saw as much in one hour as the other people did in two or three. How we have rushed since we landed: Sunday morning we attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The music was good, the sermon fair,—by some Canon or other—but the service was two and a half hours long and tiresome. We lunched at a nice place on Fleet St., and then went to service in Westminster Abbey at 3 P. M., which I enjoyed very much. Cathedrals are becoming so common, in a way by this time that they don't awe me so much. However, I believe Westminster pleases me better than the one at Lincoln which is said to be the largest in England. I like it better than any I have seen yet. After services we looked around, and then walked over Westminster bridge and gazed at the Houses of Parliament. At night we went to hear Rev. R. Campbell (who was in America lately) at the City Temple. To day I've been loafing and writing letters.

My friends here have asked me to spend Christmas at Ahmednagar with them, their future home as it will be near that time when we reach India, but I want to get on to Allahabad if I can possibly do so. I have been so well all the way. We have been going so continually in England that I have not had time to feel the least bit lonely, and I have enjoyed every minute.

REV. CHAMBERS' LETTER.

Writes From Wood County, the Garden Spot of Wisconsin.

RAPID ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF LAND.

Interesting Description of Their Method of Getting Rid of the Big Stumps. Enterprise at Grand Rapids.

SOUTH WAYNE, Wis., Dec. 8, 1903.
DEAR BRO., PECK,

I returned from Sherry, Wood county, a few days ago and will try to write a little about that neck o' timber. By looking on the map of Wisconsin you will see that Wood county is right in the center of the state. While it may be truly said that Wisconsin is a great state in many respects and represents a vast amount of wealth and enterprise, yet she has in my opinion a grand future. I am now speaking especially of Wood county, near the center of which my son and grandson John and William are living; land there has advanced a hundred per cent. in price since they went there; but the advance on unimproved land has been too rapid; it rather tends to retard the progress of improvements. There are thousands of acres, the productive qualities of which are phenomenal, and almost inexhaustible but a vast amount of labor is required to bring it into a state of cultivation.

It is generally thickly set with underbrush. When that is cut off and the half rotten logs (which lie sometimes thickly over the ground) are all piled up and dried and burned, then you can see the ground plentifully supplied with pine stumps of mammoth dimensions. These must be disposed of in some way. Some blast them with dynamite, but that does not seem to give satisfaction. The most common method is by means of what they call a "stump-puller," consisting of a tripod of heavy timbers with a screw working in a plate at the top to the lower end of which is attached a huge chain of links made from inch rods, and worked by a horse hitched to a long sweep. One horse can easily pull the stump out, but it requires two to move the machine. Fortunately they do not generally have to move very far. I saw the operation performed when I was there.—The roots of some of the stumps ran out in every direction, forming a diameter of over forty feet. But, then, after they are out of the ground, they are more in the way than they were before.—There must be something done to get them into such size and shape that they can be handled, dragged off, or burned.

Now, I will go down to Grand Rapids, the county seat of Wood county. It is a beautiful little city of 6,000 inhabitants, and there is an enterprise now in process of completion that they say will exceed anything of the kind in the world. It is simply a paper mill; the building of which covers about two acres. It is to be run by water power, the water of the Wisconsin river to be utilized for that purpose. A boiler 32 feet in diameter and 13 ft. long however, will be used for driving purposes. There was an island in the river, but they took that out as an accommodation in building the dam. The length of the dam breast is 2,800 feet, (not built on a straight line, however) I did not ascertain the height, but it rests on a solid rock in the bottom of the river, is built of large rocks, and put together with cement, so that the whole structure is one solid block 45 ft. thick at base and 22 feet at the top. The dam costs some 40 to 50 thousand dollars, and the mill a million and a half.

On the way up north, we passed and laid over an hour at the city of Madison, a city of about 20,000, the capital of Wisconsin, the county seat of Dane county, and the site of the University of Wisconsin where they have some 3,000 students. Coming down

ROYAL ARCANUM BANQUET.

