

The Fulton County News.

VOLUME 7.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA., APRIL 11, 1906.

NUMBER 29

TRIP THROUGH CALIFORNIA

A Description of Lake Tahoe, Which is Said to be One of the Most Beautiful Mountain Lakes in the World.

GRAND SCENERY OF SIERRA NEVADA

(Continued from last week.)

We gave up our sleeper at Rocklin, where we stopped over night. This village lies at the base of the foothills and operates valuable granite quarries, but has few attractions or accommodations. From Rocklin to Sacramento, about twenty miles, is a stretch of the prettiest farm country we have seen in California. It is gently rolling, and resembles some parts of the Cumberland valley, or southeast Pennsylvania. These were the once famous wheat fields of California—now much exhausted, but more wisely cultivated. With no summer nor fall rains the roads and everything else get dusty and grimy. But there is very little wind to disturb the dust or to temper the mid day summer heat, reaching the 120 degrees in the shade at times. The enervating summer heat of this great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, is its greatest objection, aside from the necessity of irrigating in the greater part of it. The valley is four hundred miles long by forty wide, and except a narrow gap at San Francisco, it is completely enclosed by the Sierra Nevada mountains on the east, and the Coast Range on the west. The ocean breezes rush through the opening in the Coast mountains at San Francisco, to and from the great superheated inland plain like the respiration of some giant creature. This supplies to San Francisco and vicinity the ozone and oxygen for a strenuous life, for those who have sound throat and lungs; but the air carries too much moisture for weak lungs or throat. These breezes upon entering through this portal into the great valley, fan out, northward up the Sacramento, and southward up the San Joaquin rivers; but their modifying influences are soon lost in the heated interior. Many of the valley people seek the coast during the hottest weather; others go to the mountains. Any climate one may desire can be found within a short distance; and when we consider the range of products in fruits, cereals and vegetables, with its timber and minerals in the mountains, it is surely destined to become a great country. Mountains and deserts take up much of California, but it is a large state. Have you ever stopped to think how large? It is not altogether lack of knowledge, but often lack of application of our knowledge that leaves us without more accurate ideas and mental pictures of a place. Few people realize that California is larger than all of New England together, with New York, New Jersey and Ohio, and has a range of over seven hundred miles of latitude, with an altitude from 263 feet below to nearly 15000 feet above sea level. It has two seasons, wet, corresponding to winter, and the summer season in which there is no rainfall, except local thunder storms in the high mountains. No lightning, cyclones, tornados, snows nor ice disturb the people of California, unless you seek them up on the mountains, where all of them are found on a grand scale. Annual rainfall varies gradually from about ten inches in the south to 40 inches in the north, and 100 or more on the mountain tops, where much of it is preserved in snow until late in the summer, supplying water for the streams and irrigating ditches.

I will endeavor to tell you in another letter of this particular part of California, as it impresses me. We are all well. We trust Mr. Peck has fully recovered from the grippe, and extend our best wishes to all friends and readers of the "News."

O. R. CLINE,
Long Beach, Calif.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

For What Purposes a Candidate May Spend Money.

There are many inquiries as to what are legitimate election expenses under the corrupt practices act passed at the recent extra session of the legislature. The act defines them as follows:

1. For printing and traveling expenses and personal expenses incident thereto, stationery, advertising, postage, expressage, freight, telegraph, telephone and other public messenger service.
2. For dissemination of information to the public.
3. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and for the pay and transportation of speakers.
4. For the rent, maintenance and furnishing of offices.
5. For the payment of clerks, typewriters, stenographers, janitors and messengers actually employed.
6. For the employment of watchers at primary meeting and elections to the number allowed by law.
7. For the transportation of voters to and from the polls.
8. For legal expenses, bona fide, incurred in connection with any nomination or election.