Delightful Social Occasion at the Washington House Monday Evening.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT.

Thirteen New Members Added to Tuscarora Council, and Two More Applications in Order Prosperous.

One of the most delightful of social functions occurred at the Washington House on Tuesday evening. It was the occasion of a banquet given by Tuscarora Council, No. 1212 of the Royal Arcanum, and was participated in by the members of the order and their families.

Earlier in the evening the members, assisted by Grand Regent H. B. McNulty, Supreme Representative Dr. J. A. Bouse, Special Deputy Chas. A. Schaubla, Dr. W. F. Teeter, P. W. Mobley and F. H. Stouffer—all of Chambersburg, and Chris McCulloch of Newville, formally conferred the degree on thirteen new members (the thirteen last named in the list found below).

About nine o'clock, council adjourned their meeting at the Hall and went to the Washington House, where they found the lady members of the families, and where refreshments were served by that queen of hostesses Mrs. Woollet.

The menu comprised
Roast Turkey Cold Ham
Cranberry Sauce
Scalloped Oysters Chicken Salad
Bologna and Butter Potato Chips
Celery Potatoes
Ice Cream Cakes
Cocoa Coffee

After the refreshments had been served, the large dining room was quickly transformed into an auditorium; and for an hour, under the direction of Toastmaster Dr. Dalbey, the company was most delightfully entertained and instructed by addresses by McNulty, Bouse, Schaubla, Teeter, Mobley, Stouffer, McCulloch, and a number of our home folks.

The Royal Arcanum is composed of more than 380,000 men, carrying more than a half a billion dollars worth of insurance, which means just that much cash protection to their families. This is done, too, at a minimum of cost to the member. It brings protection to the families of men in moderate means. It is the family of the poor man that needs protection; and, yet, it is the well-to-do man, as a rule, that has his life insured.

The following named persons compose the membership of the Council at McConnellsburg: B. C. Dawney, McC. D. Skinner, John P. Sipes, John A. Irwin, Geo. W. Reischer, A. U. Nace, A. D. Dalbey, Geo. W. Skinner, W. S. Dickson, H. A. Comerey, John Comerey, S. A. Nesbit, S. B. Woollet, John H. Wilt, W. F. Stouteagle, C. J. Brewer, John D. Smith, Wm. A. Carver, B. W. Peck, Welles H. Greathead, Merrill W. Nace, F. K. Stevens, F. P. Lynch, Lafayette Tuck, Frank Mason, Ed D. Shimer, D. F. Trout, Horace U. Nace, Geo. B. Mellott, S. W. Kirk, C. H. Estemiller, and Geo. B. Daniels.

On account of an attack of catarrhal fever, Miss Emma Sloan has not been able to return to her school at Gracey since the county institute.

South again we passed through Fondulac the county seat of Fondulac county, and Janesville, the county seat of Rock county and Monroe, the county seat of Greene county. There were some sad occurrences at Grand Rapids while I was there. One man jumped into the river and drowned himself, two men fell off their wagons and broke their necks, and one young man and two young ladies were drowned by a boat sinking from being too heavy laden.

We are having winter now in earnest.

Respectfully
LEWIS CHAMBERS.

TRIP THROUGH HOLLAND.

Henry Wolf's Description of that Remarkable Country.

THE SURFACE LOWER THAN SEALEVEL.

How Dikes are Built and Maintained, and the Water Drained from the Land. What Happens When a Dike Breaks.