There are the authorized expenditures, candidates or treasurers of political committees are forbidden to pay, give or lend, or agree to pay, give or lend either directly or indirectly any money or other valuable things for any nomination or election expenses whatever, save as declared in these eight exceptions. Considerable latitude is allowed as may be seen. All the expenditures permitted are perfectly legitimate, however. There are some things that both candidates and political committees must do, and there is no purpose in the law to interfere with anything that may be proper to promote the interests of a candidate or party. The purpose is to prevent the corrupt use of money in politics, to prevent the purchase of support through bribery, either with money or other valuable thing, such, for instance, as the promise of a future office. It puts in more definite form the principles of acts which have been in existence for many years.

The new law provides for an accounting by which the candidates and the treasurer of the party committee must state under oath just how much money has been expended and give the details of such expenditure. In fact the statement must be itemized, and the law states very clearly what are legitimate expenses. Furthermore, every expense account incurred by a candidate for a State office must be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and candidates for other offices must file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Chief Clerk Thorn has now in course of preparation blanks to be sent to all candidates for State office, including Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and they must all file their accounts which will be open to public inspection. These blanks will be forwarded to candidates from the department, Harrisburg, and those for county offices must be supplied by the County Commissioners.

Goodbye, and Welcome Home.

Rev. J. V. Adams and family will leave for their new home at Newport, Pa., on Thursday morning. It is with much regret that we part with these good people; after a pleasant three years stay with us.

Rev. Grimes, the newly appointed pastor, will reach here in time to preach on Sunday next. We bespeak for him a warm welcome.

Ernest Greathead and sisters, Misses Carrie, Fannie and Elsie arrived home during Friday and Saturday, in answer to a summons to the death bed of their father, George W. Greathead.

CHARLES W. DEEVER'S LETTER.

Description of the Country from St. Paul to North Battleford, Canada.

DEAR EDITOR.—I will drop you a few lines for your paper, giving your readers a brief description of my trip up in the Canadian northwest. I started from Carroll county, Ill., on Tuesday morning March 27th, over the C. B. Q. road to St. Paul, arriving there at 12:30 from Savanna, Ill. I came up along the east side of the Mississippi river; the river on one side and the bluffs on the other made the scenery beautiful.

I was in St. Paul from noon till 5:15 p. m., and then took the Great Northern Road from there to Winnipeg, a distance of 458 miles. I traveled the most of this distance after night and cannot tell you much about the country. I crossed the line into Canada just before daylight, the sun shone bright and warm, which made the level prairie look beautiful. Arrived at Winnipeg about eight o'clock Wednesday morning, but was only there long enough to get off one train into another. From Winnipeg I came across the level prairie over the Canadian Northern railroad to Canora, Sask., a distance of 203 miles northwest of Winnipeg, here I stopped for two days. Canora is a little town of about 200 population, with a grain elevator that handled about 700,000 bushels of grain last year. This elevator was just built the latter part of last summer.

They raise wheat at Canora which yields from 40 to 50 bushels per acre and oats yield from 75 to 100 bushels per acre, they also raise flax, barley, potatoes and vegetables. I like the country about the vicinity of Canora very much. It is practically a new country town being less than four years old. There is yet homestead land to be had. About 45 miles north of Canora there is some very rich fertile land and some that is not so good. The country from Winnipeg is partly covered with scrub brush, and in places there are lots of poplar timber groves.

The American and Canadian people around Canora are very friendly and sociable, and like to see the Americans come in. While right close around the town is mostly settled with foreigners called Galicians with here and there a Duke Boor settlement. I left Canora Friday night at 12 o'clock for North Battleford, a distance of 270 miles, on the same railroad. This railroad has just been built, the end of it here and on to Edmonton was just completed last summer.

The country from Canora to Battleford is mostly rolling prairie, in places quite a few stones. I arrived at Battleford about 5 o'clock p. m., Saturday.

North Battleford is a town which has been built in the past ten months. It now has a population of about 900, with four large hotels, two banks, and lots of new buildings going up. Old Battleford is just across the Saskatchewan river, distance of about two miles. I was going to cross to-day, but thought it a little too dangerous to cross on the ice, as there is no bridge across the river.