As I shall write about my journey from Germany, through the Netherlands or Holland to the sea, I shall first describe that country. Holland has Germany on the east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea on the west.—It is 100 miles wide from east to west, and 150 from north to south. It contains about 12,500 square miles and has a population of about 5,000,000, of which more than one third live in cities and towns. The river Rhine and Maas divide here into several branches to reach the sea, and form as it were large islands and deltas of very low ground. In fact more than one half of the surface of Holland is lower than sea level. In order to settle on such land, and bring it under cultivation, it was necessary to build great walls called dikes, to keep out the sea, and as the population increased and they needed more land, they started off a piece of swamp, of such a size as they were able to wall in at one time, ditched it, and built houses. So, in this way, they have, year after year, generation after generation, been wresting acre after acre, from the terrible waves. At this day most all of this low land has been reclaimed, and now the government is planning to wall in Zuider Zee, a body of very shallow water, which contains about 900 square miles. To build dikes in swamps covered with water, is a complicated undertaking.—Some of these structures are twenty-five feet high, and forty feet wide, also wide enough on the top for wagons to pass over them. To begin with, trees one and one half to two feet thick, are nicely trimmed, and the thin end pointed, and if necessary a metal point put on, like on a walking cane, and on the thick end, a strong iron band is fixed, like a chisel handle. These trees thus prepared, are now called piles. Now a portable steel frame or tower, which is sometimes one hundred feet high is placed on the exact spot where the pile is to be driven. The tower is so constructed, that the pile can be placed in an upright position inside of it. A steel weight or hammer, that weighs a half of a ton, is hoisted to the top by a steam engine, when the engineer by a jerk of a rope, lets it drop on the head of the pile. There are grooves provided for the hammer to slide in so it will hit the head of the pile with great precision and force. In a very short time a pile is driven as deep as desired. It takes two rows of piles, one for each side of the dike. Next planks with broad, flat headed nails driven into them, to protect them against the wood-destroying sea worm teredo, are nailed against the piles. The inside space is now filled up with massive stones brought on ship from Norway, and with other material to make it water tight, and in that way the superstructure is continued, until it has the desired dimensions. Next, trees are planted on the top, and grass seed is sown all over it, so as to hold the whole mass together. Some dikes are faced with stone walls of masonry on both sides. Even the streams and rivers have their banks walled or paved with stone to prevent the washing away of the ground. After the dikes are completed, there is a body of enclosed water to be pumped out, which requires the building of a canal, much higher than the land, to carry the water to the sea.—Then many wind mills are built to pump the water into this canal, which must have a lock at its mouth to keep out the waves, of the incoming tide. Some places

THIS COUNTY SHOULD BE IN IT.

Important To Fruit Growers Who May Wish To Exhibit at World's Fair.

Have the fruit growers of this county any samples they would like to have exhibited at the World's Fair at St. Louis next summer? If so, it can be done with little or no expense to the farmer, for all you have to do is to write to Cyrus T. Fox, Superintendent of Horticulture, Reading, Pa., and he will do the rest. Mr. Fox is now sending out the following queries:

1. Will it be possible to secure from your county any winter varieties of fruit, of the crop of 1903, for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition?

2. Are any considerable quantities of winter apples and pears now in storage in your immediate vicinity, and can you give the names of a few parties having fruit in storage?

3. What varieties of apples and other fruits, native to your county or section of the State, can be obtained for exhibition, either now or during the summer and fall of 1904?

4. Will it be possible to secure for exhibition specimens of small fruits—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., in your section, during the season of 1904?

5. How did the fruit crop of 1903 in your neighborhood compare with other years as to quantity and quality? Was it poor, medium, average or very abundant?

6. Who are the successful fruit growers of your immediate vicinity?

7. Are vegetables grown to any extent for market in your section, and is much attention paid to new varieties? How about potatoes?