The climate up here is fine and warm. Farmers were in the fields sowing grain between Canora and Battleford.

There are homesteads to be had out here from 40 to 50 miles from the town along the line of the survey of the Grand Trunk railroad. I don't know much about the soil here as I have not been out in the country yet, but from the appearance it is now as good as it is at Canora. There seems to be more alkali in the soil here and quite a lot of sand, and the climate seems to be drier, while at Canora the soil is black loam from 1 1/2 to 2 feet deep with clay sub soil and more moisture.

Well, I guess this is about enough for one letter, so I will close.

CHAS. W. DEEVER.

HARVEST OF DEATH.

Brief Sketch of Those Who Have Answered Their Final Summons Recently.

G. W. GREATHEAD AND J. COOPER.

GEORGE W. GREATHEAD.

The death of Mr. George W. Greathead which, after a long illness, occurred at his home on Third street, on Monday morning, was not altogether unexpected. For a week before his death his strength was perceptibly weaker and much of the time he was in a semi-conscious condition.

Mr. Greathead was the son of Thomas and Frances H. Greathead, and was born in McConnellsburg, July 21, 1836. He was married to Miss Clara M. Sterrett, February 23, 1860. To them were born five children all of whom are living except Edgar Nead, who died in childhood. Three daughters, Carrie S., Fannie H., and Elsie S., are employed as teachers, the two former in the public schools of Johnstown, Pa. One son Ernest D., is employed in New York, and did not reach home until after the death of his father.

In 1859 he built the tannery on Third street, and was associated in business with his brother Alfred for many years. On account of failing health he was obliged to give up business about six years ago, since then he has been a sufferer from valvular disease of the heart, and a confirmed invalid. He was a member of the M. E. church, a devoted and faithful husband, and a father who at all times took much pride in the professional work and success of his children. A fine sense of humor allied with a great fund of information made him a cheerful and profitable companion. Our warmest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at Union cemetery.

JONATHAN COOPER.

Mr. Jonathan Cooper, aged 76 years, died suddenly of heart trouble, at the home of Mr. Benjamin Truax, near Needmore, March 29th. Mr. Cooper was a member of the Christian church, for about 62 years. He was married five times; all his wives are dead. The funeral took place on Saturday 31st, at Pleasant Grove Christian church; sermon by Rev. A. G. Bowers, using the text chosen by Mr. Cooper himself, found in I Samuel, 14th chapter, last clause of 3d verse: "And the people knew not that Jonathan was gone."

He was laid to rest in the Pleasant Grove cemetery.

MISS NANCY McNERLING.

Miss Nancy McNerling, near DuBois Mills, died April 3d, aged about 55 years. She was stricken down very suddenly, only being sick a few days. She had been going about the house until a day before the vital spark had fled, only her brother and a near neighbor were present. She was conscious until the last, although she did not seem to know that death was so near. At 12 o'clock she noticed the strike of the clock, and in just five minutes more, her spirit fled to the God who gave it. She had been a consistent member of the Church of God for a number of years, and we believe, died triumphant. Those left to mourn, are two brothers and two sisters, namely: Henry, who lived for many years with his departed sister; George, of Mapleton, Pa.; Mrs. Cooper, of Ayr township, and another sister, at Williamsburg, Pa.

Miss McNerling was a daughter of John McNerling, who died about 40 years ago. He had located on Sideling Hill Creek, near Huntingdon county. The house still stands and has been the home for his posterity ever since. Nancy and Henry here lived together. Although not possess-

FIFTY YEARS WEDDED.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson McCauslin Celebrate Golden Wedding.

The Philadelphia Press of last Wednesday gives the pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson McCauslin, and publishes an account of the celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary, on Tuesday evening, at the home of their daughter, Mrs. D. S. W. Delaplaine, Jr., 315 South 51st street.

The Press says that "standing beneath a floral bower, Mr. McCauslin and his wife, assisted by two of their daughters, Mrs. Delaplaine and Mrs. Josephine Kirkpatrick, received the guests, about fifty in number.

"Husband and wife, who still enjoy remarkable health for persons of their age, are both members of old Pennsylvania families. They have seven children and eight grandchildren. He was born March 27, 1826 at Bedford, and was the son of Samuel McCauslin, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a grandson of Samuel McCauslin, who fought in the war of the Revolution. His wife was the daughter of Anthony Shoemaker, of McConnellsburg. Supper followed the reception."

Normal School.

The undersigned will teach a term of school in the High School Building at McConnellsburg. Length of term, eight weeks, beginning Monday, May 7th, at 1:30 p. m. Special attention to those preparing to teach. No additional charges will be made for higher branches, as Latin, Geometry, private lessons in Shorthand, etc.

EMERY THOMAS,
DON MORTON,

Removal of George F. Mellott.

Without saying, "By your leave," Mr. Geo. F. Mellott, wife and several members of their numerous family "folded their tents like the Arabs, and quietly slipped away" to their new possession, a fine farm near Lemaster's station. It is a little early for swarming, but George is in the habit of taking Time by the forelock, and gives the remainder of his family, two sons and two daughters, the home farm "to have and to hold." This is a rare opportunity for these young people, but we predict for them in the future, great success, agriculturally and financially.

Summer Normal.

Our school at Harrisonville will begin April 30, 1906, at 1:30 p. m., and will continue 8 weeks. Tuition \$5.00. Boarding very reasonable. Arrangements have been made for schoolroom and boarding facilities sufficient for all who may wish to attend. Write me for other information.

Very respectfully
H. M. GRIFFITH

ing much of this world's goods, yet were happy and contented in their little home.

The funeral was conducted by Rev. M. G. Holtzman, of the U. B. church (the pastor being absent), taking for his text the 27th chapter and latter part of the 12th verse of Isaiah: "Ye shall be gathered one by one," after which her remains were interred in the little cemetery at Cherry Grove.

MRS. E. J. MADDEN.

The sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. E. J. Madden, at her home in Huntingdon county, on Sunday afternoon, April 1st, was a shock to the whole community. Up until Wednesday preceding, she was in her usual health. All that possibly could be done to save her life was done, but to no avail. She leaves a husband, four children, an aged sister, a step-mother, one half sister, two half brothers, and a host of friends. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family. She was a member of the New School Baptist church

POPULATING THE GREAT PLAINS.

Government to Pump the Arkansas Underflow. Letter from Guy E. Mitchell.

The very mention of home building in western Kansas and Nebraska will call up painful recollections to day in more than one household in New England. The disastrous attempt of years back to inhabit and farm these semi-desert prairies lends much interest to the first government irrigation works to be located in the Great Plain region—the Garden City project. Contracts will be let in May and the work will doubtless be completed in time for irrigation in the spring of 1907.

Unusual interest attaches to this project not alone because it is the first which involves pumping from underground sources but because it is believed that its successful operation will usher in a new era for the Great Plains. The importance of this project is more fully realized when it is remembered that the division of the United States known as the Great Plains comprises 700,000 square miles or over one-quarter of the total area of the whole country. Over a vast portion of this region the settlers are few and far apart. It is the "short-grass" country and is to-day furnishing forage and grazing for great herds and flocks. West of the 100th meridian the climate belongs to the semi-arid region and general farming without irrigation is not successful except in years of unusual and timely rainfall. The history of this section has been marked by a number of disastrous failures, most of which resulted from a lack of knowledge of the climatic oscillation and from a fever of speculation in western mortgages.