8. What can you do for Pennsylvania's horticultural display at St. Louis?

S. L. Bedford Had a Fire.

The postoffice and store room of S. L. Bedford at Foltz had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire a few nights ago. In some way which cannot be explained a fire originated in that part used as the postoffice. Mr. Bedford was sick with pneumonia and Mrs. Bedford had gone to his bedside, leaving her 5-year old daughter in the storeroom. In a few minutes the little girl called her mother, saying the storeroom was on fire. Mr. Bedford arose from his bed and with his wife hurried down stairs and found a brisk fire burning in the waste paper barrel. In the meantime people had congregated on the outside trying to get through the locked door. Geo. W. Seylar upon gaining entrance soon extinguished the blaze with water. About \$43 worth of stamped envelopes, three coats and several pieces of underwear were destroyed. People from the outside thought the building was certainly doomed.

steam power is used for pumping. After all the sea water is pumped out the land is systematically ditched so as to carry all rain water to the pumping stations, to be pumped into the canal. These canals and dikes must be kept in a perfect condition continually; also, the pumps must never cease working or all will be lost. Regardless of all care, hard work, expenditure of money, and ingenious contrivances, the sea has broken through many times, and caused enormous losses in property and human lives. In the year 1421, the sea broke in and more than 1,000 persons perished; also in 1531, when there was an earthquake at Lisbon, a great inundation occurred. Again in 1570 another inundation took place. It also happened that in 1651 a great dike burst, and brought death and desolation upon the country. Nevertheless Dutch people love their country very much, and are proud of it. Have also made to themselves a name in history of which I will write in my next letter.

HENRY WOLF.

ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Snapshots at Their Movements, as They Come and Go.

NAMES OF VISITORS AND VISITED.

Home for a Vacation, Away for an Outing, a Trip for Business or Pleasure, You'll Find it Right Here.

S. H. Hockensmith of Laidig, was in town on business Friday.

Harry Bergstresser and Newt Alloway of Waterfall, spent last Saturday in town.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will give an entertainment in this place, on Friday evening.

Our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Kline of Sipes Mill, spent last Friday in town; and of course, did not forget the printer.

Horace N. Sipes, a law student in Dickinson College, Carlisle, is spending his holiday vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Sipes.

Reuben R. Sipes of Licking Creek township, called at the News office while in town last Saturday and advanced his subscription well up to 1905.

Prof. C. E. Barton and M. R. Shaffner, Esq., of this place spent a few days last week in Bedford, where they attended the teachers' institute.

Mr. D. Edward Fore of Knobsville was in town a few hours last Saturday. He says the firm wants him to go back on the road the first of January.

An oyster supper will be held in the new Salvation Army church near Big Cove Tannery on Friday evening and Saturday evening, January 1st and 2nd.—Proceeds for benefit of the church.

Mr. Ed Reischer, a student at Ursinus College, and his sister Miss Minnie, a student in the C. V. State Normal School at Shippenburg, are spending their holiday vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Reischer.

Special Christmas services will be held by the Sabbath school in the Lutheran church in this place on Friday evening of this week at 7 o'clock, at which time the usual "treat" will be given to the scholars.

Walter Shaw, who has been at Freeport, Illinois, during the past year or two is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw near Big Cove Tannery. Walter was in town Monday, and was a pleasant caller at this office.

Russel Garland, a native of this county, is now a noncommissioned officer in the U. S. M. C., and has been appointed Mail Orderly, a responsible position on the U. S. S. Columbia which leaves New York this month for a trip to South America and Europe.

Last week Dr. N. C. Trout was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank to take the place of J. Emory Blair, who recently resigned. We congratulate the Doctor on this recognition of his financial ability.

In renewing his subscription to the News, Mr. H. J. Mellott, formerly of Licking Creek township but now a farmer near Deshler, Ohio, says they had a big corn crop out there this year, and about half of it is in the field unhusked yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Livingston of Indiana, Pa., have been visiting Mrs. Livingstone's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Melus, in Taylor township. Last Thursday they went over to Franklin county to visit Mr. and Mrs. Albertus Dorty.

Mr. Henry L. Garland and son Rev. Arlington Garland, spent a few hours in town Monday. On Thursday of next week, Arlington goes to Manassas, Virginia, where he will be permanently settled as pastor over three Baptist churches. Arlie is a splendid young man, and we predict success for him in his new field of labor.