During a cycle of wet years agriculture was extended far across the plains, the movement being greatly facilitated by companies formed to place loans and take mortgages on real estate. The East was the treasury from which the funds were drawn. During the continuance of several years of ample rainfall the profits of these loan agencies were great and prudence was thrown to the winds. A series of dry years and the consequent failure of crops forced the settlers to abandon their farms and whole countries were practically depopulated. To-day here and there on the plains and deserted sod-house or the more substantial dwelling are framed against a level landscape, lonesome reminders of the pioneers' failure. Occasionally the remains of dozens of structures mark the site of what was once a prosperous town or county seat, but what is now only the haunt of the coyote or the gaunt gray wolf. Mortgages were foreclosed and the makers of loans became burdened with large areas of land practically valueless. Attempts were made to construct irrigation works to insure crops but the results as a rule were not successful and the stockholders lost their investment.

Some of the pioneers tenaciously hung on to their homes and when the ditches failed, they sunk wells and irrigated small tracts from windmills. They fields from these small ditches were phenomenal and sufficed to tide many of the farmers over the years of drought. Farms of 10 and 20 acres in gardens and orchards and irrigated from wells now support whole families in comfort. Systematic irrigation of this kind not only embraces intensive cultivation, small farms and orchards, but it increases and specializes production, calling into play the educated brain and the trained hand and massing the cultivators into highly organized communities.

The well in Kansas has been a most potent factor in establishing a number of the best communities in the State. These facts are recited to explain why the Garden City project is attracting a public interest greater than would follow the construction of a project

ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Snapshots at Their Comings and Goings Here for a Vacation, or Away for a Restful-Outing.

NAMES OF VISITORS AND VISITED

Mrs. S. B. Woollet made a hurry trip to and from Chambersburg on Friday.

Merchant Caleb Barton of Hustontown, spent Monday at the County Seat on business.

James Barnett, of Waterfall, was a pleasant and profitable caller at the News office last Thursday.

Miss Alice F. Keepers, who had been spending the winter at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Harris, of this place, has returned to her home at Hustontown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Nace and daughter Helen, came up from Carlisle on Saturday. Mr. Nace returned on Monday. Mrs. Nace and Helen will remain for some time.

Mr. J. H. Baldwin, of Burnt Cabins, spent a few hours at the County Seat last Thursday, and came in and gave us a dollar for a year subscription on the News.

Mrs. S. F. Stiver and daughter May, and Walter Peck, of Bedford, spent a couple of days with Mrs. Stiver's brother, Editor B. W. Peck, who is ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Chas. Reisner, and son Charles, Jr., who spent part of the winter in this place, returned to their home in Saulsbury, N. C., last week. During her stay here, Mrs. Reisner made many friends, who were loth to see her leave our town.

of this kind in other sections of the West. The water for this project must be recovered from the underflow waters of the Arkansas Valley, which lie in gravel deposits existing below the bed of the river. The plans of the Government provide for the sinking of several hundred wells from which the water will be pumped and discharged into a collecting conduit. These wells will be scattered along a line nearly five miles long. The power is generated at a single central plant situated on the railroad, and is then distributed by electricity to the wells.

Applications for water under this project have been made by the owners of more than 12,000 acres of land to be benefited and the community is very enthusiastic concerning the future success of irrigation in the Arkansas Valley. One private pumping plant erected three years ago in this neighborhood at a cost of more than \$8,000, supplied water to 1,000 acres in wheat. The first crop harvested was sold for more than the original cost of the pumping plant.

The Garden City country has long been famous as an alfalfa center, and the location seems to be especially well adapted to the maturing of the seed crop of alfalfa which has always paid well there. Garden City alfalfa seed brings a high price all over the irrigated west.

A sugar factory is now being constructed at this point, and a considerable acreage has been promised to the factory which will be planted in sugar beets as soon as the project is completed.

The important bearing, which the success of the project has upon the future of millions of acres of the Great Plains is thoroughly appreciated by the land owners. Vast areas are still the property of the railroads and they are giving careful attention to the subject. With the development of numberless pumping plants along the broad valleys of the Plains' streams and the extension of successful dry farming over areas on higher levels the Great Plains region will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers.